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(Seventh Session)

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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 53, Wednesday, May 9, 1979/Vaisakha 19, 1901 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 1052, 1061, 1064 to 1066, 1068 and 1069 1—27

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 1051, 1053 to 1060, 1062, 1067, 1070 and 1071 . 27—38

Unstarred Questions Nos. 10201 to 10256, 10258 to 10323, 10325 to 10336 and 10338 to 10364 . . . . . 38—192

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 192—93, 195—96

Re. Question of Privilege . . . . . 193—95

Message from Rajya Sabha 197

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Thirty-fourth Report 197

Committee on Papers laid on the Table—
Eighteenth Report 197

Committee on Petitions—
Tenth Report 197

Jaipur Udyog Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Cement Undertakings) Bill—*Introduced* . . . . . 198—200

Matters under rule 377—

(*i*) Reported exploitation of child labour in Hand-made match industry in Tamil Nadu :
Shri Surendra Bikram . . . . . 200—201

(*ii*) Reported hunger strike by workers of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Kanpur :
Shri Manohar Lal . . . . . 201—202

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(*iii*) Lack of marketing agencies in Andhra Pradesh for Agricultural produce :

Shri T. Balakrishnaiah 202

(*iv*) Incidents at Janpath, New Delhi on 1st May, 1979 :

Shri N. Kudanthai Ramalingam . . . . . 202—204

(*v*) Reported irregular payment of salaries to primary school teachers in certain parts of Meghalaya :

Shri P.A. Sangma . . . . . 204—206

Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service)Bill—

Clauses 8 to 36 and 1 . . . . . 206—26

Motion to pass as amended—

Shri Ravindra Varma 226

Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri Ravindra Varma . . . . . 226—27,235—37

Prof. P.G. Mavalankar . . . . . 227—32

Shri Purnanarayan Sinha . . . . . 232—33

Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . . 233—34

Clauses 2 and 1 . . . . . 237—39

Motion to pass—

Shri Ravindra Varma 239

Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill,

Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill

and

Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri Satish Agarwal . . . . . 239—44,289—301

COLUMNS

Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . . 245—51

Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . . 251—56

Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde. . . . . 256—58

Shri C.N. Visvanathan . . . . . 258—60

Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav . . . . . 261—65

Shri Shrikrishna Singh . . . . . 265—69

Shri K.T. Kosalram . . . . . 269—71

Shri Padmacharan Samanthasinhera . . . . . 271—75

Shri R.L.P. Verma . . . . . 275—79

Shri B. Rachaiah . . . . . 279—83

Shri K.S. Ramaswamy 283

Shrimati Chandravati . . . . . 283—89

Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill . . . . . .

Clauses 2 to 6 and 1 301

Motion to pass—

Shri Satish Agarwal 301

Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill . . . . . .

Clauses 2 , 3 and 1 302

Motion to pass—

Shri Satish Agarwal 302

Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 302

Motion to pass—

Shri Satish Agarwal 302

COLUMNS

Motion *Re* Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal 303

Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy . . . . . 303—11

Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav . . . . . 311—15

Shri A.C. George . . . . . 315—20

Shri Jadunath Kisku . . . . . 321—23

Shri Jwala Prasad Kureel . . . . . 324—28

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan 328

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 9, 1979/Vaisakha, 19, 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at half past ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Courts for Economic Offenders

+

*1052. SHRI K.S. VEERABHADRAPPA :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided to set up special courts to expedite the disposal of cases involving economic offenders ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Law Commission in its 47th Report on the trial and punishment of social and economic offences, *inter alia* recommended the establishment of Special Courts for the effective and speedy prosecution of economic offences. It was examined whether legislation should be undertaken in pursuance of Article 247 of the Constitution to establish such Courts. It has now been decided by Government that instead of such legislation, the State Governments could be more appropriately requested to earmark, in consultation with their High Courts, some existing courts or to set up additional courts for exclusively dealing with economic offences covered by certain Central Acts.

2. The following State Governments have recently been addressed to set up such courts at places mentioned below:

1. Maharashtra	Bombay	(3 courts)
2. West Bengal	Calcutta	(3 courts)
3. Tamil Nadu	Madras	(3 courts)
4. Delhi	Delhi	(2 courts)
5. Bihar	Muzaffarpur	(1 court)
6. Rajasthan	Jaipur	(1 court)
7. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	(1 court)
8. Kerala	Ernakulam	(1 court)
9. Karnataka	Bangalore	(1 court)
10. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	(1 court)
11. Madhya Pradesh	Indore	(1 court)
12. Orissa	Cuttack	(1 court)
13. Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	(1 court)

3. The State Governments have been requested to have these courts manned by officers of the rank of Chief Metropolitan Magistrates in metropolitan areas and Chief Judicial Magistrates in other areas.

4. The State Governments have also been informed that the recurring expenditure on these Courts will be reimbursable to the State Governments.

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA : My question was specific. Whether special courts are contemplated are not. That has not been answered here. They simply say that it is only a State subject. I wanted to know whether the economic offenders will come under this purview or not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Of course. You said, whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided to set up special courts to expedite the disposal of cases involving economic offenders. I have replied to that question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked, in each State how many courts are there. One court is in Karnataka.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : We have indicated that.

MR. SPEAKER : The State Governments have been asked to set up courts for that purpose.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I have answered the question.

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA : Since two years how many cases are pending before the Courts? What are the guidlines or criteria for appointing such judges to the courts?

MR. SPEAKER : They are not appointing judges. Some courts are exclusively left for that.

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA : They say that it is a State subject. Whether any guidelines have been given to them. How many cases are pending?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : In my reply again if I may invite your attention to this: I have said : it has now been decided by the Government, that instead of such legislation, the State Governments could be more appropriately requested to earnark, in consultation with their High Courts, some existing courts or to set up additional courts for exclusively dealing with economic offences. So, it will be for the High Courts to decide which court would be earmarked in this way ; and therefore, whosoever judge is there will become judge there.

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA : I have also asked how many cases are pending.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have no idea about the number of cases pending there.

SHRI Cl K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister in his statement has said that the Law Commission in its 47th Report recommended the establishment of special Courts for the effective and speedy prosecution of economic offences. I would like to know from the hon. Minister two things.

Firstly, will one more court merely, set up by the High Court, make it an effective instrument to deal with the economic offenders because the facts are known, that the economic offenders are very resourceful people, rich people. They will employ good lawyers. That was our experience. They will do so to defend themselves. So, whether the recommendation was such that special courts with special powers have speedy disposal of these cases and in that case whether this recommendation made by the Government to the State to set up one more court under their jurisdiction will that meet the situation that is there? Secondly, I would like to know when will these courts come into force? The statement merely says that the States have been asked and the High Courts and the States recommended that such and such courts can be set up. But when will these courts come into existence?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : They have been asked to arrange it as quickly as possible. I may state further, I am sorry, earlier I said I have no information about the economic offences pending. The total number is 36951. If we exclude from this the list of cases under the Essential Commodities Act, then the total number is 12,011. The number varies from State to State. In some States the number is large. In others it is small. Maharashtra has been suggested three courts. Maharashtra would have 1,782 cases which are to-day there. If they are exclusively dealing with these things, the process would be quite rapid. In so far as West Bengal is concerned, it has 2147 cases. West Bengal also has been requested to set up three courts. The State Governments will have no hesitation in doing what we have asked them to do because the recurring expenditure of these courts will be reimbursable. When they know that we will foot the Bill, they will have less hesitation in doing so. We have not only said that they may do with the existing courts but also said—if they feel necessary, they can have additional courts.

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked, will they be effective to avoid delay in proceedings?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is something to which I can give no answer. I think I can only hope that the judges also will become experts in dealing with the economic offenders, as experts as they are themselves.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am sorry that the Government has really tried to mislead the House by saying that they have set up courts for economic offenders. The Law Commission recommended legislation. The heart of the matter is that there must be proper legislation. There must be prosecuting authority and economic offences are mainly related to Centre-States like Commerce and Industry. That has been thoroughly bypassed. What has been proposed is only the re-distribution of work, putting some courts which have specialisation in economic offences. Has any legislation been proposed? Has this been given a go by? Has Law

Commission report been rejected? Does Government propose to have special courts on special lines, just as the Special Courts Bill that they passed yesterday. They will have special powers and authority. Will the Government be the prosecuting authority? If a private complaint is made, will Government process that because the private complaint is not going to make up all those cases and appoint lawyers. He can only say that this has been done. Mustard oil has been adulterated and that crores of rupees have been taken. I would like to know whether there will be special prosecuting authority and will there be special procedure at all and will there be special courts after all?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. member has not read the statement, otherwise.....

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I have.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : If you have, atleast you would have refrained from saying, I have sought to mislead the House. I have said quite plainly that the Law Commission in its 47th Report on the trial and punishment of social and economic offences *inter alia* recommended the establishment of Special Courts for the effective and speedy prosecution of economic offenses. I was examined whether legislation should be undertaken in pursuance of Article 247 of the Constitution to establish such courts.

What you had in mind was legislation giving certain procedure and so on. We say, instead of that the State Governments could be more appropriately requested to earmark in consultation with their High Courts some existing courts or set up some additional courts for dealing with economic offenders.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I do not agree with that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : You may disagree with the decision the Government has taken but you cannot say that I have misled the House.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I still maintain that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : All right. If you feel happy by saying that I have misled the House, then I have nothing to say.

I only want to clarify what has been done and why it has been done.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : He did not reply to my question. Are they the prosecuting authority?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : We are not doing any new legislation. Therefore, the courts will proceed in the ordinary way. No special procedure is being provided.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Then what is the speciality? You are adding a few more courts, that is all. And you are allowing the smugglers to get away with it.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not turn it into a debate.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : When we consider that there is a large backlog of cases and when everybody says appoint more judges, now we have. . . .

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : That means, they are additional courts.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you want to say that they are additional courts, all right.

What is more important is that some suggestions of the Law Commission regarding special procedure are not acceptable. There are reasons for it but I am not going into that.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Are the grave offences of criminals such as smugglers be referred to these special courts?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It can be referred to this court.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : I want to draw your attention to the fact that Question numbers 1057 and 1058 are wrongly numbered in the list.

MR. SPEAKER : It makes no difference since the hon. Members themselves are not here.

Reported shortage of Raw Materials faced by Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers

*1061. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) are Government aware that small scale plastic manufacturers are suffering for want of raw material G.P. Polysterene for more than one and a half year ;

(b) is it a fact that Government have decided to import the required raw material so as to overcome this difficulty;

(c) is it a fact that the release of imported supplies was delayed, thereby causing hardship to the S.S.I. units ; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a): Yes, Sir. Due to closure of M/s. Polychem Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Hindustan Polymers, Visakapatnam, the only manufacturers of polystyrene in the country, some time in early 1978 there was a shortage of polystyrene in the market and this shortage still continues to some extent.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government decided to import 4000 tonnes of polystyrene through State Chemical & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited (CPC) to maintain supply of this item to the small scale manufacturers and to contain the price of indigenous material at a reasonable level.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 4,000 M.T. of polystyrene was contracted by State Chemical & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited (CPC) in June, 1978 for shipment commencing in August, 1978 at the rate of 1,000 M.T. per month. Owing to international developments affecting all Petro-Chemical items, the suppliers defaulted in fulfilling their obligations after shiping an initial lot of 1,000 M.T. An additional 1,000 M.T. was also contracted after vigorous follow-up through Government Diplomatic channels. The Vessel carrying the first lot of 1,000 M.T. was impounded by the authorities at Hong Kong and which had to be got released from the Court Baillif through time consuming process and arrangements made for reshipment by another vessel to India. Hence the delay.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अधूरी बात कही है । उन्होंने कहा है कि हांककांग में जहाज रोक लिये जाने से मैटीरियल आने में देरी हुई । लेकिन इस के बाद दूसरी जगह से मैटीरियल लाने के लिये कैनेलाइजिंग एजेन्सी ने कोशिश की । यह इम्पोर्टेड मैटीरियल बम्बई पोर्ट पर फरवरी के पहले हफ्ते में आया, फिर भी उसको मार्च के आखिर तक रिलीज नहीं किया गया । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि बम्बई पोर्ट में आने के बाद यह डेढ़, दो महीने तक रिलीज क्यों नहीं किया गया ? उसकी कीमत का कुछ झगड़ा बता कर इसे वहां रोक दिया गया और इस के बीच इंडीजिनस कंपनी खासकर मेसर्स पोलीकेमे लि0, बम्बई ने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग कर के खूब पैसा कमाया, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में जानते हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : यह सही है कि बम्बई में मैटीरियल आया था । 500 मीट्रिक टन मैटीरियल फरवरी के महीने में बम्बई में जापान से आया था और कलकत्ता में 250 मीट्रिक टन साउथ कोरिया से फरवरी के अन्त में आया था । दोनों के रीलीज आर्डर को कैनेलाइजिंग कंपनी ने यानी स्टेट कैमिकल एंड फार्मास्युटिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0 (सी.पी.सी.) ने मार्च महीने की 15 तारीख तक देने का काम किया था । इसलिये इस में कोई विलंब देर हो गई है आने के बाद, ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : अगर इसकी पूरी हिस्ट्री देखें तो यह कहेंगे कि अप्रैल 1977 में एकाएक आवटेरिली इन दोनों कंपनियों मैसर्स पोलीकेमे लि0 बम्बई और मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान पोलिमर्स, विशाखापटनम ने 1000 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन के हिसाब से कीमत बढ़ा दी । इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर ने कोशिश कर के आखिर में 15 अगस्त को उन की कीमत को कम कराने के लिये मजबूर किया, लेकिन उस के बाद लगातार मार्केट से माल गायब होता रहा और उस के बाद 1978 के शुरू में मैसर्स पोलिकेमे ने इल-लीगल लाकआउट किया । इसका और कोई कारण नहीं केवल ब्लेक में माल बेच सके, इसलिये कम्पनी बंद करवाई । इस के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कोशिश कर के आखिर लाकआउट वापिस ले लिया । इन दो इंडीजिनस कंपनियो की मोनोपली है और रा-मैटीरियल इनके यहां ही उत्पादित होता है इसलिये ब्लैक मार्केट में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा कर यह पैसा कमाने की कोशिश कर रही थी । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकार ने पूरी कोशिश की है एक साल में, लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि वह कामयाब नही हुई । इस के बावजूद भी यह लोगों को लूटने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, इसको देख कर जो माल इम्पोर्ट किया और उस में भी देर करके जो 2, 3 महीने आगे ढकेल दिया तो उस से उन्होंने 14 हजार रुपये मीट्रिक टन के बजाय 20 हजार रुपये मीट्रिक टन तक ओपन मार्केट में माल बेचा । इस प्रकार से प्राइवेट कंपनी सरकार को काबू पर रखकर पैसा कमाने का धंधा करती रहीं, क्या सरकार के पास उसका कोई इलाज नही है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : दामो के मामले में ऐसा है कि जहां तक, दो कंपनीज के हाथ में इस प्रकार की मोनोपली की वस्तु होती है तो वह उस का गैर-इस्तेमाल करती भी हैं, यह अनुभव है । इस मामले में कुछ कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और आज ही प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दाम के मसले पर एक मीटिंग बुलाई है और हम आशा करते हैं कि इस प्रकार का निजी लाभ उठाने का प्रयास जो कुछ कंपनियों द्वारा होता है, उस पर भी रोक लगाने में हम कुछ कदम उठाने में कामयाब हो जायेंगे ।

Recommendations of working Group on Population

+

*1064. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI A.R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commision's Working Group on population has in its report urged priority for women education, health care and adult literacy ;

(b) if so, what are the other points made in the interim report;

(c) whether Government have considered the same ; and

(d) when the final decision for its implementation is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Major recommendations of the interim report of the Working Group on Population Policy are given in the enclosed statement. The recommendations will be taken note of while finalising the Five Year Plan 1978—83.

Statement

Major Recommendations of the Interim Report of the Working Group on Population Policy.

1. Population policy should reflect the concern for the individuals' as well as the community's dignity, needs aspirations, development and well being and emphasize not only demographic goals in terms of fertility rates, mortality rates, and distribution of population, but also employment and quality of life.

2. The success of the programme of population control will depend upon

(a) the involvement of the people and the various social economic and political institutions especially at the local level in the organization of the programme and

(b) on the successful implementation of the various programmes, of social and economic change, specially rural health, adult education, specially women's education, rural water supply, nutrition, programme, rural development programme etc.

We urge the speedy implementation of these suggestions and programmes which make people participate and share in the fruits of development.

3. The recently enacted law regarding the minimum age at marriage should be enforced. There should be a massive educational programme and special literacy programmes for girls.

4. Necessary efforts should be made to bring down the infant mortality from the present level to below 60 per thousand by the end of this century.

5. We endorse the June 1977 policy statement that the programme of family welfare should be entirely voluntary.

6. We strongly recommend that the nation, commit itself to achieving the long term goal of Net Reproduction Rate of one by the year 1996 on an average and by the year 2001 for all the States. This imphise that for given set of conditions of mortality and fertility, on an average, a woman will be replaced by just a one daughter and two child family will be the norms. In terms of birth and death rates this would mean 21 and 9 per thousand population respectively.

7. To reach the objective of NRR one, the percentage of eligible couples to be effectively protected by modern method of family planning should be around 60. This will involve a programme of protecting 84 million eligible couples by the year 1996.

8. Given the different levels of effective protection, the States should be grouped into three categories: Group A States where the level of protection for eligible couples is less than 15 per cent; Group B States where the level of protection is between 15—25 per cent, and Group C States where the level of protection is over 25 per cent. We recommend that each State be asked to accelerate during the next two decades or less its existing level of effective protection to the proposed level of 60 per cent of eligible couples.

9. Each State should be assisted by the Government of India in choosing its appropriate path which is politically, socially and administratively most suitable to it for achieving the goal of NRR one.

10. We estimate that the direct cost on effective protection of eligible couples until 1996 would be approximately Rs. 3000 crores at 1978 prices. The capital expenditure would be an additional Rs. 3000 crores bulk of which would need to be incurred during the next decade 1979—89.

11. Considering the level of family planning performance during the last two years we suggest a more realistic target of 30 per cent effective protection of eligible couples by the end of the present Plan viz. by March 1983, for the nation as a whole.

12. We emphasize the need for differential programme for the three groups of States and greater emphasis on spacing methods as against permanent methods, especially for the newly married couples entering the reproductive age. We feel that non-permanent methods are usually pathways to permanent ones.

13. The Panchayats, Voluntary agencies and other local groups and institutions with demonstrated performance should be involved as fully as possible in the implementation of the programme.

14. A consensus amongst the political parties about these goals would be useful in promoting the population control programme.

15. The entire health and family planning infrastructure should be in position by 1989, and steps should be immediately taken for that purpose.

16. The provision of family planning services should be promoted at the local level as much as possible through the para-medical staff without detracting f the crucial role of the medical practitioner.

17. While the long term programme of concentrating family planning services around men should not be underplayed, in the short run it should stress the involvement of women and the services required by them.

18. In view of the urgent need for building up of the infrastructure needed for provision of services and supplies, the family welfare programme may be continued as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

19. The staff under the Family Welfare Programme at the State level should be made permanent as per the rules of the State Governments; the Government of India should also contribute towards gratuity, pension etc. of such employees.

20. Prominance should be given to interpersonnel and group communication at the village level, bring about the necessary level of motivation.

21. The CHW scheme has enormous potential as it involves the community directly in the health and family welfare care. Until the scheme is on the ground, it should be continued as a fully Centrally sponsored scheme.

22. For low performance State, we recommend a special programme of creating immedietely the health and family welfare infrastructure which should be specialty funded by the Planning Commission.

23. Since no new technological breakthrough in the field of family planning are envisaged in the next five years, greater research effort should be made in the existing technologies to make them safer and more acceptable.

24. The research and data base of policy making should be improved. As a first step the SRS sample size should be enlarged and the quality of data improved.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Sir, I hope that the Minister will agree with me when I say that for the last two years, that is, in the first two years after the Janata Party came to power, this family planning programme has received a complete set back. It does not require any statistics to prove it. Even the Working Group of the Planning Commission, which had gone into this question, has confirmed it by its report. The Minister has also mentioned about this fact in his long statement. They have stated in their report: "Unless the family planning drive is given an immediate result-orientation, the country may have to face the worst ever population explosion in the coming years." I would like to know whether the present Government has any political will and whether they recognised that this is a national problem. If so, what is their policy and how are they going to combat this problem so that their policy can have some impact.

SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN: A Committee was constituted to find out the ways and means to control population. They have submitted an interim report and the Government will take a final decision after it has received the final report. But I can tell you one thing, this Government is not going to follow the policy of forced family planning. We have changed the name, now it is 'family welfare programmes'. The programme will be by persuasion, education, with the cooperation of non-official institutions, and other institutions. I would like Cooperation especially of the Members of Parliament. I hope that we will be able to overcome this problem.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: That was not my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is a broad one and the answer is a broader one.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: You mus help us. My question was whether they realise the gravity of the situation. The way they are moving, a crisis is developing. What is their policy and how are they going to combat it ? That is all I wanted to know.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The policy is very clear. There is no question of going back on measures of population control. But my hon. friend forgets that it is they who have caused the set-back If they had not done forced operations on peopple during the Emergency, there would not have been a set-back. But now the country is coming back and now people are coming up to support family planning programmes. What is being done is that we explain to every person in every family and impress on him the necessity of this programme and I am sure that once the message reaches him, this will have an immediate success. In some States, the success of voluntary birth control is noticeable already; as for example, in Gujarat.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: This sort of an approach is really harming the cause of family planning

MR. SPEAKER: Different view points, that cannot be helped

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: It has been proved by statisticians that we are going down. It is a dangerous problem.

MR. SPEAKER: That is your point. If you have any question, I can understand.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: About the second point, of course, the Minister has not mentioned in his statement. I have gone through the Report. They have said that the media they employ in the rural areas for the purpose have not proved successful. I do not know how they are going to reach all the people when illiteracy is about 72%. The printed materials and the cinematograph are not enough. What is their new approach ? How are they going to reach the maximum number of people ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a wide policy question.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have already replied to that.

SHRI O. V. ALGESAN: Even in States like Tamil Nadu, where the programme is being prosecuted with a certain amount of success, there are many malpractices and undesirable practices. Old peopele are being operated upon, the same man is being operated upon twice and a certain amount of money is given and that is being shared in a particular manner between the doctor and the man who procures these people, etc.

MR SPEAKER: Sometimes, we refuse to forget things.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Government look into the matter or will it tell the State Governments to see that such malpractices do not enter into this very healthy programme and it is really prosecuted in a proper manner ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The malpractices have been stopped altogether and there will be no such malpractices in future as far as this Government is concerned. That is all I can say.

PROF SAMAR GUHA: This problem of population control has created a new problem in the sense that the enlightened people, the educated people, the rich people, the middle-class people, the upper-class people, they are all resorting to some kind of population control measures. But in some areas, in the rural areas, basti areas and also among people who are known as backward and also people who practice polygamy, if statistics is collected, it will be found that the rate of growth of population in those sectors are much higher than the rate of growth of population in the urben sectors and other sector I have mentioned above.

I want to know from the Government whether they have identified the areas and sectors where there is differential rate of growth of population and if so, what steps are being taken to see that this differential rate of growth does not create an imbalance in the character of our people. What measures do Government want to take to see that the differences are eliminated ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The matter is quite obvious. Population increases only among the poor people and backward people, not among the affluent. That is a fact and it is also a physiological phenomenon. Therefore, we have to approach the people, in their own interest, to see that they adopt these measures according to their liking, and we supply them with those measures. That is what we are doing. We are concentrating on this and we are taking the help of social organizations and of all those who are willing to work for the programme, particularly the doctors.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I agree with the Hon. Prime Minister that it was the previous Government, particularly during the Emergency, which was responsible for all kinds of atrocities and distortions in this programme. Now, in view of the fact that the Minister has said that the Population Group's report on this particular matter will be incorporated into the final shape of the Sixth Five Year Plan, in terms of that, may I know specifically as to how this programme of women education, health care and adult literacy is being given priority in terms of two things—firstly, the allotment of funds, and secondly, a more sensible distribution of the allotted funds, so that the programme is implemented properly and monies do not go into the hands of what I may call professional types of agents who are interested in getting money from the Government as well as from the poor and ignorant people and not in implementing the policy of family planning ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is a problem of keeping vigilance over all these agencies and we are trying to do it. We are paying more attention also to the adult literacy programme through which we can explain to these people and convince them. That is how we are trying to do it, and we are doing it more through non-official agencies. It is not through agents that we are doing it but through non-official bodies which are looking after it. That is why we find that it has been taken up vigorously in Gujarat, where it has had more success: and that is how, we hope, it will be taken up in every State.

Export efforts for Electronic goods

*1065. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics is reviewing the export efforts and taking steps to promote exports in electronic goods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOEMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE: (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). In may, 1978, the Government of India had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. G. K. Menon, then Chairman, Electronics Commission & Secretary, Department of Electronics, to look into all aspects of Electronics Exports and make recommendations. The Committee submitted its report in October, 1978 and the report is now under examination by the Department of Electronics, Ministry of Commerce and other concerned agencies of Government.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know the recommendations of the Committee ?

PROF. SHER SINGH: There are a number of recommendations. I can broadly state some five or six.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, only a few important ones.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Briefly I would say that one major recommendation is that the norms and procedures governing advance licences and other related facilities need to be made more simple and liberal to ensure that the targeted level of exports are fully reached They have identified certain consumer electronic items for immediate build-up of exports in large volumes. In fact, there are other five or six main recommendations. One is that the radio equipment and telephone instruments offer a significant export opportunity and they need to be tapped. Another is that the production of electronic components has to be planned on a much larger scale than what is warranted by considerations of domestic consumption so as to provide the required components' base for sustained electronics export. The third one is: "The Committee expressed the need to have a single point clearance for all aspects of new projects, especially those relating to electronic components and large-export oriented equipment projects". There are so many other things.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay the report on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, electronic equipments are very important not only for export but for internal consumption also. Now, when will the Government take a decision on those recommendations ?

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I said, these are under examination in the various Ministries, Department of Electronics, Commerce Ministry and we hope that an empowered Committee may be appointed in order to implement these recommendations.

Committee set up to settle border disputes between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

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*1086. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised a proposal to set up a Committee for Assam, Arunachal Pradesh with representation of Central Government for demarcation of border disputes between these two States;

(b) if so, the names of the personnel of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). In a meeting which the Home Minister had with the Governor, Assam, Chief Minister, Assam and Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh on 12th April, 1979, it was agreed that a high-powered tripartite Committee, comprising representatives of the Centre, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh will be constituted to demarcate the boundary with such adjustments as may be mutually agreed upon. Action has been initiated to constitute the Committee. The time for completion of the work will be determined by the Committee taking into account the terrain and the climatic factors.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister to part (b) and (c) of my question is very ambiguous and at the same time it is very evasive. The hon. Minister has said that the action has been initiated to constitute the Committee. Long before, the decision has been taken to constitute a high-powered tripartite Committee to settle the boundary disputes between Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. But what action is being taken now ? Will the hon. Minister kindly elaborate it ? He has said that the high-powered tripartite Committee comprising representatives of the Centre, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh with such adjustments as may be mutually agreed upon will be constituted. Have they mutually agreed to settle the dispute between them ? If that is so, what was the necessity for them to approach the Centre ? What does he mean by saying "mutually agreed upon by the two States"? If they do not agree, then what will be the fate of the Committee ? At the same time he has said that the time for completion of the work will be determined by the Committee taking into account the terrain and the climatic factors. Will the climatic factors also come in the picture while settling the boundary disputes between the two States ?

MR. SPEAKER : For the completion of the work, whether conditions will also have to be taken in to account.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : I have not been able to follow that. Will the Minister kindly elaborate this statement ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, I am sorry my hon. friend is not able to follow what I said. I have said that there was a meeting which took place on the 12th April, which I called and at that meeting the Governor of Assam, the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh were present. It was held quite recently and there, certain things were agreed upon. The point at issue is really delineation, demarcation of the boundary. We have called upon the Surveyor General to take this up immediately and already the work is in hand. The representatives of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have joined the party of the Director-General and have undertaken the work of demarcating this boundary. A good deal of work has already been completed. I think the work is proceeding satisfactorily and I hope that everything that is in dispute will be settled in a peaceful manner.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Sometimes the complacent attitude of the Central Government may lead to so many complications. You might recollect that the Government in 1970 not only intended but declared to set up a committee or commission to go into the question of boundary dispute between the two States—Haryana and Punjab. Up-till-now, you will be surprised to know that even the terms of reference of this committee or commission have not been decided between the two States or by the Centre what to speak of setting up a committee or commission. This leads to so many complications leading to strained relations between the States and the people are involved.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you confine yourself to Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : What is the difficulty he is finding in constituting this committee ? Whether any terms of reference have been drawn up by the Central Government uptill now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Every thing has been done. I may again tell him in more details. A meeting had taken place on the 12th of April where the following decision was taken. The agreement reached between the two Chief Ministers at Gauhati on the 20th of March 1979 should be implemented speedily in letter and spirit. Ground survey in the five areas agreed to in the meeting should be undertaken by the survey of India commencing from the 23rd of April. It has already commenced. That is what I had said. The work has commenced; and a certain portion has already been completed. Then the next question was about the high-powered tripartite committee comprising of representatives from Centre and Arunachal Pradesh should be constituted. This was to be done in two stages: delineation of the boundary according to existing notification on the map. The map will then be referred to the States and Union Territories' Government for acceptance with mutually agreed adjustment as may be necessary: survey on the ground and demarcation with pillars. It was agreed that security for the survey party will be provided by the Central Reserve Police Force who will, for this purpose, work under the overal control of the IG, CRPF. We are not taking it as complacently as my hon. friend is afraid of. Pending completion of demarcation *status quo* as obtaining prior to recent incident of this year would be maintained by both sides. And then a suggestion has been put forward that the representatives of the Centre should be drawn from the Survey of India Office at Dehra Dun rather than from the establishment of the Survey of India in the north-east region. This too has been accepted so that there may be no local influence; and the Director-General of Survey has agreed to nominate a suitable officer. I think there every thing in detail has been done.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL : I came to know from the Minister's answer that a high-powered tripartite committee is going to be formed and action has been initiated. But this region is a very sensitive region and occasionally there were conflicts. So, may I know from the hon. Minister what will be the guidelines for constituting such a committee ?

Secondly, the matter should be expedited in view of the circumstances prevailing there. So, may I kniw from the Minister will he do his level best to have the dispute settled at an early date and third...

MR. SPEAKER : Two is good enough. Even that is covered already.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have already said that the work is in hand. The tripartite Committee is really representative of the centre and of the two States. The two States have put forward the names of their officers and the work of boundary delineation which is the subject of dispute is in hand and progressing faster.

SHRI P. A SANGMA : The boundary dispute in the Northen Eastern Region does not confine to Assam and Arunachal Pradesh only. In fact the boundary dispute is a major problem in North Eastern area. There is a dispute between Assam and Arunachal, Assam and Meghalaya, Assam and Nagaland and others. Recently we had to face many unplesant incidents in Assam and Nagaland and also between Assam and Meghalaya. There are several refugees in Langpid area of Meghalaya because of Assam border dispute and all sorts of things. The meeting to which the Home Minister has referred, I believe in that meeting the Chief Minister of Nagaland was also present, though unfortunately the Chief Minister of Meghalaya could not be present on that day. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether the Committee to which he has referred just now will also go into the dispute of boundary between Assam and Nagaland, Assam and Meghalaya and other areas also. In view of the grave situation which is prevailing there which we cannot afford to have, I would like to know specifically from the Home Minister, how long will it take to come to settlement in regard to boundary disputes of all the States of the North Eastern Region ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : First of all this question related only to Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. I referred to the meeting which discussed these matters. But I have no hesitation in replying this point. We had also a meeting with the Chief Ministers of other States—Nagaland, etc. Meghalaya Chief Minister as he says could not come, that is quite correct. But we have taken the boundary disputes in hand and they will also be dealt with in exactly the same manner. The survey parties will go and demarcate these things. A senior officer of the Central Government has been deputed to be present on the spot to iron out any difficulties and differences that may arise on the spot.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: My constituency is on the border where there has been trouble. This is important. In 1971 the States Reorganisation Act was passed. Certain boundaries were defined and notified Now it appears from the statement of the Minister that there is a high level high powered

Committee and that there will be revision of the notification of the boundary as would be acceptable and would be mutually agreed upon by the Members of the Committee of the respective States. Now can we proceed on the basis that this definition of the boundary as notified in 1971 Act will be revised? The whole thing arises from the claim of Arunachal administration to areas which belonged to Assam. My question is whether it is going to function like a Commission hear both sides and to determine which will be mutually agreed boundry on the ground for demarcation by the Survey of India acceptable to members of these Committees. So, this is a specific question and I want a specific answer. If it is agreed to, there will be trouble. My people will also oppose it. Is it going to happen like that ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Member has somewhat misunderstood the position. There is no question of changing whatever was notified at the time the States were constituted. Naturally, it was defined on paper which line will be where. Now, we have decided that it will have to be delineated on the ground and in the process if there are some adjustments necessary, with the consent of the two Chief Ministers it will be settled.

Postcard racket in Delhi

*1068. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a postcard racket has been unearthed in Delhi as reported in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 11th April, 1979;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any arrest has been made; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. On 6-4-1979, on a complaint from the Post Master General, Delhi Circle, the Delhi Police unearthed a gang indulging in the supply of fake post cards. Eight persons were arrested in this connection. 8240 fake post cards, 1065 reply cards and printing papers with the block of post cards were also seized. A case—FIR No. 529—was registered at P.S. Gandhi Nagar and is under investigation.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The complaint was made on 6th April, 1979. Thereafter investigations were made. I want specific information on two points. What was the nature of the complaint exactly made by the Post Master ? The complaints were made on 6th of April, 1979. When were the arrests made in this connection ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have got this much information that the Crime Branch of Delhi Police unearthed a gang indulging in the supply of fake postcards. 8 persons were arrested on 6th and 8240 fake postcards were recovered from them.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the nature of the complaint made and when was the complaint made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : The nature of the complaint is like this. One Shri Babu Lal, a kingpin of this racket, used to supply the faked postcards to various firms after getting the names of the firms printed thereon to avoid the detection of the same and 229 such faked postcards were recovered from different firms. Besides this, Shri Babu Lal disclosed that he had been supplying the faked postcards to a stamp vendor of Chandni Chowk Post Office for dispsal. 410 postcards were recovered from the same vendor's box kept in the post office. These are the details I have got.

MR. SPEAKER : When were the arrests made ? Have you got the figure?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : That is not with me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : That is the major thing because the grievance is, the lethargy on the part of the investigating machinery and the police to work in the matter. The Post Master gives name, makes a specific charge and still the investigation drags on. Therefore, the grievance is whether there was any lethargy in taking action on the complaint ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : There is no lethargy or negligence on the part of the investigating machinery. The Security Printing Press, Nasik was approached for expert opinion. We want to verify whether the postcards are fake ones. We will compare the block and the material. After establishing that it is a faked one, further proceedings will be taken into hand.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : What progress has been made so far and whether Government have received such type of complaints even before ? If yes, give details.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : I have no information about the previous complaints. About this, I can only say that the matter is under investigation. At what stage actually the investigation is, it is rather difficult for me to tell at this time.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It is very evident from the replies given by the State Minister that the State Minister concerned is having more information than the Minister concerned to give to the House. Will the Government look into the charge that was alleged to have been made in the reported meeting of the Ministers of State and will the State Ministers be given more opportunities to reply to supplementaries?

MR. SPEAKER : You are right but that does not arise from this question.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Cement

*1069. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's efforts to step up the production of cement, and bridge the gap between demand and supply in recent months have produced any appreciable results;

(b) if so, a broad indication thereto;

(c) whether some Governments have been repeatedly representing to the Central Government about the inadequate quota of cement allotment to their States; and

(d) if so, how are Government responding to this particular representation-cum-grievance ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Cement production and utilisation of capacity by cement plants have reached record levels during 1978-79. During this year, installed capacity in the cement industry increased by 1.13 million tonnes from 21.87 to 23.00 million tonnes. Production rose from 19.28 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 19.60 million tonnes in 1978-79. The capacity utilisation during 1978-79 was nearly 90%. As against only 7 Letters of Intent and 11 Industrial Licences, for a total capacity of 84.60 lakh tonnes, issued during the preceding 3 years, 1974—77, as many as 35 Letters of Intent and 7 Industrial Licences for a total capacity of 150.50 lakh tonnes have been issued during the last 2 years, 1977—79. It is estimated that during the current financial year (1979-80), installed capacity in the cement industry would go up by another 4.65 million tonnes. Cement capacity and production are expected to be nearly doubled during the Sixth Plan Period.

(c) and (d). Inspite of a record production of cement, demand has outstripped supply on account of phenomenal spurt in construction activities in the fields of irrigation, power, industry and housing. It has, therefore, not been possible to meet the demand of the States and the Central Government Departments in full. Government have taken steps to increase the availability of cement by banning exports (except to Nepal) and by arranging for import of 1.5 million tonnes of cement in 1978-79 and about 2.00 million tonnes in 1979-80. The other measures, both short-term and long-term, taken by the Government to improve cement production and availability are as follows:—

(i) States have been advised to take over public distribution of cement and arrange for statutory licensing and direct appointment of stockists, issue of permits to consumers, setting up of administrative machinery for proper distribution and involvement of voluntary agencies.

(ii) The full requirements of irrigation & power projects are being met by prior reservation.

(iii) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movement have been libralized;

(iv) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts. (This is applicable to units having already captive power generation facilities only);

(v) Government have approved the proposal to assist the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(vi) The production of existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilization of 100%;

(vii) The import of pre-calcinator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production;

(viii) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(ix) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilize the slag;

(x) Government also propose to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants;

(xi) A High Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations. Government decisions on prices and incentives have been announced on 3-5-1979;

(xii) The present regional imbalances in regard to distribution of cement in the country has been due to location of cement plants near limestone deposits. This imbalene is sought to be minimised by encouraging split location of cement plants;

(xiii) A Cabinet Sub-Mommittee is currently considering the various measures adopted for conservation of cement. Conservation of cement is sought to be achieved by using substitute materials such as hydrated lime, paddy husk, cement, sagal, lime mortar etc.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, I must say, I am overswhelmed by the very detailed statement which my hon. friend has given. Sir, he is so good at giving statistics and facts, that when one is hearing him, one is impressed and convinced. The other day he talked about the industrial growth and all that and we all felt that everything was good in the country about industrial production. He says, the cement production and utilisation have reached record levels during 1978-79, and he says further that cement capacity and cement production are expected to be nearly doubled during the Sixth Plan period. So far so good. I wish him good luck. But my point is, he has not replied specifically to parts (c) and (d) of my question when I asked him whether some Governments have been repeatedly representing to the Central Government about the inadequate quota of cement allotment to their States and if so, how are Government responding to this particular representation-cum-grievance ? May I, therefore, know which are these States which have been representing to him with regard to the inadequate supply of cement and what are the main constituents of their demands or representations and how are the Government of India responding to those representations ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I think excepting Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradlsh, every Government has been complaining about inadequate supply of cement and so, last year we imported 1.5 million tonnes and in the current year we are importing 2 million tonnes and as the hon. Member will have observed, we have had a production of 90 per cent of the installed capacity which is an all-time record. 19.6 million tonnes of cement was produced last year. In the current year I am hopeful that firstly with the additional imports that we are making and secondly and more importantly, given the fact that another 4.6 million tonnes of additional capacity is going to be commissioned, we shall be able to see that the immediate problems of the States are taken care of.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The Minister has said in reply to parts (a) and (b) combined of my question and I quote:

> "As many as 35 Letters of Intent and 7 Industrial Licences for a total capacity of 150.50 lakh tonnes have been issued during the last 2 years, 1977-79."

Now, in that context I want to ask him in regard to the long list of measures, short-term and long-term, which he has outlined—13 steps or measures—specifically in regard to the tenth step that Government also propose to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants. Is it a fact that a good number of mini cement plants have been proposed, but his Ministry is taking inordinately long time in clearing those projects and that is resulting into further loss of production ? May I know further what exactly the high level Committee and the Cabinet Sub-Committee are doing with regard to some of the broader details of this vexed problem ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, it is not true that there has been any delay in the registration of mini cement plants. So far we have registered with the DGTD and also given industrial licences in all for a capacity of 1.37 million tonnes in the mini cement sector. The high-powered Committee has given its report and only the other day I sub-

mitted to the House a statement on the decisions taken in regard to the pricing etc. as recommended by the high-powered Committee. There is a Cabinet Sub-Committee which is concerned with the monitoring of industrial production and there is an inter-Ministerial Committee which doing almost daily minotoring of the needs of the cement plants, particularly power, coal and other transporting problemss.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, he has not mentioned how much time does the Government of India take in regard to clearing the projects of mini cement plants.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It depends from unit to unit because there are applications, for instance, from places where there is no lime stone. So it would depend from unit to unit.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Just now the hon. Minister said that they are going to import 2 million tonnes of cement. May I know from the hon. Minister by what time this imported cement will start arriving and whether it will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country and if not, whether they are going to import something more ? Further, I would like to know by what time there will be sufficient production in the country to meet the requirements.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, excepting the monsoon months, we expect on an average 200,000 tonnes of cement to come every month in the ports. Just now we have cement carrying ships that are being unloaded in the various ports and there are ships on the high seas also and it is during the current financial year that we shall be having 2 million tonnes of cement imported.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Restriction on Government Employees to join organisation

*1051. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR

DR. BAPU KALDATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have notified certain organisations restricted to the Government employees for its membership; and

(b) if so, the names of the organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) & (b). Under Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government Servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity.

Government further clarified on 30th November, 1966, that activities of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh and Jamaat-e-Islami are of such a nature that participation in them by Government servants would attract the provisions of the above mentioned rules and that any Government servant who is a member or is otherwise associated with these two organisations or with their activities was liable to disciplinary action.

2. Apart from the above, Government servants had been advised to avoid association or participation in Indo-Foreign Cultural Organisations. Government servants should also not associate themselves with activities of the Moral Rearmament Movement in their official capacity or with such activities as are political or have a political slant, even in their individual capacity.

नई दिल्ली स्थित रूसी दूतावास के पीछे झुग्गियों में आग

*1053. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 14 अप्रैल, 1979 को नई दिल्ली स्थित रूसी दूतावास के पीछे 105 झुग्गियां जलकर राख हो गयी थीं और पुलिस तथा अग्निशामक दल स्थान पर उस समय पहुंचे जब कि प्रत्येक वस्तु जल चुकी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थान पर पुलिस और अग्निशामक दल के इतनी देरी से पहुंचने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) आग लगने के क्या कारण थे और क्या सरकार का विचार उन परिवारों के प्रति, जिनकी झुग्गियां जल कर नष्ट हो गयीं, सहानुभूतिपूर्ण और उदार दृष्टिकोण अपनाने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में रूस के दूतावास के पीछे स्थित कुल 166 अस्थायी झुग्गियों में से 96 झुग्गियां 14-4-1979 को प्रातः 11-30 बजे आग लगने से नष्ट हो गई थीं । पुलिस द्वारा की गई जांच पड़ताल से यह सिद्ध हुआ कि आग एक झुग्गी में चुल्हे की चिनगारी से लगी थी । आग लगने के बारे में संदेश अग्नि-शमन सेवा नियंत्रक कक्ष में दोपहर 11-59 बजे प्राप्त हुआ । आग बुझानेवाला दस्ता दोपहर 12-04 बजे पहुंच गया और आग पर नियंत्रण कर सका । आग लगने के बारे में पुलिस को 12-05 बजे सूचना मिली । और वह तुरन्त अविलम्ब 12-10 बजे तक घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गई । आग बुझाने वाले दस्ते/पुलिस के पहुंचने में कोई देरी नहीं हुई ।

2 बुल्गारिया दूतावास के निर्माण कार्य में लगे मजदूरों ने इन झुग्गियों को अस्थायी रूप से बना रखा था । निर्माण-ठेकेदार ने प्रभावित लोगों को तम्बू दिये और राहत के रूप में मजदूरों को 5000/— रुपये भी दिये । इस में किसी की जान नहीं गई और न कोई जख्मी हुआ ।

Categorisation of staff for promotion

*1054. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the existing procedure of promoting people out of turn on the basis of unscientific rating, like outstanding merit in supersession of senior officers considered fit to be promoted;

(b) whether it does not create administrative problems with a large number of disgruntled officials;

(c) whether Government believes it practicable to categorise the staff in Government organisations as outstanding, very good, good etc. when reporting officers are also different;

(d) whether it would be more reasonable and scientific to have two categories only i.e. 'fit' and 'unfit' since such a distinction can be made unmistakable; and

(e) if so, what forces Government not to scrap the existing impracticable and unscientific methods of rating affecting the careers of otherwise devoted employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The present system of promotion of selection has been in vogue for the last 22 years and has generally been found satisfactory. Government keeps the various procedures, including those regulating promotions, under constant review and endeavours to improve upon them wherever found necessary.

(b) No, it has not created any administrative problems. Supersessions are contained to the minimum unavoidable.

(c) Categorisation is done by Departmental Promotion Committees. No practical difficulties have been experienced.

(d) Government does not consider that it would be more reasonable or more scientific to adopt two-fold categorisation into 'fit' and 'unfit' as compared to the present system for effecting promotions to selection posts.

(e) Does not arise.

Loss to Jute Mills in West Bengal due to Power Crisis

*1055. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent power crisis has hit the Jute Mills in West Bengal badly;

(b) if so, the extent of production loss in March and April this year;

(c) whether this will lead to loss of foreign markets; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to step up jute goods production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). The loss of production of jute goods due to recent power crisis in West Bengal has been estimated around 15,000 Metric Tonnes in March and 18,000 Metric Tonnes in April, 1979.

The Government of West Bengal are taking measures to improve the power supply position *inter alia* to maintain the production of jute goods. It has announced a general subsidy of 15% to industrial units for installing generating sets. Financial assistance to jute industry for installation of generating sets is also available under the schemes of IFCI and DBI.

Order for manufacture of ferrite memory core matrices

*1056. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was a fact that Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., a public undertaking, had received a rupees three crores order for the manufacture of ferrite memory core matrices for use in Russian Computers and communication systems; and

(b) the reasons for passing on this offer and the know-how to a private firm ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir, Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., has however received a initial order for around Rs. 50 lakhs from Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, another public sector undertaking, for export ot USSR.

(b) This order or any related know-how has not been passed on to any private firm.

पिछली सरकार का बीस सूत्री कार्य-क्रम

*1057. श्री छोटूभाई वासवा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों ने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को छोड़ दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार उक्त कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने वाले राज्यों को कुछ सहायता देगी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ज़लुर रहमान): (क) से (ग). पिछली सरकार का 20 सूत्री-कार्यक्रम तदर्थ प्रकार का था । उस के संघटक तत्वों या उसमें निहित विषयों के बीच या उस के कार्यक्रमों और आर्थिक विकास की अनुमोदित योजना के बीच कोई स्पष्ट संबंध नहीं था । सरकार ने एक व्यापक मध्यावधि योजना तैयार की है, जिस में उद्देश्य, कार्य-नीतियां और प्राथमिकताएं स्पष्ट की गई हैं । पूर्ण रोजगार की व्यवस्था, गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की आय में वृद्धि करना, आय में असमानताओं में कमी करना, और व्यापक परिशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के जरिए मूल न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना—ये इस योजना के प्रधान संघटक हैं, जिन के लिए एक निश्चित समयावधि में वास्तविक लक्ष्य और वित्तीय परिव्यय निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

राज्यों की योजनाओं में विशेष रूप से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए कोई विशिष्ट परिव्ययों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अलग से कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई थी। जहां बन्धवा मजदूरों को राहत आदि जैसी उपयोगी नई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमें शुरु की गई थीं, उन्हें जारी रखा गया है और उन का विस्तार किया गया है ।

Experiment on cultivation of Java Citronella Grass

*1058. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the 'Economic Times' of March 21, 1979 in which it is stated that Himachal Pradesh has vast scope for the cultivation of Java Citronella grass of aromatic origin for producing oil for use in pharmaceutical industry;

(b) whether scientists working in the Regional Research Laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Extension Centre at Palampur have conducted experiments on the cultivation prcactices of this type of grass in Kangra Valley of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Java Citronella grass has been cultivated in Karnataka, Gujarat, Assam, and Terai regions of Uttar Pradesh; is so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether Government are formulating any scheme for the cultivation of this grass in Himachal Pradesh on large scale basis, if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). The Extension Centre of the Regional Research Laboratory (Jammu) at Palampur has been experimenting with cultivation of Java Citronella in and around Palampur in the Kangra Valley.

The planting material has been procured from the laboratory and cultivated by a Tea Estate near Palampur. The

Extension Centre of the Laboratory at Palampur has been advising on the cultivation and distillation of this crop. The yield is about 60 to 80 Kg. of citronella oil per acre.

(d) Yes, Sir. The annual production is estimated to be about 300 tonnes.

(e) The Government has no scheme for the cultivation of this grass in Himachal Pradesh on large scale basis. However if the local cultivators would go in for large scale cultivation, technical assistance could be made available from the Regional Research Laboratory (Jammu) centre at Palampur.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

*1059. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियो ने अभी हाल में अपनी मांग के समर्थन मे हड़ताल की थी और यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग एककों ने भी उन के साथ हड़ताल की थी,

(ख) कर्मचारियो की मांगे क्या है और उन की मांगो पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई समिति गठित करने का है; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की मांगो के बारे मे कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारी 2 अप्रैल, 1979 से 13 अप्रैल, 1979 तक कलमबद हड़ताल पर रहे । उन के साथ किसी अन्य एकक में हड़ताल नही हुई ।

(ख) कर्मचारियो की मांगें (1) बिक्री प्रोत्साहन की विधि में संशोधन करने; (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियो के वेतन का पुनर्निर्धारण व चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियो के वेतन मे संशोधन करने ; (3) वर्ष 1963 से द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू करने; (4) लिपिकीय कर्मचारियो की तुलना में बिक्री कर्मचारियो द्वारा एक घंटा अधिक कार्य करने के लिये उन को अतिरिक्त मजदूरी का भुगतान करने; और (5) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में व्ययगत पदो का पुन: सृजन करने के बारे में थी । खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, जो कि एक वैधानिक निकाय है, के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आता है । चूंकि आयोग का कर्मचारियों के साथ एक समझौता हो गया है अत: सरकार इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना जरूरी नहीं समझती है ।

(ग) खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग कर्मचारियों से हुए समझौते के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर कार्रवाई कर रहा है लेकिन किस तिथि तक उन की मांगों पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा यह निश्चित तिथि बता पाना संभव नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*1060. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अक्तूबर, 1974 में मंत्रालय द्वारा आरम्भ की गई योजना में वर्ष 1974 से 1978 तक की अवधि में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया था;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को कितने अवसरों पर नकद पुरस्कार दिए गये और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गयी; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने में इस से क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) से (ग): विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागो से इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Preparation of questionnaire for 1981 Census

*1062. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the suggestions of the Data Users' Conference held in New Delhi in regard to the preparation of questionnaire for 1981 census; and

(b) the action taken by Government for giving rural bias in 1981 census ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The main suggestions made at the Data Users' Conferences held in February, 1978 and December, 1978 in New Delhi are as follows:—

1. Age of the Census house,
2. State of repairs of the house,
3. Type of living quarters,
4. Material of floor,
5. Toilet facilities by type,

6. Water supply and source of drinking water,

7. Type of ownership,

8. Availability of electricity,

9. Number of married couples living in the household,

10. Whether household cultivates land,

11. Number and type of physically handicapped persons in the household,

12. Sex and age of the handicapped persons,

13. Particulars of head of household, namely, age, sex, occupation, type of activity, whether SC/ST and religion,

14. Type of fuel being used by household,

15. Type of transportation used,

16. Mode of transportation owned,

17. Does the house have drainage,

18. Does the household own a transistor or radio,

19. Does the household own a tractor,

20. Does the household use fertiliser,

21. Prevalance of disease,

22. Infrastructural facilities like bus stop, medical facilities, schools, markets, warehousing, post office and distance,

23. Number of bonded labour,

24. Whether head and workers in an establishment are SC/ST,

25. Whether attending school, college,

26. Whether engaged in marginal work or working for the major part of the year,

27. Whether seeking or available for work,

28. Total fertility of all ever-married women,

29. Reasons for migration,

30. Castewise enumeration, particularly for backward classes, De-notified tribes and Nomadic tribes,

31. Information about crafts and skills,

32. Adoption of household form instead of Individual slip,

33. Payment of enhanced honorarium to Census enumerators,

34. Combining of Economic Census with the Establishment Census at the time of Houselisting,

35. Adoption of universal questionnaire and sample questions instead of having a unified schedule throughout the country for all characteristics,

36. Adoption of Household sampling instead of area sampling in enumeration

37. Adoption of synonyms or generic names for SC/ST.

38 The Conference also recommended deletion of question on 'Nationality'.

(b) Almost all tabulations will be generated for rural areas separately. The Census Commission has tried to give a rural bias to the 1981 Census by introducing a question on ownership of house or house site in the place of enumeration. It has also included the question on school attendance in order to assess the impact of the rural education programme. With the introduction of question on cultivation, the economic activity in the rural setting will be fully reflected on a household basis as well as on Individual basis. Rural unemployment will be reflected through the question on seeking or available for work. Separate information about agricultural labourers will also be collected.

बाम्बरी बंजर, माण्डला में सीमेन्ट संयंत्र की स्थापना

*1067. **श्री श्यामाचरण शुक्ल** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिले माण्डला में जहां अधिकांशतः आदिवासी रहते हैं, बाम्बरी बंजर के आस पास सफेद चूना पत्थर के भंडार उपलब्ध हैं तथा इस पत्थर को आंध्र प्रदेश भेजा जा रहा है जब कि यह निर्णय किया जा चुका है कि माण्डला जिले में ही सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना की जावे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो माण्डला जिले में सफेद सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना कब की जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या उद्योग की स्थापना करने के मामले में आदिवासी जिलों को प्राथमिकता देने की सरकारी नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस आदिवासी जिले में जिस में कोई उद्योग नहीं है, सरकारी क्षेत्र में संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आर्ज कर्नान्डीस) : (क) सफेद सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए बमबारी बंजर में चूने के पत्थर के उपयुक्त भण्डार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Loss in Scooters India

*1070. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Scooters India is showing losses consecutively for the last three years and if so, facts and reasons,

(b) whether the value of its equity shares has considerably declined and the investing public are feeling insecure about their investments made in this project; and

(c) if so, full facts thereof and what effective steps are contemplated by Government to put this project on progressive lines and also to safeguard the interest of its share holders ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Scooters India Limited incurred losses during the last 3 years The figures are:—

	(Rs in lakhs)
1975-76	327 63
1976-77	266 05
1977-78	357·18

The losses were mainly on account of low volume of production.

(b) & (c). The Company's equity share of face value of Rs. 10 was generally quoted at a value of Rs 4·25 in 1978. Various steps have been taken to improve the volume of production, and the Company has touched its highest level of production in the quarter January—March 1979. There is also increasing consumer demand for the product and a substantial waiting list The pick-up in the performance of the Company as a result of the various measures taken is expected to be further stepped up during 1979-80 leading to viable operations of the Company. There has also been improvement in the confidence of investors as shown by the current quotations of the shares of the Company at a value of Rs. 7·50.

Allotment of Commercial Vehicles

*1071. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the manufacturers for allotment of commercial vehicles on priority basis; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) & (b). There is no control on the distribution of commercial vehicles Manufacturers have been giving due priority to requirements of public transportation and movement of essential commodities The manufacturers have been advised that the criteria for priority allocation, in addition to priorities already given to State transport undertakings, public transportation, etc. may operate in favour of educated unemployed registered with local employment exchanges, applicants belonging to the members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, cooperatives of transport operators and cooperatives of marketing and sales, national/composite permit-holders, applicants who have been directed by the State Transport Authority to replace their vehicles within a stipulated period and self-employed ex-service men.

Representations from students of Hindi Training Scheme, Ballard Estate, Bombay

10201. SHRI R. K MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations on the 12th May and 22nd June, 1978 from the students of Hindi Training Scheme, Ballard Estate, Bombay with respect to their grievances;

(b) if so, the nature of their grievances and demands; and

(c) what action Government have taken in regard to demands in the said representations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A representation from the trainees of Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography Centre, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Ballard Estate, Bombay had been received on 12-5-1978. The trainees *vide* their another letter

dated 22nd June, 1978 had expressed their gratitude to this department for removing their grievances.

(b) In their representation dated 22-5-1978 the trainees had complained that the Assistant Director (Hindi Typing and Stenography) was not imparting training properly nor the behaviour of the Asstt. Director towards them was satisfactory.

(c) On receiving representation the grievances of the trainees had been removed by making proper arrangements for (Hindi Typing and Stenography) Training.

Departmental proceedings against employees of CSIO

10202. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many departmental proceedings are pending against the employees in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh and since when;

(b) what is the uptodate position of each case and what are the charges framed against each employee;

(c) whether departmental proceedings have been initiated against any employee for the losses suffered by the organisation by way of shortages, thefts negligence and fraud etc.; and

(d) how many losses were suffered by the Organization by way of fire, theft or fraud during the last three years with reference to the physical verification reports; in how many cases departmental proceedings have been initiated against the employees responsible for losses and why no action has been taken in other cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Four departmental proceedings are pending against the employees in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh, in one case since May, 1977, in two cases, since June, 1978 and in the fourth case since September, 1978.

(b) In two cases enquiries are in progress. In two other cases the proceedings are in the final stages.

The substance of the charges against each employee is given below:

(i) In one case for mis-conduct in having a press release published in 'Patriot' dated 9-4-1977 alleging authoritarian and despotic rule in CSIO, Chandigarh.

(ii) In the second case for not having taken timely action to lodge a complaint with the Railway Authorities in respect of a consignment of tools which was found to contain stones/bricks instead of tools and failure to submit a written report of the loss.

(iii) In the third case for not taking due care while taking delivery of a parcel from the Railway, in that he gave clear receipt to the Railway Authorities, whereas the parcel was found to be underweight and thereby causing loss to the organisation.

(iv) In the fourth case for not complying with the orders of his transfer to the Service and Maintenance Centre of CSIO, in Calcutta and for absenting himself from duties w.e.f. 12-7-1977 unauthorisedly by failing to report on the due date.

(c) Action has been taken against two employees for losses suffered due to negligence.

(d) There had been seven cases of such losses during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978.

(i) In two cases, the matter has been reported to the Police authorities.

(ii) In three cases responsibility could not be fixed.

(iii) In the remaining two cases a Departmental Committee of enquiry was constituted and its report is under examination.

तिहाड़ जेल, दिल्ली में बंदियों के साथ व्यवहार

10203. श्री बचाराम शास्त्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में तिहाड़ जेल में बंदी को ग्रीष्म और शरद ऋतु में दिये जाने वाले बिस्तरों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या जेल में सफाई का काम स्वयं बंदियों द्वारा किया जाता है या सफाई कार्य के लिये अन्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि कोई बंदी जेल के कर्मचारियों को पसंद न हो, तो क्या उसे "40 चक्की" में रखा जाता है और उस की बेड़ियां डाल दी जाती हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जेल में कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति में बंदियों से जांच करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि,न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) (क) केन्द्रीय जेल, तिहाड़ में कैदियों को बिस्तर के लिए निम्नलिखित वस्तुएं उपलब्ध करायी जाती हैं ।

(1) साधारन कैदी

दरी	1	सभी ऋतुओं के लिए
मूंज की चटाई	1	
कम्बल	1	

यदि दरी और चटाई उपलब्ध न हो तो प्रत्येक कैदी को दरी और चटाई के बदले में एक कम्बल दिया जाता है ।

जाडे के मौसम में उपर्यक्त के अतिरिक्त उन्हें एक रजाई–अथवा 3 कम्बल दिए जाते हैं ।

(2) बेहतर श्रेणी के कैदी

चादर	2	
दरी	1	
चटाई	1	
तकिया	1	सभी ऋतुओं के लिए
कम्बल	1	

चिकित्सा अधिकारी की सिफारिश पर मच्छरदानी दी जाती है ।

जाड़ों में उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त एक रजाई अथवा 3 कम्बल दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) कैदियों द्वारा कोई सफाई का कार्य नहीं किया जाता है । जेल में फ्लश प्रणाली होने के कारण शौचालयों और नालियों की सफाई सरकारी सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है, जिन्हें सजायाफ्ता सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा मदद दी जाती है । तथापि कैदियों को अपने रहने के स्थान को साफ रखना होता है ।

(ग) और (घ). जेल अपराध करने वालों और जिन्हें दूसरे वार्डों में अपनी सुरक्षा का खतरा है और जो 40 चक्की वार्ड में रहने के लिए अपनी इच्छा जाहिर करते हैं, उन के लिए यह वार्ड बनाया गया है । जेल अधीक्षक के लिखित आदेश के बिना किसी भी कैदी को इस वार्ड में बंद नहीं किया जा सकता । जेल के कर्मचारियों को नापसंद न होने के कारण किसी कैदी को "40 चक्की" वार्ड में नहीं भेजा जाता है और बेड़ियां नहीं पहनाई जाती हैं । अतः वहां इस बारे में कैदियों से कोई पूछताछ करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Funds for tribal sub-plan

10204. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry and advised to the States to check the wasteful expenditures, timely utilisation of funds, non-divertibility of funds of tribal areas earmarked by the States and Central Ministries;

(b) measures taken by the States in this regard; and

(c) how far the new financial administrative machineries for the tirbal development fulfilled the objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) In order to check wasteful expenditure, norms have been prescribed in various sectors like agriculture, education and health. Timely utilisation of funds is sought to be achieved by advance planning, timely issue of sanctions and implementation in the field. Most States concerned with tribal development have accepted the principle of non-divertibility of funds earmarked for tribal areas and the matter is being pursued with Central Ministries.

(b) Sub-Plans have been drawn up in all the concerned States and Union Territories and the Sub-Plan areas have been divided for operational purposes into 180 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. Suitable programmes are drawn up having regard to the needs of the project areas. The States have separately budgeted the amounts provided for the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas so as to ensure non-divertibility of funds. Senior Officers have been appointed to be in charge of the Tribal Sub-Plan programmes and financial and administrative powers have been delegated to Project functionaries.

(c) The programmes under Tribal Sub-Plans have been gathering momen-

Cases of untouchability

10205. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of untouchability registered in each of the States during the year 1978-79; and

(b) the nature of action taken in these cases during this period State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The statistics on untouchability cases are obtained from States on the basis of the calendar year. These statistics are incorporated in the report to be placed on the Table of each House of Parliament by the Central Government under Section 15A(4) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

The requisite information from the State Governments in respect of the calendar year 1978 is under collection and the report in this regard will be placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament under the above Section as soon as possible.

Cases of armed robberies in Delhi Courts

10206. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of robberies in Delhi during the last two years decided by the courts indicating the number of convictions made; and

(b) the number of cases still pending indicating the year to which these pertain and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Cases concerning robbery in the Court

No. of cases concerning robbery	Year		Cases decided	Persons convicted	Cases pending trials.
	1977	1978			
72	72	..	64	27	8
117	..	117	75	58	42

Some of the cases pending trials are at the final stage of orders. In some cases the trial has been prolonged because of non-service of summons and in some other cases because the accused have been absconding.

Closure of Industries in U.P.

10207. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Ministr of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many a cement and other small industrial units in UP have been closed for shortage of coal ; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to ensure the working of these units and also that of proper and adequate coal supply to these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Two cement factories in U.P. have reported full/partial closure because of shortage of coal. On receipt of intimation to this effect, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railway and the Department of Coal for rushing supplies of coal to the affected cement factories so as to re-open the skilns and also for maintaining supplies to other plants to prevent their closure. As regards small scale sector, it may be mentioned that this sector is a free one, the registration of units being voluntary. There is no formal system of reporting production for small scale sector. Estimate for production is based on a very small sample. In view of this, it is not possible to sepcify how many small scale units have been closed for shortage of coal in UP.

Special leave to government employees for medical termination of pregnancy

10208. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a female employee in the Central Government is entitled to six week paid leave in case of an abortion but there is no provision for any special leave in case she opts or Medical Termination of Pregnancy;

(b) whether Government propose to revise rules in MTP cases since induced abortion requires bed rest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No Sir. Maternity leave not exceeding six weeks is granted in cases of miscarriage, including abortion, which also includes cases of medical termination of pregnancy.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of Action Plan

10209. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has written to the general managers of district industries centres to implement the action plan of the Centre on a "war footing";

(b) if so, whether he has received their reactions in the matter;

(c) the names and number of such centres which have not moved in the matter; and

(d) what are their difficulties for which they are not in a position to take the necessary steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. In his letter dt. 28-2-1978 published in the March issue of DIC Newsletter the Union Minister of Industry has exhorted the General Managers of District Industries Centres to get into full stream and start implementing the Action Plans on a war-footing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Representative boards for development of Electronics Industry

10210. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up representative Boards to look after the development of Electronics industry, particularly to decide about the items to be manufactured in different sectors, licensing, loan facilities and coordination;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to market the Electronic products of Small Scale industrial units by the State Development Corporations and large scale units; if so, the progress made so far in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Electronics Development Corporations of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are working in this direction.

Paper Mills and Their Capacities

10211. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many paper mills are at present in production in the country and what are their individual capacities ;

(b) which new paper mills are under erection in the country and what are their total outlay and capacity, mill-wise ;

(c) whether Government are making efforts to get paper mills opened in the country to meet paper shortage, if so, the action taken in this regard ; and

(d) whether all new mills will be able to get their full requirements of raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a)

mill sat present in production in the country with their individual capacity is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-450/79].

(b) A statement showing the paper mills which are under implementation together with their approved installed capacity is also attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-450/79].

Authentic information about the outlay of each private unit that is being set up is not available with the Government. The investment for smaller paper mills with second hand plant and equipment would be about Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000 per annual tonne and that of larger mills with imported or indigenous new machine would be around Rs.12,000 to Rs.13,000 per annual tonne.

(c) Apart from setting up projects for manufacture of paper in the public sector, Government have taken the following steps to promote the growth of capacity in the paper industry ;

(i) Setting up of paper mill based on secondary raw materials which does not involve imports has been delicenced ;

(ii) The facility of import of second hand paper plants has been allowed upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day ;

(iii) The import of pulp and wood chips has been liberalised ;

(iv) Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials.

(v) In order to encourage the utilisation of bagasse for manufacture of paper, Government have decided on a package of policy measures which include priority in consideration of such schemes for institutional assistance, exemption from excise duty for writing and printing paper made with at least 75% bagasse for a period of three years.

(d) If schemes are based on forest raw material, they are implemented by parties only after obtaining the assurance from State Government about the sustained availability and if schemes are based on secondary raw material like agricultural residue, they are implemented by the parties after ascertaining adequate availability.

Time Limit for replying to Government Servants

10212. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time limit has been laid down for replying to letters received in Government offices from Government servants regarding their service matters ;

(b) if not, what remedy is available to the aggrieved party and how Government propose to eliminate delays ;

(c) the details of representations received in the Department of Personnel during the year 1977 from Class I Gazetted Officers and the names of those officers as well as dates of replies if any, sent ; and

(d) action taken, if any, on each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). According to the instructions issued in December, 1968, representations from Government employees on service matters should be dealt with expeditiously and if no reply is received by a Government employee within a month of submission of his representation, he can address or ask for an interview with the next higher officer for redress of his grievances. Such superior officeris required to call for the papers immediately and take suitable action without delay.

(c) and (d). Since the Department of Personnel and A. R. performs primarily the regulatory and advisory functions in service matters, direct representations from individual government servants are not normally entertained. Moreover no separate records are maintained of individual representations as distinguished from references from various Ministries/Departments, seeking advice inservice matters.

Applications for Setting up Cement Factories in Gujarat

10213. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL : Willthe Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications, together with the names and addressee of the applicants, received for setting up new cement plants as wel, as expansion of existing plants in Gujarat and the dates of receipt of those applications;

(b) the names of them accepted, rejected and still pending, separately, applicant-wise ;

(c) the reasons for rejecting those applications, and

(d) how and when the pending applications are proposed to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

(a) to (d). The applications received since 1st April, 1977, for the setting up of new cement plants/additional cement capacity in the State of Gujarat together with names, capacity, etc., are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Location	Capacity (lakh tonnes)	Date of receipt of application	Remarks
	LARGE PLANTS				
1	Narmada Cement Co. Ltd, Bombay.	Jaffrabad Magdalla	10·00	3-12-77	Licence issued on 26-9-78.
2	Shri Sarabhai D Patel, Ahmedabad.	Dotal Dt Sabarkantha	0·45 (White cement)	5-12-77	Letter of intent issued on 6-4-78.
3	Shri Bhagwandas H. Mehta, Ahmedabad.	Poshina, Dt. Sabarkantha	5·00	22-1-79	Under process
4	Jayant Raghunathji Desai, Baroda.	Broach, Dt. Baroda	3·00	27-4-78	Rejected as the party did not furnish full details.
5	Shri Govindbhai C. Patel, Ahmedabad.	Mahuva, Dt. Bhavnagar	4·00	9-3-79	Under process
	Mini Cement Plants				
1	Amirgadh Cement Ltd Bombay.	Dt. Banaskantha	0·33	24-1-78	Registered with DGTD on 18-3-78.
2	R. B. Shroff (Betco Cement) Bombay.	Talaja Dt. Bhavnagar	0·10	22-7-78	Regd. with DGTD on 26-8-78.
3	Sanjip Minerals Co. Mahuva.	Mahuva Dt. Bhavnagar	0·30	24-7-78	Regd. with DGTD on 3-3-79.
4	Vinodbhai M Buch, Rajkot.	Bamanbore, Dt. Surendranagar	0·30	16-10-78	Regd. with DGTD on 22-11-78.
5	P.H.P. Cement Inds., Mahuva.	Nesvad Dt. Bhavnagar	0·27	3-10-78	Regd. with DGTD on 28-11-78.
6	Himalaya Cement Ltd. Porebandar	Dharampur Dt. Junagarh	0·49	3-1-79	Regd. on 13-2-79.
7	Sh. Ambika Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Chorvad Dt. Junagarh	0·09	1-2-78	Regd. on 21-2-79.
8	Nayak Cements Ltd., Bombay.	Datha Dt. Bhavnagar	0·33	23-1-79	Regd. on 21-3-79

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Location	Capacity (lakh tonnes)	Date of receipt of application	Remarks
9	Jayant Kumar B. Vyas	Ranavav	0·36	27-6-78	Rejected. Asked to re-apply after ascertaining availability of cement grade limestone or obtaining import o CG clearance or foreign collaboration.
10	Sh. Pankaj D. Varia	Bhatia, Dt. Jamnagar	0·10	31-8-78	Do.
11	M/s. Varia Cement .	Hapa Dt. Jamnagar	0·09	2-9-78	Do.
12	M/s. Sandip Chemicals	Do.	0.09	7-9-78	Do.
13	Sh. B.V. Patel .	Junagadh or Veraval	0·60	7-9-78	Do.
14	M/s. Acme Enterprise.	Ambaji Dt. Banaskantha	0·30	26-9-78	Do.
15	Sh. Khanak V. Parekh, Rajkot	Wankner Dt. Rajkot	0·30	10-11-78	Do.
16	Sh. Kirti Kumar R. Patel, Bombay	Gujarat State	0·60	16-12-78	Do.
17	Sh. Arvind Manishankar Trivedi, Rajkot	Chotila Dt. Surendranagar	0·50	5-1-79	Do.
18	Amee Cement Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	Dahod Dt. Panchmahal	0·15	8-3-79	Do.
19	Paras Cement & Min. Inds., Junagadh	Padaria, Dt. Junagadh	0·09	8-3-79 .	Do.
20	Sh. Vijay Kumar Nayak Jethabhai	Bhavnagar	0·33	13-3-79	Do.
21	Samta Cement Industries.	Bhavnagar (Mahuva)	0·30	11-4-79	Under process
22	Suryakant Nanalal Gandhi, Bombay.	Rampur Dt. Banaskantha	0·33	17-4-79	Do.
23	Shri Amin Mayur Manubhai.	Dahod Dt. Panchmahal.	0·60	20-4-79	Do.

Reservation for S.C./S.T. Employees in Kalpakkam Unit of Department of Atomic Energy in Madras

10214. SHRI A. MURUGESAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govt. of India orders providing reservations for SC/ST officials at the time of appointments, promotions and confirmations are not being implemented from the date of issue of orders at the Department of Atomic Energy units at Kalpakkam, Madras ; if so, why, and if implemented, the details thereof, cadre-wise, from the date of issue of orders ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy SC/ST Employees Association had presented a

memorandum on the 10th October, 1978 regarding their long pending grievances for redressal to the Chief Administrative Officer, Madras Atomic Power Project and Reactor Research Centre, Kalpakkam, Madras ; if so, the grievances of the SC/ST officials and the action taken to redress the same with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENGERY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. The grievances relate mostly to service matters like appointments, promotion and confirmation. They have been attended to and action has already been taken in almost all the cases to redress the grievances, to the extent admissible under the rules.

Complaints against Anand Parbat Police Post, Delhi

10215. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Home Ministry from January, 1977 todate against the police personnel of the Anand Parbat Police Post, Delhi;

(b) whether all the complaints have been investigated; if so, the outcome thereof and how many complaints are under investigation; and

(c) who conducted the investigations into all those complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) to (c). Five complaints against the police personnel of Police Post, Anand Parbat have been received from 1st January, 1977 todate. The complaints were looked into by the S.H.O., Patel Nagar and the allegations against the police officers could not be substantiated. The Vigilance Department of Delhi Police have, however, been asked to further inquire into these Complaints.

Collapse of Blanket Industry of Miranpur (U.P.)

10216. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of renewed requests to the Ministry of Industry that the three hundred year old blanket industry of Miranpur (U.P.) has collapsed and the pressure of authorities to recover debts up to Rs. 1500/-, the rise in the price of wool and the monopoly of three or four Muzaffar Nagar traders have finished a historic craft and about the hundred families are now jobless; and

(b) what steps Government intend to take to protect this small scale industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Official Language Implementation Committee

10217. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of Official Language Implementation Committee has been implemented in Public Relation Office, Cement Controller and Regional Cement Controller (Northern Region), Delhi;

(b) whether staff qualified in Hindi and eager to learn Hindi Typewriting Shorthand and Translating have been provided facilities for the same;

(c) whether replies where necessary to communication received in Hindi in the past two years were sent in Hindi if so, the number of replies sent in Hindi and number of communications received in Hindi ;

(d) how much staff recruited for the Hindi section; and

(e) how much amount expended on Hindi Office Stationery items for the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no Public Relations Office under the Cement Controller The recommendations of the Official Language Implementation Committee have been implemented

in the Offices of the Cement Controller and the Regional Cement Controller (Northern Region), Delhi to the extent possible.

(b) Efforts are being made to provide these facilities.

(c) It has not been possible to reply in Hindi to all communications received in Hindi. No separate record has been maintained by the Office of the Cement Controller and Regional Cement Controller (Delhi) about the number of communications received in Hindi and the number of replies sent in Hindi.

(d) There is no separate Hindi Section in the Offices of Cement Controller and the Regional Cement Controller (Northern Region), Delhi One Assistant in the Office of Cement Controller is doing work exclusively in Hindi.

(e) No separate account of the stationery used for work in Hindi has been kept.

Formation of panel for promotion to rank of Inspectors in Delhi Police

10218. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel was formed in the year 1974 for promotion to the rank of Inspector (F List) Ministerial cadre in Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the total number of persons covered in the list and the number of SC/ST candidates out of them;

(c) whether the panel is still in operation; and

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping the panel in operation even after about five years when it ought to have been cancelled after one year from the date of its formation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of persons covered in the list were 30 only. No SC/ST candidate was in consideration zone.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under Punjab Police Rules No. 12·3(D) the panel prepared by the legally constituted Departmental Promotion Committee is non-lapsable.

गुजरात में मोहसाना और बनासकांठा में उद्योगों की स्थापना

10219. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोहसाना और बनासकांठा जिले में कच्चे माल, जनशक्ति आदि की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए यहां पर कौन कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 में इन दो जिलों को कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है और उन मदों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बीप्रसाद यादव) : (क) गुजरात सरकार के अनुसार मोहसाना और बनासकांठा में उपलब्ध कच्चे माल तथा जनशक्ति के आधार पर निम्नलिखित उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं —

मोहसाना :—तम्बाकू उत्पाद, ईसबगोल, ग्वारगम, स्टील का फर्नीचर, कृषि उपकरण ढालना, पशुओं का चारा, इमारती ईंटें, लकड़ी का फर्नीचर, आरा मिलें।

बासकांठा :—ईसबगोल परिष्करण, ग्वारगम, रूई से बिनौला निकालना व परिष्करण, चमड़ा कमाना, हड्डियों का चूर्ण बनाने वाली मिलें, मारबल पर पालिश करना, तथा मारबल की कटाई, सीमेंट परिष्करण, लकड़ी उद्योग, तेल निकालना व खनन कार्य ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वह ऐसे कार्यों के लिए किसी भी जिले के लिये अलग से बजट में कोई निश्चित राशि का प्रावधान नहीं करती।

Super Time/Selection Grade Posts in Indian Economic Service

10220. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many supertime and selection grade posts with Economic functions etc., at present encadred in the Indian Economic Service;

(b) what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether supertime/selection grade posts carrying economic functions in various Ministries of the Government of India and Planning Commission at present manned by officers from Indian Administrative Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Indian Economic Service has cadre posts upto Grade I (Scale Rs. 1800—2000). It has no encadred posts above this Grade. There is, however, a non-functional Selection Grade (Scale Rs. 2000—2250) available to the members of the Service. A number of I.E.S. Officers are already holding ex-cadre posts of the level of Selection Grade/Supertime Scale.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up and objectives of Jute Corporation of India

10221. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when Jute Corporation of India was set up and with what objectives;

(b) the number of Jute purchasing centres opened by Jute Corporation of India for the purchase of jute and the number of bales purchased through these centres;

(c) the total quantity of jute purchased annually from the market; and

(d) the amount of Jute Corporation of India outstanding against jute mills upto 1977 and the amount outstanding against mills on account of purchases made by them during the month of January and February, 1979 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Jute Corporation of India was set up in April, 1971, primarily to ensure adequate return to the jute growers and to minimise speculation in raw jute trade.

(b) During the current season (1978-79), the Jute Corporation of India had operated 91 Departmental Purchase Centres and 42 sub-Centres, through which a total quantity of 6·25 lakh bales has been procured as on 3rd May, 1979.

(c) Total quantity of jute purchased annually from the market by the Jute Corporation of India has been :—

Jute Year	Qty. purchased by JCI (in lakh bales)
1971-72	0·04
1972-73	0·89
1973-74	7·25
1974-75	5·61
1975-76	5·81
1976-77	8·13
1977-78	0·68
1978-79	8·31
(upto 3-5-79)	

(d) Total outstanding of Jute Corporation of India against jute mills as on 31st December, 1977 was about Rs. 12·51 Crores. No sale of raw jute has been made by the Jute Corporation of India, to the jute mills in the month of January and February, 1979.

Alleged sale of Elephants in Tripura and Assam

10222. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some anti-national elements are engaged in selling Indian Elephants to miscreants of other countries from the forests of Tripura and border areas of Assam, in collaboration with the local agents; and

(b) if so, the details of cases so far reported, investigated and under investigation and action proposed to be taken to avoid illegal sale of elephants to other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) and (b). State Governments of Tripura and Assam have informed that no such sales have come to their notice.

Use of cars by Deputy Mayor, Chairmen of the Committee of M.C.D. and N.D.M.C.

10223. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a controversy has been going on about the use of cars by the Deputy Mayor and the Chairmen of different Committees in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and members of NDMC;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have referred the matter for legal opinion;

(d) if so, what is the legal opinion for using the cars by different Chairmen and Members of different bodies;

(e) how much amount has been spent by DMC, NDMC, DESU and Water Undertakings on the use of cars by the aforesaid members in the last one year; and

(f) what final steps Government have taken about the use of cars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) to (d).

I. New Delhi Municipal Committee:

According to NDMC, there is no controversy as such. The NDMC has framed proper staff car rules for the use of staff cars by the Members and officers of the NDMC. So far as the Members of the Committee are concerned the rules provide as under :—

(1) The Staff car/jeep may be used by the Members for official purposes in connection with the affairs o the Committee.

(2) Journeys in connection with the NDMC affairs and attendance of meetings, conferences and inspections as members of the Committee, Sub-Committee, *Ad-hoc* Committee.

(3) Journeys in connection with the attendance of conferences, inspections etc. in their capacity as Vice-President, Chairman.

(4) Journeys to attend official and social functions as Vice-President, Chairman.

As staff cars are used both by the Members and the officers of the Committee, for official duties, no separate accounts of expenditure on use of the staff cars by the Members is available.

II. Municipal Corporation of Delhi:

In so far as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi including Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is concerned, the Municipal Corporation Authorities have intimated that the controversy has been going on about the use of cars by the Deputy Mayor and the Chairmen of the different Committees in the MCD. Since the question raised legal issues the matter was got examined by the Law Department of the Corporation. The Legal Adviser, MCD, opined that by making a suitable provision in the budget the Corporation could provide the facility of a vehicle to the Deputy Mayor and the Chairman, Standing Committee. Since these views appeared to run-counter to the clear provision of the Act, the Corporation sought the opinion of an authority in legal matters. Accordingly, the Solicitor General of India was requested to give the Corporation the benefit of his advice on this question. The issues listed below by the Law Department were posed to the Solicitor General of India for his advice:—

(1) whether the Deputy Mayor is entitled to the facility of a free transport or any other facility in the absence of rules made under Section 36(2);

(2) whether the Chairman, Standing Committee and the Chairman of the other Statutory Committees are entitled to the facility of a transport or any other facility;

(3) in the alternative, whether the Chairman, by themselves, can be provided with staff cars;

(4) whether the Standing Committee, the Delhi Electric Supply Committee and the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee which are constituted as municipal authorities under Section 44 of the Act and have to perform functions as specified under the various provisions of the Act, are entitled to any facility;

(5) whether the councillors and aldermen are entitled to any facility such as telephone at their house; and

(6) whether any facility or privilege can be provided to any councillor

alderman, chairman, or deputy chairman of the Committee, by making a suitable provision in the budget even when the Act does not envisage the same.

The Solicitor General has opined as under :—

Query 1 : No

Query 2 : No.

Query 3 : No.

Query 4 : No facilities as such are contemplated to be provided but what is absolutely necessary for the Committees to meet and discharge their functions will necessarily have to be provided. A meeting place, the sanitation and lighting of the said place, the necessary staff for recording the proceedings etc. are facilities which the Committee may enjoy, but as far as the Councillors and aldermen, who are members of these Committees, including the Chairman are concerned, they are only entitled to the daily allowance fixed under the rules framed with reference to Section 34.

Query 5 : No.

Query 6 : No.

(e) The position is as under :—

(i) Car No DLJ-37 was provided to the Deputy Mayor during the period from 21-2-1978 to 31-12-1978. The total expenditure on petrol during this period was Rs. 3,084.56.

(ii) Car No DHA-5167 was provided to the Chairman, Standing Committee, during the period from 2-2-1978 to 31-12-1978. The total expenditure on petrol during this period was Rs. 3,343.20/-.

(iii) The expenditure on the maintenance of staff car used excluding the driver's wages by the Chairman, Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Committee during the period from 1-1-1978 to 31-12-1978 was Rs. 14,433.76/-.

(iv) The Chairman and Members of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee had used the staff cars of DESU During the last one year, the cost of petrol consumed by these staff cars was Rs. 11,557/-.

(f) The Delhi Administration has directed the Corporation that since individual staff cars cannot be provided to the various committees and their Chairman under the law, a general pool for the staff cars should be constituted by the MCD and the vehicles to be provided as per the demand and exigency of the work.

Maintenance of accounts of Khadi and V. I. Commission

10224. SHRI K. A. RAJN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an U.D.C. was asked to look after the complete work of accounts of "Gramshilpa" Khadi and Village Industries Commission, New Delhi during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) whether the Internal Audit passed adverse remarks on the maintenance of the accounts;

(c) whether the copy of the Internal Audit Report for 1977-78 has been furnished; and

(d) what were the steps taken to rectify the shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Cashier in the Gramshilpa, in the scale of L.D.C., was promoted as U.D.C. and was asked to look after the complete work of accounts under the guidance and supervision of the Manager, Gramshilpa, subject to the condition that he would be appointed to the post of Accountant-II if his work was found satisfactory.

(b) and (c) A copy of the Internal Audit Report for 1977-78 has been furnished The Internal Audit Party has made certain routine observations on maintenance of the accounts and has stated that there is scope for improvement.

(d) The Manager of Gramshipla and the Resident Representative of Khadi & Village Industries Commission at New Delhi have been suitably instructed by the KVIC to take action as suggested by the Internal Auditors to get over the shortcomings and also to ensure avoidance of such lapses in future.

Harassment of Tribal Officers working in Delhi cadre

10225. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some Tribal Officers working in Delhi cadre in general and working in Department of Food and Supply in particular are being harassed by the heads of their departments; and

(b) if so, steps taken to protect the tribal officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b) A complaint of alleged harassment was received in respect of Shri S. N.Oraon, a Scheduled Tribes Officer posted to Food and Supply Department of Delhi Administration. The complaint related to :

(i) the posting of Shri Oraon as Sub-Regional Employment Officer a junior post on his return from departmental training in National Defence College in 1975, and it was on his representation that he was granted a Special pay of Rs. 100/- per month ;

(ii) implicating him in a false and fabricated case in April 1977 at the instance of a Police Officer.

The complaint was looked into. As regards (i) it is stated that the posts of Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Sales Tax Officer, Sub-Divisional Magistrate etc. are all cadre posts of DANI Civil Service. DANI Civil Service Officers are transferred and posted to such posts according to the administrative requirements. Shri Oraon was posted as Assistant Director (Employment Exchanges) on 26-8-75. Since the sanction for the grant of Special pay was conveyed on 13-11-75, Shri Oraon was given the special pay from that date. Subsequently, he was posted as Assistant Commissioner, Food and Supply which also carried special pay of Rs. 100/- This post also carries higher status and responsibility. There is therefore, no discrimination made against him in the matter of posting.

In regard to (ii), it is stated that a case was registered against Shri Oraon by Police under Section 110/112/117 of Bombay Police Act on 10/11-4-1977 on the allegation that he picked up a quarrel with a Scooter Driver about payment of fare. He was discharged by the Court on 9-4-78. According to the Police report the medical opinion was that Shri Oraon consumed liquor and was under the influence of liquor. The matter was further investigated and it was discovered that the medical report was that though there was smell of liquor in his breath and that he had consumed liquor, he was not under the influence of alcohol.

The explanation of the Police Officers who gave the misleading report has been called for by the Delhi Administration and suitable disciplinary action will be taken against them. Shri Oraon has sought permission from the Delhi Administration to institute a defamation case against the Police Officers who initiated a criminal case against him and he has been told that he may do so if so desires.

Public enterprises centre for continuing education

10226. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) why the public enterprises centre for continuing education was set up in spite of the existing National Labour Institute;

(b) whether there is any difference between the functions entrusted to both the Institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c) The Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education has been set up primarily with the objective of developing a public sector ethos, assisting the public enterprises towards achieving the objectives with the involvement of trade unions and other participants and enlarging the role of public enterprises in rural development. The main objective of National Labour Institute is to disseminate knowledge of the necessary techniques and skills to those required to handle labour relations at the Centre and State levels. The Labour Institute is also involved in inter-related and inter-linked activities of education and training, research consultancy and publication. The functions of the two institutions are therefore distinct.

Investigation regarding rise in prices of tyres and tubes by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

10227. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was asked to investigate 400 per cent rise in the prices of tyres and tubs on the basis of raw rubber price only, in consequence of which the bureau could not make any recommendation;

(b) why the prices of other inputs such as nylon cord, carbon black, synthetic rubber etc. were not included in the exercise of BICP; and

(c) whether any composite study would be made by the BICP in the above matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In may 1978, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was asked to conduct a study on the impact of increase in the prices of raw materials and other inputs on the cost and prices of tyres and tubes charged by various tyre manufacturing companies. According to the Report submitted by the BICP the weighted average prices paid for seven major raw materials such as natural rubber, synthetic rubber, carbon black, cotton fabric, rayon fabric, nylon fabric and beadwire by the tyre companies in 1977 and in March 1978 were taken into consideration. The findings of the BICP were that the increase in the net dealer prices effected by the companies in the last week of March, 1978 substantially exceeded the increase in the prices of major raw materials in respect of rayon truck tyres, nylon truck tyres and tubes but in passenger tyres and jeep tyres the price increase more or less accorded with the rise in the prices of major raw materials. The Report also mentioned that the contention of the tyre manufacturers was that the increase in tyre prices towards the last week of March, 1978 was based not on the increase in raw material costs alone but also on conversion cost items like fuel, coal, electricity, salaries and wages and also losses on exports. These companies also pointed out that the profitability on tyres and tubes had been on the decline for some time and in 1977 some of them suffered a loss. The BICP study also revealed that the profitability of most of the companies declined in 1977 as against the previous years and some companies incurred a loss in 1977.

(c) There is no such proposal.

राजभाषा विभाग में सरकारी निधि का कथित दुरुपयोग

10228. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 मई, 1978 को कुछ संसद् सदस्यों की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था जिसमें राजभाषा विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार, भाई भतीजावाद, जातिवाद, परिश्रमहीनता तथा सरकारी निधि के दुरुपयोग के बारे में शिकायतें की गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान्। 15 मई, 1978 को कुछ संसद् सदस्यों की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था, जिसमें राजभाषा विभाग के कुछ तत्कालीन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात आदि के आरोप लगाए गए थे।

(ग) ज्ञापन में लगाए गए आरोपों के संबंध में तथ्य ज्ञात किये जा रहे हैं।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े और छोटे एककों की विकास दर का अनुपात

10229. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन के द्वारा संसद् में पेश किये गये औद्योगिक विकास दर के आंकड़े बड़े उद्योगों पर आधारित हैं ;

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के बड़े, छोटे और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के उत्पादन का कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन के प्रति क्या अनुपात है; और

(ग) उन में बड़े उद्योग गृहों की कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है और कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या के प्रति उन का क्या अनुपात है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा संसद् में प्रस्तुत किये गये औद्योगिक विकास दर के आंकड़े औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सरकारी सूचकांक पर आधारित हैं जो सांख्यिकीय विभाग में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा संकलित किये जाते हैं। औद्योगिक उत्पादन में प्रति मास होने वाले परिवर्तन का पता लगाने के लिये उपलब्ध यही एक मात्र सरकारी सूचकांक है। केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा संकलित किये गये औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक में 352 उद्योगों के बारे में औद्योगिक आंकड़े शामिल होते हैं। जिन में से अधिकांश ने निर्मित माल में कम से कम 25 लाख रु० के मूल्य का योगदान किया है या 1 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन किया है इन सूचकांक में कोयला, इस्पात, बिजली, अन्य खनन, खाद्य परिष्करण, यांत्रिक तथा गैर-यांत्रिक मशीनरी, परिवहन उपस्कर आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों का उत्पादन शामिल है। सूचकांक में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत भाग उन क्षेत्रों से संबंधित है (जिस में इस्पात, खनन, बिजली, वस्त्र आदि शामिल हैं) उत्पादन आंकड़ों में और इन वस्तुओं को बनाने में लगे हुए अधिकांश एकक शामिल हैं। सूचकांक में अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र क्षेत्रों के बारे में केवल तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजी कृत एककों के उत्पादन आंकड़े शामिल हैं और इस में लघु उद्योग एकक शामिल नहीं हैं क्योंकि लघु एककों के बारे में उत्पादन आंकड़े प्रति मास के आधार पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। चूंकि सूचकांक में मध्यवर्ती पदार्थों का उत्पादन शामिल है जो बड़े उद्योगों तथा लघु उद्योगों में माल बनाने में इस्तेमाल होता है और सांख्यिकीय

विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार विकास दर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में समग्र रूप से उत्पादन के कम्बे बताती है। किन्तु वस्तुओं को छोड़ कर जिन में लघु क्षेत्रीय उत्पादन कुल उत्पादन का प्रमुख अंश होता है (अर्थात् क्रोम चमड़ा तथा खालें, जूते आदि कपड़े धोने का साबुन, जिप फासनर्स वैट रंजक पदार्थ, रेडियो रिसीवर, साइकिलें, पैमिल, रंग रोगन तथा वार्निश, बिजली के पंखे आदि)।

(ख) उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण 1976-77 के अन्तिम संक्षिप्त परिणामों के अनुसार वर्ष 1976-77 में पंजीकृत कारखाना क्षेत्र में बड़े, लघु तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में सकल उत्पादन का भाग निम्नलिखित है) इन आंकड़ों में गैर-पंजीकृत कारखाने अथवा घरेलू उद्योग शामिल नहीं हैं। यदि इन को शामिल कर लिया जाये तब कुल उत्पादन में लघु तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों का भाग लगभग 42 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। इस सबंध में लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 9231 दिनांक 2-5-79 का उत्तर देखें)।

	1976-77 में प्रतिशतता का भाग सकल उत्पादन
1. लघु क्षेत्र	
(जिन की पूंजी 10 लाख से कम है)	24 3
2 बड़े तथा मझोले क्षेत्र (जिनकी पंजी 10 लाख अथवा उस से अधिक है)	75 7
3. (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र का भाग	22.0
(ख) संयुक्त क्षेत्र	7.6
(ग) निजी क्षेत्र	46.6

1976-77 में सकल उत्पादन का योग 34,090 करोड़ रु०।

अनन्तिम

(ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को संयुक्त स्टाक कंपनियों की कुल संख्या 51477 थी इस में से बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की 1034 कंपनियां एकाधिकार प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम की धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है।

चम्बल नदी जल में रेडियो सक्रियता

10230. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) में परमाणु बिजली घर की स्थापना और कार्यकरण के परिणामस्वरूप चम्बल नदी के जल में रेडियो सक्रियता का पता लगा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चम्बल नदी के जल का उपयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों को परेशानियों से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में और परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्तरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) ये प्रश्न उठते ही नहीं।

अच्छी किस्म के बिजली उत्पादक उपकरणों का निर्माण

10231 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय**
श्री छवि राम अर्गल
श्री सुभाष आहूजा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि देश में सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा अच्छी किस्म के बिजली उत्पादक उपकरणों का निर्माण किया जाय,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि किस्म नियंत्रण न होने के कारण नये बिजली घर अथवा परियोजनाएं अपनी साख खो रही हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार की उक्त उपकरणों की समय पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में कोई योजना अथवा नीति है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति आशा मार्हेति) (क) सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के निर्माता ग्राहकों के साथ निरन्तर परस्पर सम्पर्क बनाये रखते हैं और किस्म नियंत्रण और सुधार का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जहां आवश्यक हो अपने दायित्वों के प्रति जागरूक हैं। बायलरों के सबसे बड़े उत्पादक और बड़ी टर्बाइनों और जनरेटरों के एकमात्र उत्पादक के रूप में बी० एच० ई० एल० ने एक अति प्रसिद्ध विदेशी निर्माता के सहयोग से बायलरों की नई और सुधरी हुई किस्म पहले ही प्रारम्भ कर दी है। इसने 200 से 1000 मे० वाट तक के तापीय टर्बोसेटों के लिए एक दूसरी प्रसिद्ध कम्पनी के साथ सहयोग किया है और इन सेटों में उच्चतर कार्य गुणवत्ता पैरामीटर होंगे। बिजली वस्तुओं, पैकिंग संस्थापन और चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण के लिए कार्यशाला स्तर पर अपेक्षित अन्य आवश्यक अभ्युपाय भी प्रारम्भ किए जा रहे हैं। गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकक भी जहां अपेक्षित हों विदेशी तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इन

सभी अनुप्रयोगों के विद्युत् जनित्रण उपकरणों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण का सुनिश्चय हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विद्युत् जनित्रण के लिए सभी योजनाओं की योजना आयोग और केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार जांच की जाती है । विद्युत् जनित्रण उपकरणों की समय पर सप्लाई के लिए निर्माण कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप इस प्रकार अन्तिम रूप दी गई प्रत्येक योजना के सम्भरण की समय सूची के अनुसार दिया जाता है । विद्युत् जनित्रण परियोजनाओं को अपेक्षित गुणवत्ता के उपकरणों की समय पर सप्लाई करने का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए विद्युत् जनित्रण उपकरणों के निर्माताओं द्वारा सभी आवश्यक प्रयास किए जाते हैं ।

Filling up posts of SC/ST in National Research Development Corporation

10232. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether quota reserved for SC/ST has not been filled in the National Research Development Corporation (Department of Science and Technology) ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether recently some posts of Superintendent, Assistants and UDCs have been filled amongst the Departmental candidates and if so, whether SC/ST candidates were considered for promotion, and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any representation has been received in regard thereto and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since January 1979, no post of Superintendent/Assistant/UDC has been filled on a regular basis in the Corporation.

(d) A representation has been received by the Corporation from a Senior Assistant seeking promotion to a post of Superintendent. This is being considered.

Steps taken to expedite court proceedings in respect of Undertrial Prisoners

10233. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to expedite the court proceedings in respect of thousands of undertrial prisoners all over the country;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various steps that have been taken include, *inter alia*, the following :

(i) As a result of the initiative taken by the Department of Justice and for the improvement of the judicial administration in the States the VII Finance Commission have agreed to a provision of about Rs. 24 crores for the establishment of 402 criminal courts (299 lower criminal courts and 103 higher criminal courts) and 136 civil courts (111 lower civil courts and 25 higher civil courts), construction of buildings and residential accommodation for additional presiding officers.

(ii) The Law Commission, were requested to suggest measures for expeditious disposal of cases have since submitted the 77th Report on delays and arrears in trial courts. Since most of the recommendations made by the Commission have to be implemented by State Governments/High Courts, the copies of the Report have been sent to them for appropriate action.

(iii) The Law Commission to whom the question of unduly long detention of undertrial prisoners in jails was referred has submitted its 78th Report on Congestion of Undertrial Prisoners in Jails. Some of the recommendations made in the Report are meant to be implemented by the State Governments/ High Courts. Other recommendations which relate to amendment of Cr. P. C. and I.P.C. are being considered in consultation with the State Governments.

(iv) Certain other suggestions to modify provisions relating to undertrials and grant of bail are also under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर शराब पीना

10234. श्री बंता भगत सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 अप्रैल 1979 तक एक वर्ष की अवधि में सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे कितने मामले आये हैं जिनमें दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर शराब पीने के बारे में शिकायतें की गई हैं; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री एस०डी०पाटिल) (क) 1-5-1978 से 30-4-1979 के बीच की अवधि में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर शराब पीने के 61 मामले दर्ज किये गये।

(ख) उक्त अवधि में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर शराब पीने के लिए गिरफ्तार किये गये 143 व्यक्तियों में से 67 के चालान (14 को सजा हुई और 53 न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत हैं) किये गये 76 व्यक्तियों के मामलें जांच पड़ताल के लिए लम्बित हैं।

Reversion of Officers in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation

10235. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

SHRI SHYAM LAL DHURVE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain employees of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) promoted in 1976-77 were given fixed basic pay instead of a regular pay scale adopting the E.P.I. pattern;

(b) whether the Board of Directors of DSIDC in its meeting held in June 1978 had decided that the EPI pattern should be done away with and officers should be fitted into running scales of pay applicable to the corresponding categories of posts;

(c) whether the decision was binding on the management of DSIDC;

(d) if so, the names why certain officers were reverted and given much lower scale of pay;

(e) whether some officers thus reverted were placed below to their juniors;

(f) if so, why this anomaly has not been set right so far; and

(g) steps being taken by the management of DSIDC to implement the Board's decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The officers/officials were only fixed in the scale of pay from which they had been elevated under the EPI pattern.

(e) Yes, Sir. This happened in the case of only 2 employees whose juniors had in the meantime got promotion to the next higher posts.

(f) and (g). Corrective measures have already been initiated by the DSIDC Management. The process of adjustment of staff against the sanctioned post is still under process.

Communal Disturbances

10236. SHRI G. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in which communal disturbances have taken place during the last six months;

(b) the details regarding the loss of lives and property suffered as a result of these communal disturbances; and

(c) the names of the political parties or organisations, if found any, to which these persons belonged and the position, if any, they are holding in these parties or organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) **List of cities with a population of one lakh and above where communal incidents took place during the period 1-10-1978 to 31-3-1979.**

Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Nizamabad.
Bihar	Bhagalpur.
Gujarat	Baroda.
J & K	Srinagar.
Karnataka	Mysore.
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Jabalpur and Ratlam.
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Nanded.
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur.
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Kanpur and Varanasi.
Delhi	Delhi.

(b) **Statement showing the details regarding the loss of lives and property suffered as a result of these communal disturbances.**

Month	Loss of Life	Amount of Property lost/ damaged
October, 1978	17	9,14,950·00
November, 1978	25	2,72,434·00
December, 1978	6	1,29,472·00
January, 1979	4	3,84,610.00
February, 1979	2	5,430·00
March, 1979	2	6,72,970·00
TOTAL	56	23,79,866·00

National Anthem

10237. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the National Anthem which does not clarify the sense containing the words 'Punjab Sindhu'; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the clarification of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The composition consisting of the words and music known as 'Jana Gana Mana' was adopted as the National Anthem of India by the Constituent Assembly of India on 24th January, 1950. Government are of the view that there is not sufficient reason for interfering with the original version of the Song as composed by the late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Growth Rate

10238. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it was a fact that in the first five five-year plans the rate of actual growth was respectively 3.8, 3.7, 3.2, 3.5 and 3.3 per cent;

(b) the growth rate average during the last two years; and

(c) the anticipated growth rate in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan with explanation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The Plan-wise growth rates quoted by the Hon'ble Member were estimated at the time of the formulation of the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 towards the end of 1977. The National Income estimates have since been revised and up-dated by the Central Statistical Organisation (C.S.O.). According to their White Paper just released (January, 1979), the annual compound growth rates in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at 1970-71 prices for the different Plan periods are as follows. (The Fifth Five Year Plan was terminated a year in advance and hence the growth rate relates to only four years of the Plan. This estimate is provisional).

	Annual Compound Growth Rate (per cent)
First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	3·5
Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	4·1
Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	2·6
Annual Plans (per cent increase over previous year)	
1966-67	1·0
1967-68	8·7
1968-69	2·7
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	3·5
fth Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	4·5

(b) According to the quick estimates of C.S.O., GDP increased by 7·2 per cent in 1977-78. The Planning Commission has estimated the growth rate in 1978-79 at 3·7 per cent.

(c) The Sixth Plan aims at an annual growth rate of 4·7 per cent in GDP. The growth rate in 1979-80 is expected to be higher than in 1978-79. These growth rates have been *projected on the basis* of the Draft Plan growth rate target of 4·7 per cent over the five years of the Sixth Plan (1978-83) and a realistic assessment of current trends. The Draft itself had envisaged a lower than average rate in the first half of the Plan period and a higher rate, perhaps around 5 to 5·5 per cent, in the latter half.

Passport Forgery Gang in North-Eastern Region

10239. SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an international smuggling and passport forgery gang has been operating in the North-Eastern Region particularly in Assam and Meghalaya for the past few years facilitating large scale influx of Bangladesh Nationals into the region :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the measures adopted to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D PATIL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Departmental Competitive Examinations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees

10240. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Service is considering to conduct the departmental competitive examinations, as that for Class I posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees, for filling in the reserved posts other than Grade I posts ;

(b) if not, what measures are being taken for filling in the grades of Assistants, Section Officers, etc., where reserved quota has not so far been fully utilised ; and

(c) whether the competitive examinations for departmental candidates are being considered to be held; if so, the approximate time within which the examinations in question, will be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . It has been decided to fill the vacancies reserved in the Select Lists of Grade I, 1977 and 1978 for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the basis of a limited departmental competitive examination confined to Section Officers/Grade A Officers of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service belonging to these communities, as there is no Section Officer/Grade A Officers of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, fulfilling the prescribed eligibility conditions, available for promotion in the normal field of consideration. For promotion to the Grades Assistants and Section Officers there are Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates available for consideration for promotion against reserved vacancies and it is not considered necessary to have departmental competitive examination on the lines of the one being held to fill up reserved vacancies in Grade I of Central Secretariat Service.

Rise in the Cost of Four Heavy Water Plants

10241. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been phenomenal *rise in the cost of the four* Heavy Water Plants ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Variations in exchange rate, upward revisions in customs tariff, increased cost on ocean freight due to hike in oil prices, high cost of expatriate supervision because of extended period of erection and commissioning, escalation in the prices of labour and material, both in respect of indigenous as well as imported items are the main reasons for the increased

cost of construction of the four heavy water plants. Further, additional expenditure on replacement of two lost towers in respect of Heavy Water Plant (Tarcher), expenditure on revamping/ rectification works consequent upon damage due to an accident in Heavy Water Plant (Baroda), cancellation of certain major orders for critical items in respect of Heavy Water Plant (Kota) because of embargo imposed by the Canadian Government and their subsequent reordering at escalated prices from other sources, have also contributed to the increase in cost of these plants.

Promotion to Officers in Border Security Force

10242. SHRI K MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a section of the officers in the Border Security Force is sore over the 'growing strangulation' of Indian Police Service Officers over the organisation ;

(b) whether these officers, most of whom are direct recruits to the force or have been taken in after they were demobbed from the Emergency Commission in the army, are being denied fair chances of promotion ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding their grievances and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) A large section of B. S. F. officers is drawn from the ranks of released Emergency Commissioned Officers of the Army. The officers have not been denied fair chances of promotion On the contrary the released ECOs have been able to secure accelerated promotion in the B.S.F at a pace much better than those Emergency Commissioned Officers who secured Regular Commission in the Army.

(c) The question does not arise.

Conversion of Loans to Mills into Equity

10249. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to convert the loans to the mills under National Textile Corporation to equity ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to convert the loans given to the mills under the National Textile Corporation to equity.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अध्यापक स्टाफ की भर्ती

10244. श्री बृजलाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार ने अध्यापक स्टाफ की भर्ती के लिए जून, 1977 और जून, 1978 में विज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) क्या अध्यापक स्टाफ को वे यथोचित सुविधाएं दी जा रही है जिनका विज्ञापन में उल्लेख किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में काम कर रहे सभी अध्यापकों को सभी अनुषंगी लाभ दिये गये है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मायति) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) हरिद्वार स्थित बी० एच० ई० एल० बस्ती में शिक्षा संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध स्वायत्तशासी निकायों द्वारा किया जाता है तथा सीधे बी० एच० ई० एल० द्वारा नहीं । अतः इन संस्थानों में अध्यापन स्टाफ को बी० एच० ई० एल० द्वारा सुविधा तथा अनुषंगी लाभ प्रदान करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Price cut of Cloth

10245. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 685 on April 11, 1979 regarding increase in prices of non-controlled cloth and state :

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have since agreed for price cut of cloth and yarn advised by Government ;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction ; and

(c) if not, what further steps Government propose to take to bring down the price of cloth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). No final decision has yet been taken on the issue, which is still under consideration.

स्टाफ कैन्टीन के लिए राज सहायता

10246. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में चल रही स्टाफ कैन्टीनों को कोई राज सहायता दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको राज सहायता देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जा रहा है , और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें कोई राज सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । विभागीय स्तर पर अथवा सहकारिता के आधार पर चल रही कैंटीनों को सरकारी सहायता देने का प्रावधान है ।

(ख) विभागीय/सहकारी कैंटीनों को सरकारी सहायता उस मंत्रालय/विभाग/कार्यालय, जिसके लिए कैंटीन स्थापित की गई है, में कार्यरत केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सख्या के आधार पर दी जाती है ।

ऐसे टिफिन रूम/कैंटीनो को, जो 25 से 99 व्यक्तियो वाले कार्यालयों के लिए होती है, उनके कर्मचारियो को मजदूरी के आधार पर 100% सरकारी सहायता दी जाती है और जो 100 अथवा उससे अधिक व्यक्तियों वाले कार्यालयो के लिए होती है उन्हें उनके कर्मचारियों को मजदूरी के आधार पर 70 प्रतिशत सरकारी सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ग) सरकारी सहायता गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए सामान्य अनुदेशो के आधार पर सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभाग/कार्यालय द्वारा दी जाती है । किसी विभागीय/सहकारी कैंटीन को किसी प्रकार की सहायता न मिलने का कोई मामला गृह मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है ।

Production of Bajaj and Priya Scooters in Public Sector Units

10247. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the period of waiting for the Bajaj and Priya Scooters ; and

(b) whether Government propose to permit the public sector units to manufacture these brand of scooters and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The waiting period is relatively long for these scooters. The waiting period as such cannot be specified as it depends on the chronological sequence of orders booked and the production including implementation of the expansion scheme which has been approved by Government.

(b) The Central public sector organisation—Scooters India Limited—and its sub-licences in some of the States as well as other units are manufacturing scooters. The scooters manufactured by Scooters India Limited are comparable in several respects and have also prospects of exports to a growing international market. This public sector undertaking has also established a process of continuous and progressive improvements.

Functioning of Intelligence System

10248. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's Intelligence system has been responsible for various lapses in the recent past ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) steps taken to avoid such blunders in future and in particular to amend the procedure regarding recruitment thereto and its function and internal organization suitably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b), In the recent past there has been only one lapse on the part of the IB and that is with regard to the dissemination of wrong news regarding Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's death.

(c) The need for meticulous care in such matters has been again impressed upon all the officers concerned.

राजस्थान के चुरू और नागौर जिलों का औद्योगिक विकास

10249. **श्री दौलत राम सरण** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में चुरू तथा नागौर जिलों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन जिलो मे नमक, जिपसम, ऊन, चमडा स्थया आदि जैसा कच्चा माल प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और वहां के अधिकांश लोग बेरोजगार और आंशिक रोजगार प्राप्त हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र मे बिजली का प्रयोग करके रेत, मिट्टी और चने को मिला कर तथा उन को दबा कर ईंटे बनाने की बहुत अधिक गुजाइश है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) . (क) इन दोनो जिलो मे जुलाई, 1978 से ही जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों ने काम करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। दोनो जिलो में उनकी औद्योगिक सभाव्यता का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है तथा संबंधित रिपोर्टों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इस के अतिरिक्त राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक तथा खनिज विकास निगम नागौर जिले में मकराना और मेड़ता में तथा चुरू जिले में सादुलपुर, बिंदासर तथा श्रीडूंगरगढ़ में औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का विकास कर रहा है। राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक तथा खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा चुरू तथा सुजानगढ़ के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी विकास कार्य हाथ में लिया जा रहा है।

(ख) ये कच्चा माल दोनो ही जिलो मे मिलते हैं किन्तु जिप्सम केवल नागौर में ही मिलता है। जहां तक इन जिलों में बेरोजगारी तथा अर्ध रोजगार का संबंध है, यह कथनीय है कि यह समस्या खास इन दोनों जिलों में ही तो नहीं है।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक तथा खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा श्रीडूंगरगढ़ क्षेत्र में रेत चूने (सेन्ड लाइम) की ईंटें बनाने की एक परियोजना संबंधित करने की संभावनाओं की खोज की जा रही है।

Suggestion of National Council of Applied Economic Research on Cement prices

10250. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Council of Applied Economic Research have undertaken the study and have suggested introduction of adjusted average prices or differential prices for cement units in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations of the NCAER in regard to price factor and production of cement in the country ; and

(c) how far Government propose to accept these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, has brought out a publication entitled 'Cement Industry in India at the instance of the Cement Manufacturers' Association, which is a Private body representing the Cement Industry. It is a priced publication of the Council and thus an accessible document.

Government had appointed a High Level Committee in April, 1978 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, to make a comprehensive review of the cement industry. Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Committee relating to costs and prices of cement were announced in the Parliament on 3-5-1979.

वर्ष 1978-79 में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

10251. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जो उत्पादन हुआ उस की तुलना में 1978-79 के लिए कितने करोड़ रुपये के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ग) उत्पादन में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड ने अपने संयंत्रों के निर्यात के लिये अन्य देशों से कोई समझौता किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस के अन्तर्गत कितने मूल्य के संयंत्रों का निर्यात किया जावेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्रीमति आभा माईति) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। किन्तु, ऐसा अनुमान है कि 1978-79 में 628 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है, जबकि लक्ष्य 650 करोड़ रुपये का है।

(ग) लक्ष्य की तुलना में उत्पादन में मामूली सी गिरावट मुख्य रूप से आयात तथा देसी दोनों ही स्रोतों से समय पर महत्वपूर्ण कच्चे माल और हिस्सेपुर्जों को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों और पत्तनों पर भीड़भाड़ होने के कारण आई थी ।

उपकरणों के निर्यात के लिये बी० एच० ई० एल० ने विदेशी पार्टियों के साथ करार भी किए है ।

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 की समाप्ति पर निर्यात करारों का कुल मूल्य लगभग 83.00 करोड़ रुपये था ।

Tribal Development Project Programmes

10252. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to to lay a statement :

(a) the names of the State Governments that have prepared Tribal Development Project programmes :

(b) how many of these have been sent by the State Governments for consideration of the sanctioning Committee of the Ministry ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Tribal Development Project reports have been prepared by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, A. & N. Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) and (c). 129 such Reports have been sent to the Government of India in respect of the fifth Five-Year Plan period, and these have been generally approved.

Role of Delhi Police in Investigating the Kidnapping and Murder of Chopra Children

10253. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the observations made by the Additional District and Session Judge, Delhi recently on the part played by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police in the investigation of the sensational case relating to the kidnapping and murder of the two Chopra children; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the appreciation of competence displayed by crime branch of Delhi Police made by the Trial Court. The investigating staff have accordingly been given commendation certificates/cash awards by the Delhi Administration.

Closure of small Industries in Gujarat

10254. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Small Scale Units in Gujarat State which are ancillaries to the Coal and Steel industries are facing closure due to non-availability of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help the small scale units in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government of Gujarat have not reported closure of any ancillaries to the Coal and Steel industries due to non-availability of raw materials. However, reports have been received that units using Coal and Steel have been experiencing difficulties in getting their full requirement of the raw materials.

(b) The matter has been taken up with Ministry of Steel and Mines and Ministry of Energy to increase allocation and dispatches to small scale units. The Small Industries Corporations are also being geared to take more active part in the distribution of basic raw materials.

Production of controlled cloth

10255. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to reintroduce the controlled cloth production obligation for the private textile mills; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in Bihar forwarded by MPs

10256. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on harijans and adivasis in Bihar and West Bengal forwarded to the Ministry by the M.Ps during 1978-79;

(b) the number of cases in which final replies have been given with facts in detail;

(c) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases the matter is simply referred to the State Government with no result; and

(d) whether Central Government would have its own investigating machinery for these cases for which it has Constitutional obligation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). In this connection a statement has already been laid on Floor of the House on the 2nd May, 1979, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9309.

(c) It is not correct to state that in most of the cases the Government of India have been making a reference to the State Government without knowing the result. Law and Order being State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, action on the complaints pertaining to atrocities on Harijans and Adviasis is to be taken by the State Government concerned. Therefore, the references received from the M. Ps. on the subject of atrocities are communicated by the Government of India to the concerned State Government for expeditious action and direct intimation of the result to the M.P. concerned. In more serious cases, however, the Government of India call for a report from the State Government and after its examination a reply is sent to the M. Ps.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government of India. As already clarified in the reply to (c) above, law and order is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Mortality of Industries

10258. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present mortality rate of industries on cooperative basis in the country sector-wise figures for the year 1977 or 1978 in the V S I sector;

(b) details of specific measures taken by the Centre to check or reduce this mortality rate;

(c) has the Centre issued some instructions to the States to conduct an identification survey; and

(d) if so, which States have reported the completion and what specific measures have been taken by them as a result of the findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGADAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Data on industrial cooperative is available for the cooperative year ended 30th June, 1976. The sector-wise percentage of dormancy is given below:

(i) Handlooms	44·5
(ii) Kahdi & Village Industries	52·6
(iii) Small Scale Industries	44·7
(iv) Handicrafts	50·3
(v) Coir	35·5
(vi) Sericulture	46·8

(b) The State Governments have been requested to take immediate and adequate steps to strengthen the cooperative movement on the basis of guidelines issued by the Centre. A high level Standing Committee for Industrial Cooperatives has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Industry to give the necessary guidance and leadership to those responsible for implementing the programme and to suggest measures for the vigorous growth of industrial cooperatives in the village and small industries sector. A National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives has been established to help industrial cooperatives in marketing their products and other activities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland have completed the identification surveys. The State Governments are taking remedial measures on the following lines:—

(i) Share capital contribution by the State Governments.

(ii) Loans for working capital and purchase of shares.

(iii) Interest subsidy.

(iv) Managerial assistance.

Promotion of Lower Division Clerks

10259. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that L.D.Cs. working in Central Government offices have not been promoted in next grade even after completing 20 years of service;

(b) if so, the number of such L.D.Cs. department-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is frustration among such clerks; and

(d) what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Central Secretariat Clerical Service is a decentralised service. There are some cadres in which Lower Division Clerks who have completed 20 years of service in the grade have not yet been promoted as Upper Division Clerks. Information regarding the number involved is being collected from Ministers/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) The Staff Side in the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have been representing that there is frustration among such clerks.

(d) Government have sanctioned with effect from 14th March 77, a Selection Grade at 10% of the sanctioned strength of the Lower Division Clerks Grade of each Ministry with a view to remove stagnation and this has benefited a large number of Lower Division Clerks with more than 20 years service in the Grade.

Matchwood Crisis

10260. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Matchwood crisis Prevailing in the Match industries of the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) what was the requirement of the matchwood during the last year and what was its availability;

(d) whether Government are considering any alternatives in regard thereto; and

(e) if so, full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) : There is a shortage of timber suitable for the manufacture of match boxes and splints in the country.

(c) According to a rough estimate, the industry's requirement of soft wood in 1978 was of the order of 5,12,000 C.M. whereas availability was of the order of 5,00,000 C.M.

(d) and (e). A Development Committee for match industry has been set up under the Department of Agriculture to look into the problems relating to the supply of raw materials to match industry and to recommend ways and means to improve the position. Some of the measures suggested to reduce the shortage of timber, required for match industry, are plantation of poplars for quick regeneration of match wood, substitution of wooden boxes by cardboard boxes and of wooden splints by wax matches.

Fake Passport Racket in Delhi

10261. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fake passport racket has been unearthed in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Police unearthed in July, 1978, a racket in forged foreign passports

carried out by three Italian nationals. These were being used for obtaining duplicate travellers cheques from the banks after loding a report with the police that the original has been lost. The three foreign nationals were arrested on 26-7-78 and cases were registered against them.

Closure of cement plants

10262. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ‖: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether very recently he has stated in Lucknow that due to coal shortage eleven cement plants including two in Uttar Pradesh remained closed;

(b) if so, the names and particulars of the cement plants which remain closed;

(c) for how long these plants are remaining closed;

(d) estimated production loss; and

(e) steps taken to get them reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is true that a number of cement plants have reported short supply of coal resulting in stoppage of kilns.

The dates on which various cement plants reported closure of kilns in the month of April, 1979 are as under:—

Name of the factory	Date of report of closure of kiln, in April, 1979
NORTH	
Bhupendra	5, 10
Chittorgarh	7
Churk	*4, 9 to 13**
Dalla	9 to 12
Dalmia Dadri	7, 9
Lakheri	3, 28
Nimbahera	30
Sawaimadhopur	6

*3 kilns out of 4 were closed.

**2 kilns out of 4 were closed.

1	2
EAST	
Banjari	12
Chaibasa	7
Japla	4, 5
Rajagangpur	24, 26
Rohtas	6
WEST	
Banmore	9
Dwarka	6
Jamul	25
Porbandar	17
Sevalia	9
Sikka	25, 26, 27, 28.
SOUTH	
Ammasandra	3, 6, 10, 24, 26, 27, 28.
Dalmiapuram	7
Kistna	9
Vijayawada	5

The dates on which they have relighted the kilns are not readily available.

(d) It is difficult to make precise estimates of the loss of production due to any one factor. In actual practice, several factors like shortage of coal and power and railway wagons, mechanical breakdown, labour unrest etc. cause loss of production. It would be difficult to apportion the extent of loss separately on account of each of the above factors. It is, however, true that presently substantial quantities of cement production are lost due to short supply of coal.

(e) Matter is kept under constant review and almost daily meetings are held with the Railways to improve the coal supply to various cement plants. Railways are requested that for those plants facing critical position supplies are rushed on priority. Matter has also been taken up at the highest level for improving the overall supply position.

असम और नागालैंड के बीच सीमा विवाद

19213. **श्री पूर्ण नारायणसिन्हा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में गृह मंत्री और असम तथा नागालैंड के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री के कहने पर और उन की मध्यस्थता में राज्य की सीमा के बारे में विवादों को दूर करने के लिये अनेक सम्मेलन हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किये गये समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार किये गये समझौते के निर्देश पदों सहित समचे विषय का एक विस्तृत विवरण लोक सभा के पटल पर रखेगी और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) से (ग). गृह मंत्री ने अन्तर राज्य सीमा संबंधी समस्याओं पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिये असम और नागालैंड के राज्य पाल और असम व नागालैंड के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ 10 और 11 अप्रैल, 1979 को नई दिल्ली में एक बैठक की थी ।

मुख्यमंत्री 28-1-79 को शिलांग में हुए अपने विचार-विमर्श के दौरान निर्धारित किये गये प्रबंधों को सही अर्थों में कार्य रूप देने के लिए सहमत थे । सहमति प्राप्त निष्कर्षों में महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार थे :—

(1) कर्फ्यू, तलाशियों, गिरफ्तारियों इत्यादि के रूप में सामान्य स्थिति कायम करने के रास्ते में जो रुकावटें हैं उन्हें शीघ्र दूर किया जाये ।

(2) पुलिस आयुक्त/उप-महानिरीक्षक के स्तर से नीचे के स्तर तक दोनो राज्यों के संबंधित अधिकारी एक दूसरे से प्राय: मिलते रहें ।

(3) इन क्षेत्रों में न तो नये लोगों को बसाने की अनुमति दी जाए और न नये अतिक्रमण होने दिए जायें ।

(4) इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले तथा भूमि जोतने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों की गणना की जाए;

(5) वन काटने के नये कार्यों को रोकने के लिये वनों के नक्शों को भी तैयार किये जायें;

(6) इस क्षेत्र में सड़कों के सुधार और मरम्मत पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

(7) दोनों राज्यों के स्थानीय अधिकारियों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाये रखने और समस्याओं का पता लगाने में उन की सहायता करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जायेगा ।

(8) मुख्य मंत्री इस बात पर भी सहमत थे कि भूतपूर्व सलाहकार श्री के० वी० के० सुन्दरम द्वारा दिये गये समन्वय के अध्ययन के संदर्भ में सीमा विवाद पर अपने-अपने मतभेदों का पता लगाया जाए और जहां तक संभव हो परस्पर स्वीकार हल निकाला जाए ?

Import of Tanzanian cotton

10264. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India contracted for import of Tanzanian cotton in 1976-77 for delivery in 1977-78 season though the position of 1977-78 crop position was not known at that time ;

(b) were these purchases made almost around the peak prices prevailing then ;

(c) whether CCI sold this cotton again in Tanzania at a heavy loss ; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against officers responsible for this dubious deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The import of Tanzanian cotton was contracted in May 1977, (well before the 1977-78 crop dimensions were known) as part of the overall permission given to Cotton Corporation to import 14 lakh bales for meeting the then existing situation of acute shortage of cotton and high spiralling price situation. The import was contracted on the basis of quotations submitted against tenders floated by Tanzanian Cotton Authority and the rate was 0·5 US cents per lb.

above the Tanzanian reserve price ; this was much lower than the Liverpool index price for that period. By the time shipments of the contracted cotton were to arrive in India, the domestic cotton situation had taken a turn whereby prices started coming down in the domestic market. The resale of Tanzanian cotton resulted out of a considered decision of the CCI Board after taking into account the comparative loss that would be sustained on such resale *vis-a-vis* loss that would arise on receiving the cotton and selling it in the domestic market. This decision has, in fact, resulted in CCI avoiding a larger loss. The question, therefore, of taking action against concerned officers does not arise.

Reservation of textile items for Handloom Sector

10265. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the provision of reserving the number of textile items for exclusive production by the handloom sector ;

(b) whether Government have received reports regarding large scale violations of the reservation orders by the powerloom sector ; and

(c) if so, action being taken by the Textile Commissioner of Government of India in this regard and the details regarding the guidelines that have been issued to the State Government to enforce these orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. Provision has been made appropriately reserving certain items of cotton textiles for exclusive production by the handloom sector.

(b) From time to time reports of violation of the Reservation Orders have been received.

(c) Powers for enforcement of the Reservation Orders have been delegated to the respective State Governments to be exercised by appropriate State Government officials who take action from time to time against powerloom units violating the handloom reservation orders. Violation of handloon reservation orders would lead to imposition of fines where the offences are proved. In practice however, powerloom units in many State have obtained injunction orders from appropriate courts staying the implementation of these orders and the matter is under decision in the appropriate Courts. Recently, however, one writ petition challenging the validity of the reservation orders has been dismissed at the admission stage by the Supreme Court and a copy of that judgment is awaited for further action.

मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट का कोटा

10266. श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1978-79 में मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट का कितने मीट्रिक टन कोटा दिया; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट का निर्धारित कोटा इस बीच सप्लाई किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण है और इस की सप्लाई कब तक की जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). 1978-79 में मध्य प्रदेश को नियत किए गए व भेजे गये सीमेंट की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख मी० टन)

नियतन	7.85
भेजा गया	8.35 (अनन्तिम)

Allotment of Cement to Kerala

10267. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cement quota allotted to Kerala is unsufficient to meet the demand for that in the State ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the allotment at present ;

(c) whether the Kerala State Government has asked for increasing quota ; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation and despatches of Cement to Kerala State quarter-wise during 1978-79 is as under :

(In lakh tonnes)

Quarter	Basic allocation	Ad-hoc allocation	Total	Despatches
April—June, 1978 . . .	1·62	0·20	1·82	2·03
July—September, 1978. . .	1·83	..	1·83	1·72
October—Dereember, 1978. .	1·65	*0·10	1·75	1·97
January—March, 1979 . .	1·83	0·05	1·88	**0·59

*For flood relief works.
**For January, 1979 only.

(c) and (d). Government of Kerala had requesed additional allocation of 1 lakh tonne of cement during the quarter January-March, 1979. For this quarter, an additional allocation of 5,000 tonnes was made to the Kerala State. In view of some increase in availability of Cement that is expected during quarter April-June, 1979 the allocation of all States is expected to increase by 10%. Accordingly the allocation of Kerala State in the second quarter 1979 (April—June) will be 2,01,300 tonnes against 1,83,000 tonnes at present.

Suggestion for not giving licences for big towns

10268. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move not to give industry licence for towns for having a population of five lakhs in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Paragraph 31 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 clarifies the policy relating to location of industries in the country. This paragraph is reproduced below: "31. The Government attaches great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in levels of development between different regions are progressively reduced. Government have noted with concern that most of the industrial development that have taken place in our country since Independence has been concentrated around the metropolitan areas and large cities. The result has been a rapid deterioration in the living conditions especially for the working classes in the larger cities and attendant problems of slums and environmental pollution. The Government have decided that no more licences should be issued to new industrial units within certain limits of large metropolitan cities having a population of more than 1 million and urban areas with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census. State Governments and financial institutions will be requested to deny support to new industries in these areas such as those which do not require an industrial licence. The Government of India would also consider providing assistance to large existing industries which want to shift from congested metropolitan cities to approved locations in backward areas."

Pension to Ex-INA Freedom Fighters

10269. PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for freedom fighters pension by ex-INA personnel are still outstanding;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the number of cases cleared during the last two years and the steps taken for clearing the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 29,449 applications received upto April, 1979 from ex-INA

personnel, pension has been sanctioned in 14,968 cases and 11,307 applications have been rejected. 3174 applications have not been finalised pending receipt of documentary evidence of sufferings claimed by applicants.

(c) During the last two years of 1977 and 1978, 699 cases have been sanctioned and 309 cases rejected. Cases which have not yet been finalised for want of supporting documentary evidence are reviewed again as and when acceptable documentary evidence is furnished, and pension sanctioned in eligible cases.

Activities of Acharya Rajneesh Foundation

10270. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Acharya Rajnesh Foundation is engaged in anti-India activities.

(b) whether the Foundation has decided to acquire some land in Gujarat and someone had donated a bungalow to the Ashram; and

(c) if so, Government's policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Government have no information that Acharya Rajneesh Foundation has engaged in anti-India activities.

(b) According to information available, the offer of donation of land was subsequently withdrawn by the donor and Gujarat Government did not intend giving any land in Kutch district for Raineesh Ashram.

(c) In the event of violation of any legal provision for anti-India activities or otherwise, appropriate action according to law will be taken.

Uranium Deposits Found in Chainpur-Bhandaria Area of Palamau District of Bihar

10271. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether rich deposits of uranium have been found in Chainpur-Bhandaria area of Palamau District of Bihar following recent explorations;

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be available from these deposits; and

(c) how far it will meet the requirements of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Sir. Recent surveys in Palamau District of Bihar State resulted in location of low order radioactivity associated with biotite granite in Chainpur-Dhanda ia tract. Analyses of the samples indicated poor uranium values.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Construction of Road from Golaghat in Assam to Ukha in Nagaland Via Furkating and Merapani

10272. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Council has decided to take over and complete the construction of the road from Golaghat in Assam to Ukha in Nagaland *via* Furkating and Merapani;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the project and how much of the amount is due for expenditure by the end of the financial year 1978-79; and

(c) when is the road expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) Improvement of Golaghat-Wokha Road *via* Furkating and Merapani is under execution s an approved project of the North Eastern Council.

(b) The project was approved at the estimated cost of Rs. 367 62 Lakhs. Upto end of March 1979, expenditure on this road including bridges has been Rs. 258·25 lakhs.

(c) Assam portion of the road has been completed except for Furkating Bye Pass and some Semi-permanent Tibmer bridges. These are likely to be completed during 1979-80. The road portion falling in Nagaland is likely to be completed by 1981-82.

राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाना

10273. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 13 मार्च, 1979 की "राजस्थान पत्रिका" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार से कहा है कि वह अनुसूचित जाति के बेरोजगार स्नातकों को 150 रु० और स्नातकोत्तरों को 250 रु० मासिक भत्ता देने की अपनी योजना को संशोधित करें ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें सरकारी विभागों में लाभप्रद काम देने के लिए 5 लाख 26 हजार रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं । योजना आयोग के एक कार्यकारी दल ने राज्य की 1979–80 की वार्षिक योजना पर विचार-विमर्श करते समय यह सुझाव दिया था कि राजस्थान सरकार को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बेरोजगार ग्रेजुएटो और पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएटों को वृत्तिकाये देने की स्कीम की इस दृष्टि से समीक्षा करनी चाहिए कि वृत्तिकाओं तथा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी उद्यमों में प्रशिक्षुता के बीच संबद्धता हो । इस दल ने यह भी सुझाव दिया था कि वृत्तिकाओं की तुलना में उचित दर की दुकानों, वितरण आदि के जरिए स्व-रोजगार सहित रोजगार उत्पन्न करने की स्कीमों को तरजीह दी जाए ।

(ख) और (ग). "अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बेरोजगार ग्रेजुएटों और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएटों को वृत्तिकाएं" नामक स्कीम के लिए 1979–80 में 3 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था है जिस में से 2 लाख रु० अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए और 1 लाख रु० अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये है ।

Unauthorised Encroachment by Weaker Sections in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10274. SHRI MANORANJ AN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of about unauthorised encrochments by poor and weaker sections of people in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, what is the total number of such encorachment colonies, Tehsil-wise and since when;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of families were evicted in this, if so, what is the policy of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to consider such cases for regularising on the similar pattern of Delhi;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (e) : The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have reported that about 3325 acres of revenue land in five Tahsils, viz., Port Blair, Ferrargunj, Rangat, Mayabunder and Diglipur in Andaman Islands are under unauthorised encroachment. About 735 acres of encroachments pertain to a period prior to 1961 and about 2590 acres pertain to a later period. In addition, about 2850 acres of forest land in Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat, Ferrargunj and Tushanabad Tahsils are also under unauthorised encroachment.

2. Action against those responsible for such encroachments is taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration under the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966 where revenue land is concerned and under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act 1927 if forest land is involved. A number of evictions have been carried out by the Administration in pursuance of these provisions.

3. A decision has been taken that encroachment made prior to 1961 may be regularised by re-allotment of land and the Andaman and Nicobar Administration are taking necessary action in this regard. There is no proposal to regularise the encroachments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the lines of those regularised in Delhi as the condition in the two territories are not comparable.

Foreign Collaboraiton proposals received and approved during 1977 and 1978

10275. SHRI S.R. REDDY:
SHRI GANANATH PR A-DHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration proposals received by Government during the years 1977 and 1978 and number of approvals issued;

(b) the number of cases in which foreign equity participation has been permitted and amount of investment; and

(c) the number of approvals in which export obligation has been imposed and the number and names of proposals which are more than sixty per cent export oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) : The number of foreign collaboration applications received and approvals etc. issued during 1977 & 1978 is given as under—

YEAR	No. of applications received.	No. of approvals issued	No. of cases involving financial participation	Amount of Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of cases in in which Export obligation imposed
1977	427	267	27	400	67
1978	429	307	44	940	43

A statement indicating number and names of the foreign collaboration approvals having more than 60% export obligations is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No	Name of the Indian party	Item of manufacture
1	2	3
1.	Shri V.C Burman. New Delhi.	Assorted hair cosmetics
2.	Shri Ajit Bajnagar/Shri H P Bajnagar, New Delhi	Precast element Uniblock Kitchens & Prefabricated Bath rooms.
3.	M/s. Shri N K. Thanjavarwala Bombay	Digital Watches.
4.	Mrs Shanta Nath, Bombay	Sports Cat Guts for Tennis, Souash and Badminton Rackets and other Sports.
5.	Shri P.J. Verenker, Panaji, Goa	Electronic Wrist Watch Calculators.
6.	M/s. Premier Mills (GBE) Ltd., Bombay.	Db (VU) Meters in Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone.
7.	Messrs Liberty erEntprises. Karnal.	Leather Footwear Uppers.
8.	Shri Vijayam Varadan, Bombay	Aromatic Chemicals & Industrial Perfumes and products thereof.
9.	Messrs Snail Spanners (I) & Tools Ltd., Bombay.	Pliers. Nipper and other hand tools.
10.	M/s. Wimco Limited, Bombay.	Processed meat and meat products.
11.	Messrs. The Brihan Maharashtra, Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Poona.	Brandy.
12.	M/s. Punjab State Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.	Safetv Shoes/Mocossin Shoes/Civilian Shoes and other items of leather footwears.
13.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona.	SEMT Pielstick engines in the range of 500 h.p. to 3550 h.p.
14.	M/s. Ramnath Exports Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Leather Footwear Uppers.

1	2	3
15.	M/s. International Instruments Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	Ticket issuing instrument.
16.	M/s. B.V. Raynam (M/s. Andhra Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad).	Quartz Crystals & other assemblies.
17.	M/s. Engeer Enterprises, Calcutta.	Extruded Conduit Looknuts.
18.	Miss Kamal Bhavanani, Bombay-400006.	Deep-Sea Fishing, Processing of marine products and frog-legs.
19.	M/s. Hanuman Cottonseed products Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Cocoa Butter Equivalent.
20.	M/s. Aruna Footwear Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., C/o S.C. Seth & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Leather Footwear
21.	Cdr. S.D. Sinha, Indian Navy (Retd.) New Delhi.	Printed Circuit Boards& Electronics Assemblies.
22.	M/s. Ballamy Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd., Madras	Processed Marine Products.
23.	Shri K. Ameenur Rahman, Madras-600003.	Leather footwear
24.	Shri A.V. Palaniswamy, United States of America.	Grooved Pipe Couplings, Grooved Pipe Fittings & Weld on Type Branchlets
25.	Shri C.V Rm Alagappa Chettiar, Madras. 600 085.	T V Receiver.
26.	Shri Damodar Ratha, Bombay-400050.	Polyester Capacitors, Polystyrene Capacitors & Metallised Capacitors.
27.	M/s. ANCA Leathers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Leather Goods.
28.	Shri K. Naravana Bhat, Bangalore.	Leather Jackets.
29.	M/s. Luminous Leather & Fabric Products Pvt. Ltd.. New Delhi	Fashion Articles made of leather & fabrics including handbags, Wallets, Shoes Shoe uppers etc.
30	M/s Tent Cap Electronics, Hyderabad-600004.	Tantalum Dipped Capacitors.
31.	M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Leather Footwear.
32.	M/s. Shanbagam Farms Pvt. Ltd., Madurai.	Jamine Concrete
33.	M/s. Anand Canning Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Processing of marine products.
34.	Shri S.P. Suri, New Delhi.	Mens, suits and sportscoats.

Paucity of Tubes for X-Ray Units

10276. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR N. PATIL:

CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 10th April, 1979 under the caption "Paucity of tubes for X-Ray units";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein; and

(c) facts of the matter--action taken/proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c) The subject matter given in the news

paper appears to be in connection with the maintenance of X-Ray machines already installed in certain Hospitals in Madhya Pradesh. X-Ray Tubes of various kinds are being manufactured by a Public Sector Undertaking. No constraints have been placed on users' importing X-Ray tubes whenever indigenous availability is not adequate in terms of quantity and specifications. Ample facilities/provisions are available under the general import policy for Hospitals to import X-Ray tubes.

Report in respect of Nhava-Sheva Port Project

10277. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the preparation of the Report by the Working Group set up to study the feasibility of Nhava-Sheva Port project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Advisers as far back in 1961 proposed the construction of this port to relieve the congestion in Bombay port;

(c) whether the detailed project estimates were prepared in 1975 for setting up this port; and

(d) if so, the need for making another feasibility study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (d) The Working Group on the Nhava-Sheva port project was set up in the Planning Commission on 8th June, 1978. The terms of reference of this Group are annexed. No specific time limit was indicated to the Working Group for the submission of its Report. It was expected that work relating to one of the terms of reference viz., social costbenefit study of the project would be completed by the Bombay Port Trust in four months. Before this study could be taken up, however, considerable data have to be collected, especially for making commodity-wise traffic projections. It is now hoped that the Working Group can complete this and other studies in about 2 months time.

2. Construction of Nhava-Sheva port as an ancillary to the existing Bombay Port was first proposed by the UN Expert Mr. F. Posthuma in 1961. He suggested that a Master Plan should be prepared for the new Port. The preparation of the Master Plan was entrusted by the Bombay Port Trust to their Consulting Engineers viz, M/s. Bertlin Partners (India), who submitted their Report in 1970.

3. In September 1973, the Planning Commission set up three Working Groups to study different aspects of the project. The Working Groups submitted their Report in August 1975 on the basis of certain projections of bulk traffic in different commodities including coal, fertilizers, raw-materials, oil cakes, sugar and container traffic. It was decided at an inter-Ministerial meeting held in September 1976 that these traffic projections could not be accepted and further studies were necessary. The following table shows projections of traffic made in the Report of Working Group (1975) for Nhava-Sheva in respect of different commodities and the actual traffic in these commodities realised at the Bombay Port in 1977-78 which can be considered to be divertible to Nhava-Sheva.

(Million Tonnes)

	Projection of Traffic made for Nhava-Sheva (on completion in 1980 or so) in the Working Group Report	Actual Traffic handled at the Bombay Port in 1977-78
1. Coal . .	2·60	..
2. Fertilizers & raw-materials	1·20	0·66
3. Oil Cake	0·50	0·35
4. Sugar .	0·20	0·06
5. Container Traffic .	0·70	0·10
	5·20	1·17

It will be seen that the traffic projections made in the 1975 Report were very much on the high side and needed further scrutiny.

4. The new Working Group on Nhava-Sheva Port Porject, which was set up in June 1978, is making revised traffic projections in consultation with the Ministries concerned. In the meantime the Port Trust has been asked to proceed with the preparation of a detailed project report, which will provide firm estimates of construction and operating costs.

Statement

1. To work out traffic projections in respect of various commodities likely to be handled at the proposed port for the next 10—15 years taking into account the existing capacity of the Bombay Port and the need for relocation of port activities in general in the overall context of account the existing capacity of the Bombay Port and the need for relocation of port activities in general in the overall context of optimising land use in the Bombay region.

2. To examine the feasibility and the economics of the alternative of expanding existing facilities at the Bombay Port by modernisation of equipment or adding to the capacities of existing installations to meet the requirements of traffic projected for the next 10—15 years at (1) above.

3. To examine the feasibility and economics of the alternative of diverting traffic to the other existing ports in order to reduce congestion at the Bombay Port.

4. To request and assist the Bombay Port Trust to take up a social cost benefit study on the project. For this study the terms of reference may be framed by the Working Group and communicated to the Bombay Port Trust.

5. To examine the results of the study made by the Bombay Port Trust and make suitable recommendations.

Profits of the biggest Bottler of Coca Cola

10278. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) who was the biggest bottler of Coca Cola in India; and

(b) profits earned by them while Coca Cola bottling during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Pure Drinks group of Industries was the biggest bottler of Coca Cola in India.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Unit	Profit before tax during		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. M/s. Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd.	4·36	25·99	37·07
2. M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd.	20·29	15·65	(—)8·66
3. M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.	26·05	17·32	(—)15·20
4. M/s. Punjab Beverages Ltd.	N.A.	23·58	11·54
5. M/s. Southern Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.	N.A.	3·16	(—)0·66

Suggestion by Commission for SC & ST to check atrocities on Harijans

10279. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the measures taken by the State Governments in this regard atrocities on harijans have increased manifold during the last six months;

(b) whether Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has suggested some stern steps to check this trend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard by way of implementations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) It is not a fact that atrocities on Harijans have increased manifold during the last six months. The Total monthly figures of crimes against members of Scheduled Castes by members of non-Scheduled Castes as reported by the State Governments from the month of September, 1978 to the month of February, 1979 are given below:—

September, 1978	1371	
October, 1978	1418	
November, 1978	932	(Figures from Bihar and Assam are still awaited).
December, 1978	918	(Figures from Bihar, Assam and Tamil Nadu are still awaited)
January, 1979	866	(Figures from Assam, M.P. and J. & K. are still awaited).
February, 1979	618	(Figures from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, J. & K., M.P., and Tamil Nadu are still awaited)

(b) and (c). The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have suggested some steps for checking crimes on members of Scheduled Castes. These are under examination.

Policy of Encouraging Labour Intensive Methods of Production

10280. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Governments declared policy of encouraging labour intensive methods of production some concrete and positive steps have since been taken;

(b) if so, the nature of such steps;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what sort of provisions have been made in the tax laws, particularly those relating to corporate taxes and Central excise, for such concession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the employment policy adopted in the Draft Plan (1978—83), which emphasised the need to make the pattern of production more labour intensive and to regulate technological change, the outlay for village and small scale industries has been substantially stepped up. Assistance and facilities are being provided for the development of cottage, household and small scale industries include financial assistance, common service facilities, supply of raw materials, provision of factory accommodation, supply of machines and hire purchase, marketing assistance, research and development, technical advice, training, etc. Special reservation policies have been adopted to protect the interests of handloom and small scale industries. A margin seed money assistance scheme has been initiated for the encouragement of self-employment in small scale enterprises and commercial banks have been advised to provide credit facilities for self-employment. The science and technology research system is being induced to step up its capacity for identification and development of proper techniques to improve labour productivity in small scale economic activities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have, from time to time granted a number of excise duty exemptions or concessions on the output of labour intensive small scale industries, depending on the value of clearances, use of power and/or the number of workers employed.

In order to keep the burden of duty on raw materials, low, excise duty concession has been extended to cotton/cellulose spun yarns used by the labour intensive handloom sector. In certain cases, the levy of excise duty has been restricted to raw material stage, if further processing is done predominantly in the decentralised sector as in the case of a majority of plastic articles. Certain concessions in direct taxes have been provided in respect of small scale industrial undertakings e.g.,

(*i*) Under Section 32A(2)(b)(ii) of the Income Tax Act, a taxpayer who

installs new machinery or plant in any small scale industrial undertaking is entitled to an investment allowance at 25% of the actual cost of such machinery and plant.

(c) Under section 80 HHA a taxpayer deriving any profits or gains from a small scale industrial undertaking establishment in a rural area is entitled to a deduction in his taxable income to the extent of 20 per cent of the profits and gains derived from such undertaking for a period of ten years.

Growth of E.C.I.L.

10281. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. will be affected due to the liberalisation of imports by Government and withdrawal of price/purchase preferences;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to protect the growth of ECIL; and

(c) whether ECIL could achieve the targets of production and increase the turnover during the year 1978-79; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government will however take into consideration the interest of ECIL while allowing imports as is done in the case of all other indigenous electronic manufacturers. This will be particularly so in the area of computers where ECIL is our premier national Company.

(c) The tentative figures of production and turnover of ECIL excluding taxes and duties during 1978-79 are Rs. 30·50 crores and Rs. 31·50 crores respectively which are 2·5% and 19·2% higher than the figures for the previous year.

Representations on service matters

10282. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHVAR RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued for examining thoroughly representations on service matters from aggrieved Government servants without omitting any relevant point;

(b) what methodology has been laid down to ensure thorough examination; and

(c) whether the aggrieved Government servants are given personal hearings if requested and whether the points raised are discussed with them during the course of the hearings so that they can furnish further information of doubtful points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D PATIL): (a) to (c). Instructions have been issued in December, 1968 that representations regarding non-payment of salary/allowances or other dues and other service matters should be dealt with expeditiously in an appropriate manner. The authority considering the representation may, if it considers necessary to do so, allow personal hearing, if requested for, and discuss the points raised in the representation with the employee concerned.

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Junagadh- Rajkot (Gujarat)

10283. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when District Industries Centres were opened in Junagadh, Rajkot and Jamnagar district in Gujarat;

(b) the nature of work done by these district industries centres, district-wise; and

(c) details of district-wise programmes formulated or being formulated by these three industries centres for 1979-80 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The District Industries Centre, Junagadh was sanctioned by the Government of India in April, 1978 whereas the District Industries Centres, Rajkot & Jamnagar were sanctioned with effect from 2nd October, 1978.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the nature of work done by these District Industries Centres during 1978-79 and programmes formulated for 1979-80 is attached.

Statement

Junagadh: In this District Industries Centre, 178 new entrepreneurs were identified and 151 units including 68 for the artisans were established during the year 1978-79. The units were assisted in seeking financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 21·23 lakhs through the financial institutions and cash subsidy amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs provided to 9 units. 69 units were given other type of assistance, e.g. technical, managerial etc. The additional employment generated was of the order of 1003. During the year 1979-80, 1150 new units are proposed to be established with an investment of Rs. 48 lakhs and generate 2400 new employment opportunities.

Jamnagar: In this District Industries Centre, 768 units have been granted temporary/permanent registration. 81 units have been issued power subsidy registration. 661 applications for getting import licences have been disposed of. 253 applications for loan under bankable scheme of Cottage industries have been recommended to the banks for an amount of Rs. 9,17,798/-. Of this more than 60% cases are from the rural areas. 395 Handlooms have been issued certificate of registration 1137 interested entrepreneurs visited the District Industries Centre for getting various types of assistance and information. Action plan for District Industries Centre, Jamnagar from October 1978 to March, 1980, has also been prepared.

Rajkot: In this District Industries Centre, 878 units including 632 artisans have been granted temporary/permanent registration. Cash and Power subsidy registration has been granted to 130 and 3 units respectively. Land has been recommended to 78 units for setting up of new industries. 273 loan applications of small units for an amount of Rs. 15·31 lakhs have been recommended to financial institutions. Cash subsidy amounting to Rs. 44·29 lakhs has been sanctioned to 71 units and subsidy for testing instruments sanctioned to 82 units for Rs. 2·16 lakhs. Besides various other types of assistance such as import of raw material, machinery, issue of necessary essentiality certificates for iron and steel, pig iron, coal etc. have been provided to 838 units by the District Industries Centre. During 1979-80, 320 artisan units and 303 small industries units are proposed to be established with an investment of Rs. 168·70 lakhs providing additional employment to 1840 persons.

Fear and insecurity in public sector undertakings in Dhanbad coal belt.

10284. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fear and insecurity have been felt among all the sections in Dhanbad coal belt, including the managers and supervisors of the public sector coal mines, due to lawlessness, police apathy and "Trade Union gangestarism" prevalent in the areas;

(b) whether the Central had given any advice to the State Government of Bihar to bring the situation under control; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Centre in order to create confidence among the staff working in public sector undertakings in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There has been a certain sense of insecurity and fear amongst sections of people in Dhanbad coal field area.

(b) and (c). Government are in touch with the State Government in the matter. The local authorities have initiated action against several muscleman and bad characters in the area under the Crime Control Ordinance of Bihar. The State Government have also instructed the local authorities to continue action against goondas and lawless elements with firmness. The proposals of the State Government for opening of more police stations and outposts, for modernising the police in this area by providing more transport and wireless sets and for establishing more courts for expediting trial of long pending cases, are actively considered by the Central Government. The Union Home Minister has recently taken a few meetings which were, *inter alia*, attended by the Chief Minister, Bihar, Union Ministers of Energy, Labour and Steel and senior officials of the concerned Ministries to take a decision on steps necessary for improving the law and order situation in Dhanbad area.

Conference of State Ministers for backward classes welfare

10285. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the resolutions passed at the conference of State Ministers incharge of backward classes welfare held in New Delhi on the 19th and 20th of April, 1975;

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry on the basis of recommendations made to implement the time bound programme of action; and

(c) the States which have taken necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the resolution so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A copy of the resolutions is given in the statement.

(b) and (c). In respect of Scheduled Tribes the implementation of the recommendations has been followed up at different levels with the State Governments. The progress has been reviewed during the Annual Plan discussions and also while considering the Tribal Sub Plans and Integrated Tribal Development Projects. A number of aspects like administrative structure and unified credit-cum-marketing structure in the tribal areas, restrictions on liquor vending, and prevention of alienation of tribal land, etc. have been pursued with the State Governments. Thus the pace of implementation of the recommendations is under constant review. All States having Tribal Sub-Plans have taken action for the implementation of these recommendations. As far as Scheduled Castes are concerned the following steps have been taken:—

(*i*) The States have been advised to formulate Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes, in which schemes under general sectors of development are to be identified, funds from all divisible programmes in each sector are earmarked and the flow of benefits to the Scheduled Castes quantified. Almost all State Governments with substantial population of Scheduled Castes have accepted this and most of them have made a begining in preparing the Special Component Plans. The Special Component Plans prepared by the State Governments are being discussed with a view to improving them.

(*ii*) It has been stressed upon the States and generally accepted that the Department incharge of Harijans Welfare would function as the nodal Department for all matters relating to the Scheduled Castes.

(*iii*) The State Governments have been advised to take up Plan programmes for the Scheduled Castes having regard to their occupational groups; Scheduled Castes Development Corporations have been formed in most of the States with substantial Schedule Castes populations and a scheme of Central Assistance for these Corporations has also been recently commenced.

(*iv*) A Working Group on the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 was constituted with Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs as Chairman and it has submitted its report.

(*v*) The Working Group has recommended a time-bound programme for the conversion of dry latrines and this has been recommended to the State Governments.

(*vi*) Educational programme for the Scheduled Castes are being continued and apart from Post-Matric Scholarships, schemes of Book Banks and Pre-Matric Scholarships are also being implemented.

(*vii*) A High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister reviews the position of reservations periodically.

Statement

A. *Scheduled Tribes*

1. (a) Legislation for prevention of land alienation should be undertaken immediately, if such a legislation does not exist in a State. Where such legislations are already there, a review should be done to find the loopholes for rectification. This work should be done as early as possible and in any case within a period of 6 months. What is more important is the implementation of the legislative measures for prevention of land alienation and restoration of alienated land. A crash programme for effectively implementing these laws within two years may be prepared in each State clearly setting targets for each year which should be periodically reviewed.

(b) In case of acquisition of land for public purpose, there should be a simultaneous programme for comprehensive rehabilitation as a part of the project itself.

2. Liquor vending should end in tribal areas. The members of Scheduled Tribes should be allowed to drew liquor for personal and social purposes but not for commercial purposes. In pursuance of this policy, the laws should be suitably amended urgently and vending by contractors should be abolished during the current year itself. The vending through government shops should also be phased out. In areas, where there is considerable mixing of population and the tribals are not in majority, the sale may be through government shops only.

3. A tribal should have unfettered and unqualified right to collect the minor forest produce. If there are any procedural or legal difficulties, they may be sorted out immediately. There should be a remunerative minimum price for each item of minor forest produce and its marketing should be arranged either through the Department or through a cooperative society or Corporation.

4. Forest labour cooperative societies may be organised and as far as possible major forestry operations may also be executed through them.

5. The tribals living in forest villages may be given rights over land which may be unalienable. Provision should also be made for extending the benefits of agricultural development programmes to these forest villages including the plantation of fruit-bearing trees.

6. A unified credit-cum-marketing structure as advised by the Expert Group (Bawa Committee) should be created immediately in the tribal areas as a backing to the programme of land redemption and debt redemption. This organisation should cover all the tribals in the area. In particular, the system should cater to the following requirements:

(a) arrange for the purchase of all the products that the Tribal normally sells in the market including the minor forest produce that he collects;

(b) arrange for the supply to him of the basic necessities of life at fair prices;

(c) allow for a sufficient production credit for a supervised production programme on his land;

(d) arrange for consumption credit during the period of cultivation at a reasonable level to be worked off from the harvested produce; and

(e) arrange for taking over the debts of the tribal in a "Debt Redemption Programme" to be worked off on the basis of a suitable programme as may be formulated.

A programme of "Debt Redemption" and scaling down of debts should be taken up immediately. The relevant laws may be reviwed within the next three months. A simultaneous programme for scaling down of debt and its redemption as well as for setting up of the credit-cum-Marketing Structure should be so phased as to cover the entire tribal area in two years. Specify targets may be set for each year which may be reviewed periodically.

7. A Steering Committee consisting of representatives of the Department of Cooperation, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Banking and the Reserve Bank of India may be constituted at the national level to guide the change-over and sort out, without any time, lag, the problems which may arise in relation to implementation of the new policy.

8. The quantification of outlays from State Plans for tribal areas may be done or reviewed where already done, keeping in view the population, backwardness and the geographical area of the Sub-Plan region. The minimum should be the outlay proportionate to the Population of the sub-Plan areas. This review, which has been long over due, should be done within a month.

9. An appropriate accounting procedure and methodology for ensuring that Sub-Plans funds are not diverted for purposes other than those for which they are meant should be evolved as early as possible. Creation of separate budget head for the entire Sub-Plan outlay or subheads under each sectoral head could be the possible approaches. The new system should be finalised before September, 1975 so that the progress of expenditure gets reflected in the supplementary budget.

10. A suitable administrative structure for implementation of Sub-Plan should be finalised urgently. There should be a high-powered body, preferably a Cabinet Sub-Committee, at the State level with the responsibility of formulation of Plan frame and giving a general policy direction during its implementation, including authority to revise and recast it. The authority for inter-sectoral reappropriation, if necessary, should also rest with this body. There may be preferably a single line of authority for implementation from the field level to the State level body with clear responsibility and adequate delegation of powers at different levels. This chain of command should be responsible for all aspects of development and regulatory functions. The popular participation in decision making and implementation of the plan may be appropriately built in at different levels without, however, allowing to dilute the responsibility of the chain of command in the administrative structure. Such a review should be taken immediately and a decision may be taken in the course of next two months so that effective administrative structure is in position before the first set of I.T.D.Ps. are approved.

11. A system should be devised so that selected officers are posted to the tribal areas. If necessary, the creation of a pool of persons with aptitude for work in tribal areas should be considered.

12. The transition from the T.D. Block pattern to the new ITDP pattern should be completed within 1975-76 except in Madhya Pradesh where the change-over may be completed by 1976-77.

13. A suitable system for monitoring and evaluation of programmes may be devised forthwith and the restructuring of the Tribal Research Institutes, wherever necessary, may be completed in the course of next 3 months or so.

14. There should be a regular dialogue between the functionaries at the Centre and those in the field through joint visits to the tribal regions.

B—*Scheduled Castes*

15. In accordance with the accepted strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the main thrust of development will be provided by the general sectors. The effort of each general sector for the development of this community should be quantified. Each Department should examine the schemes in the general sector and quantify the benefits which should be made available to the Scheduled castes. A similar procedure may be adopted for quantifying the development effort for denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. In making such quantification, the eligibility conditions should be relaxed in favour of those communities wherever necessary. Such quantification should be made both at the time of planning and budgeting.

16. Each sectoral programme, both at the Centre and the State, may be reviewed with reference to the eligibility conditions to be adopted in favour of scheduled castes, wherever necessary.

17. A sub-committee of the Cabinet and a Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary may oversee and direct the flow of sectoral allocations in favour of these communities. It is also necessary that the planning/finance departments should have cells for ensuring flow of resources. The Finance Department may further clear the annual budget proposals of the Department concerned only after such quantification has been made and previous year's performance reviewed.

18. The Department in charge of Harijan Welfare should watch the progress of quantifications by the various departments. They should also evaluate at the district level whether the benefits as earmarked have reached the beneficiaries.

19. For a vast majority of the scheduled castes who are landless labourers or subsistances farmers, there should be a massive programme of economic development which should include provisions of inputs for agriculture, minor irrigation, the animal husbandry, cottage industries as programmes from regular development departments to the concerned States.

20. For such scheduled castes who have been conferred ownership rights on land, there should be both legislative and executive follow-up to ensure that their rights over the land are not disturbed.

21. A massive effort through a time bound programme should be made covering all the municipalities in small towns for conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines. A phased programme at eliminating manual handling of night soil and demonstrating cheaper methods for disposal of human waste should be taken up.

22. While it would not be possible to recommend any uniform scale of scholarships or stipends, adequate incentive should be given at pre-matric level. The State Education Department should shoulder the responsibility for providing pre-matric education to the entire scheduled castes population. For this purpose, they should provide scholarships, stipends, books, midday meals, uniforms, residential schools, specially for the most backward sections among the scheduled castes out of the education budget. If these steps are taken by the education department, it would considerably reduce the drop-out rate which is highest amongst these communities.

Employment

23. For technical posts where a member of a scheduled caste and scheduled tribes possesses the minimum necessary qualifications, he should be appointed against the reserved vacancies.

24. The employment position of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government services, public sector undertakings and other semi-government autonomous organisations, institutes getting grant and private industries having equity or lead participation of the State should be reviewed half-yearly.

गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल को हानी

10286. **श्री बचाराम शास्त्र** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल दिसम्बर, 1973 से चलाई थी और उसको अब तक 1,75,000 रुपये की हानि हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार क्लाथ एण्ड डेक्सटाइल एसोसिएशन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनेक शिकायतें भेजी हैं और क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों से भी इस मामले की जांच करने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है और उस के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सरकार ने 31-10-1972 को रुग्ण वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण करना) अध्यादेश, 1972 के अन्तर्गत गया काटन एंड जूट मिल्स का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले लिया था । इस मिल का 1 अप्रैल, 1974 को राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था । 1-4-1974 से जनवरी, 1979 तक मिल को करीब 153 01 नकद रु० की कुल हानि हुई ।

(ख) और (ग). मिल के कार्यों में अनियमितताओं के बारे में लगाये गये आरोपों संबंधी कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है जिस में संसद सदस्यो से प्राप्त शिकायतें भी शामिल है । इन शिकायतों की जांच राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा की जा रही है । निष्कर्षों की जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Bid for Plot of Land by the son of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

10287. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKAR MURTHY :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN :

Willthe PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has offered to get the matter enquired into by the Prime Minister of India in regard to his son's bid for plot of land in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has called for the papers and has agreed to enquire into the whole question ;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Prime Minister ;

(d) whether the Prime Minister has enquired into the deal ; and

(e) if so, when the Prime Minister is likely to enquire and give his final findings ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No communication to this effect has been received by the Prime Minister.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

Report of Working Group set up by Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

10288. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group set up by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has submitted its report to the Government on 26th March, 1979 ;

(b) if so, whether one of the suggestion of the working group is that big units can help small units in many ways ; and

(c) if so, how many of its suggestions have been accepted and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The working group set up by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has submitted its report on Closer Cooperation through Mutual Assistance between Village, Small, Medium and Large Industries. Copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library. Action will be taken on such of the recommendations as are finally accepted by Government.

विभिन्न आय वर्ग के लोगों के बारे में आधार सामग्री तथा उनकी प्रतिशतता

10289. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1976-77 में विभिन्न आय तथा व्यय समूहों में विभिन्न वर्गों के लोग के बारे में आधार सामग्री तथा उन की प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में 1977-78 में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई सुधार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में प्रति वर्ष *इस आधार सामग्री* को एकत्र करने के लिए सरकार के ठोस कार्यक्रम का ब्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री फ़ज़लुर रहमान): (क) और (ख). आय समूहों के अनुसार जनसंख्या के वितरण का पूर्ण विश्लेषण उपलब्ध नहीं है । राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न दौर से व्यय-वर्गों के अनुसार उपभोक्ता व्यय वितरण से संबंधित सूचना उपलब्ध है । तथापि, 1976-77 में ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया । उपभोक्ता व्यय का सर्वेक्षण 1977-78 में किया गया था परन्तु एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों को अभी प्रक्रमित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण हर वर्ष उपभोक्ता व्यय के सर्वेक्षण करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर इस समय विचार कर रहा है ।

Kashmir Border and Refugees

10290. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the Pakistan border, with Kashmir our Border Security Force, had a very tough time in checking people from this side to cross over to the other side to protest against the execution of Shri Bhuttoo;

(b) whether it is fact that since that fateful day many a families from other side of the border are continuously entering the valley, especially in Mandhar sector, to seek shelter in India ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to deal with such refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Discontinuance of Unemployment Figures

10291. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that total unemployment figures were stopped from publication right after the end of Third *Five Year Plan* and it continues to be so ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after every Five Year Plan a large number of unemployed appeared on the horizon and more and more people crept under the poverty line consequently; and

(d) if so, what are the improvements made in the above context in clearing the backlog of unemployment and increasing the employment poetntial overall since Government in power made tall promises to the poeple in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) and (b). No estimates of umemployment or employment creation were indicated in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan documents. This was on the recommendation of the Committee of Experts set up by the Planning Commission in August, 1968, enquire into the estimates of unemployment worked out for previous Plans The Committee had considered the methodology used in arriving at the earlier estimates, found it to be inadequate and proposed a number of fresh studies. The Draft five Year Plan (1978—83) has given estimates based on new concepts and using recent data obtained from the National Sample Survey and Census data.

(c) The Third Five Year Plan estimated unemployment at the end of the second Plan at about 9 million against the Second Plan estimate of 5·3 million at the end of the First Plan. The Third Plan estimated that, in addition, 15 to 18 million persons were underemployed and available for additional work. The Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 estimated the chronic unemployment as of 1978 at 4·4 million, weekly unemployment at 11.2 million and the total quantum of daily unemployment at 20·6 million person-years. These figures are not comparable with those given in past plan documents. An estimate of poverty worked out by the Central Statistical Organisation on the basis of the recommendation of the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission in 1962, placed the percentage of people living below the poverty line in 1960-61 at 55·4% The estimate given in the Draft Five Year

Plan, 1978—83 for the year 1977-78 is 46·3%.

(d) The Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 has been formulated with the removal of unemployment and significant under-employment as one of the principal objectives. If the planned pattern of investment and production materialises, it is likely to create 49·3 million standard person-years of additional employment.

Use of man made fibre by Textile Mills

10292. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

DR. BIJOY MONDAL :

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VEGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether in view of the declining cotton prices, Government of India propose to withdraw the obligation on the part of textile mills to use a minimum of 10 per cent man-made fibre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The Government of India have already withdrawn with effect from 20th February, 1979 the statutory obligation referred to in the question, enjoining on the cotton textile mills the use of non-cotton fibres to a minimum extent of 10% of total fibres consumption.

Deaths due to Liquor Poisoning

10293. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of persons have died in the country due to the liquor poisoning;

(b) is so, the number of such persons died during the last three years, year-wise and Statewise ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to stop sale of adulterated liquor in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt will be placed on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Law Commission Regarding Trial of Prisoners

10294. SHRI S.S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the law Commission has recommended to Government that persons who defy law and voluntarily court arrest during agitations should be put up for trial soon after their arrest;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of them do not offer bail and merely add to congestion in jails;

(c) whether Government are also aware that a number of persons are being proceeded against in security proceedings for keeping peace and for good behaviour are detained in jails as undertrial prisoners because of their inability to furnish the requisite bond; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in view of these circumstances and the details regarding main recommendations made recently by the law Commission in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Law Commission in its 78th Report on congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails has made this recommendation in para 3·10.

(b) The Law Commission in this Report has observed that most of them would not offer bail.

(c) There are no statistics available with the Government in regard to this matter. However, by virtue of section 116(6) Cr. P.C. no person against whom an enquiry under Chapter VIII is pending can be kept in detention for a period longer than six months.

(d) The summary of the conclusions and recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 78th Report are contained Chapter IX of the Report, copies of which were laid on the table of the House on 27-2-1979. However, a statement giving the main recommendations made by the Law Commission is sattached.

Some of the recommendations made are meant to be implemented by the State Governments and the High Courts by the issue of administrative instructions, Recommendations which relate to the amendment of the provisions of the Cr. P.C. and I.P.C. are being considered in consultation with the State Government.

Statement

The main recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 78th Report on congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails are given below:—

(1) Cases in which the accused persons are in jail should be given preference, and the target for their disposal should be four months—instead of six months recommended in the 77th Report.

(2) Trial Magistrates should furnish periodical statements of cases in which the accused are in custody and which are not concluded within the prescribed time.

(3) In times of some agitation, numerous persons defy law and court arrest, causing a sudden spurt in the number of undertrial prisoners. Most of them would not offer bail. Such persons should be put up for trial soon after their arrest in order to avoid congestion in jails.

(4) Quite a substantial number of persons who are being proceeded against in security proceedings for keeping peace and for good behaviour are detained in jail as undertrial prisoners because of their inability to furnish the requisite bond. The cases against these persons should be heard with due promptness and despatch efforts should be made to conclude these proceedings within 3 months.

(5) Investigation of cases should be completed as soon as possible. The law provides that if an investigation is not completed within the specified period, the accused should be released on bail, thus lighting the need for prompt investigation.

(6) Where the accused is in jail, adjournments of cases should not be granted unless absolutely necessary.

(7) (a) *Enlargement of the list of bailable offences.* The bailable offences should be enlarged by converting certain non-bailable offences into bailable offences. (Part I of the First Schedule to Cr. P.C.).

(b) Offences under laws other than the I.P.C., punishable with imprisonment for a term upto 3 years should be made bailable, with the exception of offences under the Official Secrets Act, 1923. (Part II of the First Schedule to Cr. P.C.)

(8) *When accused in case of bailable offences is unable to furnish bail.* Provision should be made that in case of bailable offences if a period of one month expires after arrest without the accused furnishing sureties that shall (in the absence of reasons to the contrary as recorded) be a fit ground for release on bond without sureties. (Section 436(1) Cr. P.C.).

(9) *Accused detained for non-bailable offences.* In regard to non-bailable offences, discretion should be given to the officer or court to release a person on bond without sureties. (Section 437(1) Cr. P.C.).

(10) A definition of 'bail' should be inserted to make it clear that reference to 'bail' includes references to a person released on bond without sureties where such release is permitted by the Code. (New section 2 (aa) Cr. P.C.).

(11) Further, power to release on bond without sureties should be expressly provided for in sections 395 (3) and 439 (1) Cr. P.C.

(12) *Restriction on the accused released on bail.* A new provision be inserted to the effect that a person released on bail shall be bound to appear and to surrender to custody.

(13) *New offence of bail jumping.* A new provision be made to punish violation of the obligation undertaken to appear and to surrender to custody with imprisonment upto 2 years or fine or both. The offence should be made cognizable, non-bailable, and triable by any Magistrate. (New section 229A-I.P.C. and Part I of the First Schedule to the Cr. P.C.).

Promotion Avenues to staff of Directorate of coordination Police Wireless

10295. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless there are so many technical staff who have undergone more than 20 years of service and are on the maximum of their scale and totally stagnated more than 3 to 4 years;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are no selection grades for these affected staffs and no chance of promotional avenue; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in such cases to reduce the resentment among the affected staff of the Directorate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There are four members of the technical staff of the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) who have completed 20 years service in their present grade and are stagnating on the maximum of their scale for the last 3 to 5 years. One of these persons could not be promoted in his turn as he was not found fit for promotion by the Departmental promotion Committee. Other three are not eligible for further promotion because so far they have not acquired Grade I of their trade as required in the rules.

(b) and (c). Specifically there are no selection grades for the technical staff in the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless). However, in some of the trades there is a provision of Proficiency Pay to be given in place of selection grade, to the technical staff on acquiring Grade I & II of their respective trades and on approval of the Central Government. Promotional avenues for these categories of staff are available after acquiring Grade I of their trades. For some posts, such as Carpenter, the promotion grade was merged into one scale for giving them the advantage of the running scale, on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission.

Revamping of extension wing of Small Industries and Service Institutes

10296. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering to revamp the extension wing of the Small Industries and Service Institutes to help State Governments set up district industries centres and prepare model action plans for the same;

(b) whether Union Government are also proposing to have at least one branch of the Small Industries and Service Institute in each State and in Union Territory;

(c) whether it is also a fact that each extension officer of the Small Industries and Service Institute at Okhla (New Delhi) has been allotted one district of the adjoining States and Union Territories to keep develop small and tiny sector units preferably in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, how many States and Union Territories have been helped so far by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have already revamped the extension activities of Small Industries Service Institutes. The SISIs have already prepared 14 action plans for District Industries Centres in 13 States. In addition to this Action Plans of all the 39 districts in North Eastern Region and 23 action plans in the rest of the country would be prepared by SISIs and Branch Institutes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) SISI at Okhla, New Delhi has jurisdiction extending to Union Territory of Delhi, Haryana State and Gaziabad District of U.P. In respect of all the 11 Districts of Haryana and Gaziabad in U.P. one officer of SISI Okhla has been made in charge for coordinating development activities in each district and developing small and tiny units preferabely in Rural areas.

Instruction to States Re: release of prisoners

10297. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether different State Governments have decided to release the prisoners who have been in jails for more than half the period to which they could be sentenced for the crimes for which they were booked; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given such instructions to State Governments and the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The information is being collected from the various States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, such instructions have been issued by the Government of India to the State Governments. It has, however, been impressed on the State Governments that they should make efforts to reduce over-crowding in the jails, particularly with reference to under-trials.

Production of Heavy Water

10298. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy water is being manufactured in our country; if so, where; and

(b) the quantity produced in 1978-79 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. At National Fertilizers Limited at Naya Nangal, as a by-product, and at Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin).

(b) 12.4 tonnes.

Leather Corporation

10299. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leather corporations existing in India;

(b) whether there is any Corporation for tannery and footwear in India;

(c) if so, whether we are exporting footwear by that Corporation; and

(d) if so, the cost of footwear exported during 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Nine Leather Development Corporations are existing in India, of which eight have been set up by State Governments and one by the Central Government.

(b) A Central Public Sector Undertaking known as the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited is functioning at Kanpur.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The f.o.b. value of footwear and footwear components exported by the said Corporation during 1977-78 was Rs. 63.84 lakhs.

Construction of buildings for Central forensic Science Laboratories

10300. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the necessary buildings are there for the Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Delhi Calcutta and Chandigarh; and

(b) if not, when the buildings will be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) . Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta, Delhi and Chandigarh are already housed in Government buildings. However, Government is thinking of accommodating Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Delhi and Chandigarh in new building complexes as and when they are constructed. It is too early to say when these complexes will come up.

Funds given to Small Scale Industries Corporation

10301. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments are giving funds to Small Scale Industries Corporations to increase Small Scale Industries in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the amount given during 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):(a) and (b). Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme industrial units set up in selected back ward areas are entitled to get subidy@%15 of the total fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. The subsidy is actually disbursed by the State Government/Union Territory Administration or the agencies authorised by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the recommendations of the State Level Committees and then claimed as reimbursement from the Central Government (Deptt. of Industrial Development) after scrutiny of the claim is done by the State Government.

During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 15.41 crores has thus been reimbursed to State Governments on account of Central Investment Subsidy paid to industrial units.

Provision of funds or budgetarsy provision for Small Scale Industries Corporations is the concern of State Governments under whose administrative control such Corporations are set up. Central Government does not provide any funds for them and as such relevant information is not available.

Redesignation of 'Jamadar' as 'Senior Attendant'

10302. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Governnment have under consideration a proposal to use the word 'Senior Attendant' for the post of 'Jamadar' attached to the Ministers and Secretaries in the Ministries as this word creates confusion several times; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The designation is continuing since long and is well understood.

Receipt of donation from Individual and corporate Public institution by P.M. National relief fund

10303. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund received any individual and corporate Public donations in the two-year period March, 24, 1977 to March 24, 1979;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister sanctioned grants from the said Fund to various State Governments & other agencies during the aforesaid two-year period;

(d) if so, facts thereof; and

(e) whether any significant departures from the present practice of disbursement of funds is being considered and if so, what is it and why ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A total sum of Rs. 14,39,60,333·02 was received as public donations in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund between March 24, 1977 and March 24, 1979 from individuals, institutions, organisations and foreign and State Governments. Separate category-wise lists of donations received are not maintained.

(c) and (d) Grants sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Nationl Relief Fund during this period to various State Government etc. are given in the Annexure.
(c) No

Statement

Grants made from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from 24-3-1977 *to* 24-3-1979

			Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	for victims of cyclone and fire .	4,52,14,400·00
2.	Assam	for victims of flood . . .	3,00,000·00
3.	Bihar	for victims of flood and fire .	20,86,200·00
4.	Delhi	for victims of flood & Tornado	8,14,700·00
5.	Gujarat	victimsf of flood . . .	2,00,000·00

6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	for victims of flood, avalanches and fire	5,66,000·00
7.	Haryana	for victims of flood . . .	3,00,000·00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	for victims of flood . . .	1,00,000·00
9.	Kerala	for victims of flood & cyclone .	2,50,000·00
10.	Karnataka	for victims of flood . . .	50,000·00
11.	Lakshadweep	for victims of cyclone . .	50,000·00
12.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	for victims of flood, hail storm and fire	2,23,200·00
13.	Manipur	for victims of fire . . .	40,000·00
14.	Orissa	for victims of flood & cyclone .	9,50,000·00
15.	Punjab	for victims of flood . . .	1,50,000·00
16.	Pondicherry	for victims of flood . . .	1,00,000·00
17.	Rajasthan	for victims of flood . . .	7,50,000·00
18.	Tamil Nadu	for victims of flood, cyclone & riots	1,53,83,200·00
19.	Tripura	for victims of flood . .	1,50,000·00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	for victims of flood, fire and riots	45,99,000·00
21.	West Bengal	for victims of flood . . .	1,07,03,416·00
22.	Mizoram	for victims of famine . .	1,00,000·00
23.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	for supply of medicines for flood affected areas . . .	16,98,000·00
24.	National Children Fund . .		6,88,710·34
25.	Indian Red Cross Society . .	for supply of relief material for refugees on the Assam—Nagaland border . . .	2,00,000·00
26.	National Peoples Committee, Varanasi	for flood relief work . .	2,00,000·00
27.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh .	for cyclone relief work . .	21,000·00
28.	To Individuals . . .	for relief of acute human distress]	64,300·00
	TOTAL		8,59,52,126·34

Licences to Big Firms for setting up of New Cement Industries

10304. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences for setting up new cement factories have been granted to Modi Rubber, Larsen Toubro, Century Spinning Keshoram Cement, Coromandal Fertilizers and J&K company/group;

(b) if so, whether granting such licences to the industrial houses and their companies is in accordance with their industrial policy; and

(c) the conideration for the grant of these licences therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Letters of intent have been granted to Messrs. Larsen & Toubro, Messrs Century Spinning, Messrs Keshoram Cements, Messrs Coromandal Fertilizers and the following companies belonging to the J&K Company/group for setting up of new cement plants/substantial expansion:—

1. Messrs J.K. Synthetics, Nimbahera
2. Messrs Raymond Woollen Works, Patharia
3. Messrs Straw Products Ltd., Banas
4. Messrs J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Simbahera (White cement plant)

No letter of intent has as yet been granted to Messrs Modi Rubber for setting up of a cement plant.

(b) and (c). According to the present industrial policy, Cement Industry is open to large houses and foreign majority companies.

Protection of Coir Industry

10305. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures Government have undertaken to support, promote and protect coir industry in different States, Statewise; and

(b) the number of persons employed in this industry alongwith the wages provided by the industry in the last two years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The actual implementation of the developmental programmes in respect of coir industry is the responsibility of State Governments under their respective Plan Schemes. The Central Government has established the Coir Board, a statutory organisation under the Coir Industry Act, 1953 to ensure development of Coir Industry on proper lines. The functions of the Coir Board mainly consist of promotion of exports of coir and coir goods and carrying out effective propaganda for the purpose, regulating the production of coir and coir goods, undertaking, assisting and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research, collection of statistics, dissemination to the trade, fixing grade standards and arranging inspection of coir goods, improving the marketing of coir and coir goods, promoting cooperative organisations, ensuring remunerative returns to those engaged in the industry etc. In furtherance of its activities, the following units function under the Board:

1. Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor, Alleppey.
2. National Coir Training & Design Centre, Alleppey.
3. Hindustan Coir, Kalavoor.
4. Branch Research Station, Bangalore.
5. Showrooms and Sales Depots, at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ernakulam, Madurai, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Patna, Jammu, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

2. The Government constituted a High Level Study Team under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission to suggest suitable measures for overcoming the problems and for a rapid and healthy development of industry, the programme to be undertaken by the State Governments and Centre, including the Coir Board and the role of the Financial Institutions for ensuring fuller utilisation of husks and yarn and increasing internal sales etc. The Study Team has since submitted its report. In the light of the recommendations and in consultation with the major coir producing States appropriate programmes for implementation will be taken up.

3. Since the Coir Industry is essentially a cottage industry, the basic data on employment, wages etc. are not readily available. However, it is estimated that the industry provides employment to about half a million people in the different sectors.

Resignation by members of A.E.C.

10306. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
DR. BABU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Atomic Energy Commission have resigned;

(b) if so, the names of the members who have resigned;

(c) the reasons given by them in their resignation letters; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the complaints made by these members in their resignation letters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Dr. Atma Ram, Chairman of the National Committee on Science & Technology, has recently resigned from the Membership of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(c) No particular reason has been given in Dr. Atma Ram's resignation letter.

(d) Does not arise.

Economic Development of frontier region of Ladakh

10307. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that upon submitting a memorandum to him by a prominent Buddhist monk and a former M.P. Shri Kushak Bakula he had assured that the Central Government would give due attention to accelerate the economic development of the frontier region of Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken for better and faster development of Ladakh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No such memorandum has been received.

(b) The State Plan of Jammu and Kashmir includes a special sub-plan for the economic development of the people of Ladakh. Adequate resources are being made available to the State for the implementation of the State's plans.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomy District Council Bill

10308. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the provisions of the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomy District Council Bill passed recently by the Tripura Assembly; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomy District Council Bill as passed by the State Assembly has not so far been received by the Government of India

(b) Does not arise.

Monopoly Procurement of Raw Jute

10309. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State:

(a) Whether Government have under its consideration a package of proposals for raw jute which industr the monopoly procurement of raw jute by J.C.I.; and

(b) if so, details of the measures under contemplation and the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In order that Jute Corporation of India plays its role effectively in the raw jute trade and also ensures adequate return to the jute growers, inter-alia, it has been suggested that the Corporation should have monopoly in the procurement of raw jute. The subject has been broached with the major jute growing states and the feasibility for giving the Corporation such a role is in the discussion stage.

Weavers and Loomers in Bankura and Purulia

10310. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of weavers and registered loomers in the district of Bankura and Purulia of West Bengal State; and

(b) whether Government of West Bengal have recently approached the Central Government for the assistance of weavers and registered loomers in West Bengal State particularly those which have been affected by the devasting floods last year and if so, to what extent assistance has been given by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There are 17,143 and 10051 handlooms respectively in Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal. Information relating to the number of weavers in these districts is not available as the industry is highly decentralised and spread in every nook and corner of the semi-urban and rural areas of the State.

(b) Yes, Sir. On the recommendations of the High Level Committee of Relief which examined the recommendations of the central Team that studied the problem of floods in West Bengal, and its effect on handlooms, the Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs 1.50 crores for replacement/repair of handlooms and an amount of Rs. 1 crore for working capital for purchase of varn. The above amount of Rs. 2.50 crore has been made available to the State Government out of advance Plan assistance. In addition to it, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore as loan for share capital assistance for the Apex Handloom Institutions in the State has also been sanctioned by the Central Government. This assistance has been provided by the Central Government out of the existing schemes as a Central loan on the usual rate of interest subject to the condition that the State Government will make a matching contribution of an equal amount in future years from its own resources.

Judges and Army Officers Grievances against ranking in Warrant of Precedence

10911. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether judges and army officers have expressed grievances against their ranking in the warrant of precedence;

(b) whether the Chief Justice has written to Government to equate Supreme Court judges with Cabinet Ministers and High Court judges with Ministers of State;

(c) whether the ranking of army officers has been going down every year; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). The Chief Justice of India has written to the Government proposing that in the Warrant of Precedence the Judges of the Supreme Court may be ranked along with Cabinet Ministers of the Union and that the Judges of the High Courts along with Cabinet Ministers of the State Governments. The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

As regard the ranking of army officers in the Warrant of Precedence, attention may be invited to the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 19-7-1978 in reply to Starred question No. 55. The Government are also considering the question of reviewing the position of Army Commanders/Vice Chief of Army Staff or equivalent in other services, in the Warrant of Precedence.

Private Investment in Industry

10912. CHAUDHARY HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of private investment in industry has shown declining trends for the last two years; and

(b) if so, what measures are being adopted to attract private investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGADAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Direct information regarding the actual level of total private investment in industry in the last two years is not available. However, certain indirect indicators of investment activity like financial disbursements by All India Financial Institutions, domestic consumption of certain crucial inputs like steel and cement, and output of capital goods do not indicate any decline in private investment in the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentive for setting of industries based on Bagasse

10313. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what sort of incentives Government have recently proposed for establishin new paper projects in the country based on bagasse as primary raw material;

(b) so far how many entrepreneure have applied for licences for new paper projects based on bagasse and in which States they are likely to be located; and

(c) how Government propose to ensure that sugar factories supply their bagasse to such new paper projects base on bagasse, in case sugar factories do not sell the same and use as boiler fuel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). In order to encourage the increased use of bagasse for the manufacture of paper Government had announced the undermentioned incentives:

(1) Clusters of sugar factories would be given encouragement to set up paper and/or newsprint mills, in locations close to the sugar mills.

(2) To release bagasse from the existing boilers by any of the following:—

(i) installation of steam economy devices on the existing boilers.

(ii) conversion of existing boiler to coal fired boiler.

(iii) provision of altogether a new coal fired boiler. Such imporvements/conversions/additions or replacement of boilers could be a part of the capital cost of the paper mill.

3. The financial institutions would give priority in extending assistance to such schemes in accordance with the favourable debt equity ratio that would be available for investments of this order

4. As the sugar factories will have to carry stocks of coal to meet their requirments during the crushing season, the cost of transporting, financing and storing coal by sugar factories will be built into cost of bagasse that will be supplied to the paper mills.

5. In order to offset the higher cost arising out of boiler replacement and the substitution of bagasse by coal in sugar factory boi lers, the excise duty exemption would be given on writing and printing paper made with at least 75% bagasse for a period of three years initially, and the position will be reviewed thereafter.

6. The Railways would give priority for the movement of coal to the sugar factories.

An application has been received from Tamil Nadu Government for setting up of a new unit in Salem Distt. for the manufacture of 83,000 tonnes/annum of newsprint and 17,000 tonnes/annum of printing and writing paper, primarily based on bagasse.

पश्चिम बंगाल में रक्षित जनरेटर सैटों की स्थापना

10314. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह निम्नलिखित की जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेंगे

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में स्थित जनरेटर सैटों की स्थापना करने के बारे में आदेश जारी किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं और इन में से प्रत्येक कारखाने को ऐसा करने की अनुमति कब दी गयी थी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) तथा (ख). ऐसे कोई सामान्य आदेश जारी नहीं किये गये हैं। किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में विद्यमान नीति निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) किसी भी उद्योग में सामान्य रूप से कैप्टिव पावर एकक स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी ,

(2) जिन उद्योगों में प्रोसस स्टीम की आवश्यकता है अथवा जहां "वेस्ट हीट" उपलब्ध है, उन मामलों में "कुल ऊर्जा संकल्पना" के अनुसार कैप्टिव जनित्रण क्षमता को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा ।

(3) उद्योगों को बिना किसी अड़चन के स्वदेशी डीजल जनित्रण सैट अधिष्ठापित करने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है । किन्तु डीजल जनित्रण सैटों को आयात करने के बारे में सामान्य पद्धतियों के अनुसार अपेक्षित कार्यवाई की जाएगी ।

Excesses committed by IAS Officers during Emergency

10315. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names, designations and addresses of the IAS Officers against whom action has been taken by the Government on account of excesses committed by them during emergency;

(b) the names of those officers against whom action was taken but they were reinstated;

(c) the reasons for their reinstatement; and

(d) is it a fact that no action has been taken against some officers who were directly involved in excesses during the emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (c). On the basis of the findings of the Shah Commission of Inquiry, the CBI has, so far, registered cases against the following IAS Officers:—

(1) Shri Navin Chawla—Finance Secretary, Pondicherry

(2) Shri B. R. Tamta—Development Commissioner-cum- Development Secretary, A&N Islands.

(3) Shri V. S. Ailawadi—Director, Deptt. of Rural Development, New Delhi.

None of these Officers was suspended on the basis of indictment by the Shah Commission of Inquiry.

(d) No, Sir, it would not be correct to say that no action has been taken against some officers who were directly involved in excesses during the emergency. The relevant findings/observations of the Shah Commission of Inquiry as also a large number of category IV cases inquired into by various Emergency Excesses Enquiry/Authorities/State Governments together with the observations of the Shah Commission, and category V cases inquired into by the investigating agency of the Commission have been forwarded to the concerned administrative Ministries/State Govts./ Union Territory Administrations for taking appropriate action in accordance with the prescribed rules against officers held responsible.

News Item captioned "WB. Small Units' SOS for Aid"

10316. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "WB small units' SOS for aid" published in the Economic Times (New Delhi Edition) of 15th April, 1979;

(b) whether he has received any representation from the Federation of Small and Medium Industries of West Bengal of their being doubly penalised and their inability to meet delivery schedules against their contracts with DGS&D, Railways and Defence;

(c) whether Government are considering to afford assistance to the small and medium industries to tide over this critical situation to avoid their heading towards their complete extinction; and

(d) if so, what are the broad outlines of the assistance proposed to be given to small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No representation from the Federation of Small and Medium Industries of West Bengal in the matter has been received.

(c) and (d). Regarding credit facilities, the Reserve Bank of India has already issued instructions to all commercial banks in July, 1978 that loan repayment schedules should be revised and re-scheduled to the necessary extent whenever an industrial unit is unable to make payment due to power cuts, recession or other genuine reasons.

The distribution procedure for iron and steel to meet the requirements of small scale units has been reviewed by the Government and it has been decided that the Small Industries Corporation of each State would progressively take over the work of distribution of steel so that equitable supplies could be made to the individual small scale units in the State. In accordance with the above policy, more and more raw material are being canalised through Small Industries Corporations of the States. During the year 1978-79, 3,30,000 tonnes of steel was given to these Corporations for distribution to the small scale units. This compares favourably with the previous figures of 1,76,000 tonnes

made available during 1977-78. During 1979-80 it is proposed to make available about 5,00,000 tonnes of steel to the Corporations and the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation would be given pro rate increase in allocation. Apart from the above, some of the small scale units having consumption higher than 200 than 200 tonnes per six months have been declared eligible to place their indents directly with the producers and get their supplies.

BHEL-SIEMENS tie up

10317. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a recent news item that the Government is having a second look on the BHEL-SIEMENS Tie up; and

(b) if so, facts in details and reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The particular recent news item to which reference is intended is not known, but as the proposal is still under consideration of the Government, the question of Government having a second look on the proposed BHEL-SIEMENS collaboration agreement does not arise at this stage.

Getting of Textile Machinery by N.T.C.

10318. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Mills particularly those coming under the National Textile Corporation are experiencing difficulties in getting textile machinery;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the textile machinery manufacturers and what measures have been taken to ensure quick supply of machinery to the mills

(c) whether any study had been made to assess the demand for the textile machinery vis-a-vis capability of the textile machinery manufacturers to supply the same;

(d) whether the textile machinery manufacturers are unable to supply the machinery within a reasonable period; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to improve the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industries in West Bengal who suffered loss due to power crisis

10319. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries which suffered loss on account of power crisis in West Bengal;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by these industries in terms of money as well as in terms of men hours lost; and

(c) what steps are being taken to avert such power crisis in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) In West Bengal, as in other States where there are power cuts, production has suffered particularly in chemical, engineering and other sectors which are power intensive like Aluminium, Caustic Soda etc. In West Bengal recently the entire industry was affected for some time in April, 1979 on account of prohibition of all industrial consumers from drawing power at 3300 Volts and above for industrial purpose from the 10th April till the 14th April 1979.

(b) The extent of loss suffered by the industries has not yet been assessed by the State Government.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve availability of power in the country. These measures include expediting commissioning of on-going projects, maximising generation from the existing installed capacity, integrated operation of different power systems and restructuring of the Electricity Supply Industry with a view to improve management of power projects.

Setting up of Paper Industry based on Bagasse in Maharashtra

10320. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are great possibilities of setting up paper units based on bagasse in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in this direction;

(c) whether Pravar Nagar Sugar Cooperative Factory has also initiated work in this regard;

(d) whether bagasse is used in place of wood at present; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto and Government's plan, if any, in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). It is recognised that bagasse is a suitable cellulosic raw material for the manufacture of paper. Government have announced a package of measures to promote the utilisation of bagasse for manufacture of paper. The Press Note issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4502/79]

(c) The Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. has set up an allied industry styled as a Pravara Pulp and Paper Mills in the district of Ahmednagar, Mahrashtra, based on the use of bagasse.

(d) and (e). Bagasse is used as a fuel by the sugar mills and Government are in favour of substituting the use of bagasse in boilers by coal so as to conserve bagasse for the manufacture of paper. Government's policy is contained in the Press Note laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4502/79]

Requirement of Furnace Oil by Textile Mills

10321. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirements of furnance oil in the country and the sources of production and supply in the years 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) of the above how much is required by Textile Mills in the country;

(c) whether the recent development in Iran has drastically affected the supply of furnance oil, leading to closure of some units;

(d) what steps have the Government taken to assure availability of petroleum products to Textile and other industries; and

(e) have any steps being taken to conserve fuel; better utilisation of steam and switching over to coal furnace in Textile industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached as Annexure.

(c) Development in Iran had affected the overall availability of crude and petroleum products in the International markets. In the case of furnace oil, the demand of furnace oil has gone up sharply in recent months due to inadequate availability of coal. It has not been possible to meet fully this high demand of furnance oil of various customers mainly because of inadequate movement of product by rail. No reports have been received about the closure of textile units on account of non-availability of furnace oil.

(d) Efforts are being made to ensure adequate availability of furnace oil in different feeding locations as well as to improve rail movement of the product to the various consuming locations.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Year	Requirement (in lakhs of of tonnes)	Sources of production	Sources of supply	F.O. Consumption by textile industry. (in lakhs of KL)
1976-77	42·20	(i) Indian refineries out of imported (chiefly) and indigenous crude and	Through IOC. Bharat Petroleum Corpn.	5·57
1977-78	39·50		Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Assam Oil Company.	4·38
1978-79	42·00 (estimated)			4·40 (estimated)
1979-80	42·00 to 45·00 (likely demand)	(ii) import of furnace oil.		4·50 (likely demand)

Expenditure incurred on the development of Village and Small Industries

10322. DR. BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenditure incurred by the Centre on the development of Village and Small Industry Section (item-wise for SSI, KVI, Handloom, Handicraft etc.) during the last 3 years;

(b) actual employment in this sector (item-wise) in the year 1973-74 and the additional employment generated (authenticated and physically verified figures) during the 3 years ending 1977-78; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied about the achievement of these schemes; if not, what specific measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to rejuvinate the whole programme to achieve the desired ends ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The actual expenditure incurred during the last 3 years sector-wise is indicated below:

Sector	Actual Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakhs) 1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (estimated)
Handlooms	1395·00	2114·00	3111·00
Handicrafts	179·78	471·38	1200·00
SSI	477·35	682·64	2804·46
Coir	46·79	81·49	N.A.
Sericulture	233·47	366·13	536·52
Khadi & Village Industries	3845·00	4465·00	N.A.

(b) It is not possible to give authenticated and physically verified figures of employment of this sector as there is no system of reporting by the units. The estimated figures of employment are indicated below:

Sector	Employment (lakh persons) 1973-74	1977-78	Increase in 1977-78 over 1973-74
Handlooms	N.A.	67·00	N.A. (The schemes staretd only in 1976)
Handicrafts	15·00	19·00	4·00
SSI	18·80	29·00	10·20
Coir	5·00	5·00	..
Sericulture	30·37	38·06	7·69
Khadi & Village Industries	18·12	24·16	6·04

(c) The Government are, by and large, satisfied with the achievements in this sector. The new industrial policy announced in December, 1977 lays special emphasis on the development of Village and Small Industry Sector.

Paper for use in Offies and Schools

10323. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering importing paper for use in the offices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had decided a policy that paper industries should make available 30 per cent of their paper production for purposes of Government offices and school books and if so, whether it has not been complied with; and

(c) the market price of white paper at present as also the price of the paper being supplied under the said policy and per tonne production cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) As the DGS&D were not able to procure their entire requirements indigenously, arrangements have been made to import paper to meet their requirements.

(b) The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order merely stipulates that mills with an installed capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more should produce 30 per cent of their total production as white printing paper. The Order also provides for exemption on the ground of limitation of installed capacity etc. The Paper Industry had voluntarily agreed in 1974 to supply a limited quantity of white printing paper at a special rate of Rs. 2750/- per tonne to meet the needs of vulnerable sections of society. This paper was originally being utilised partly for meeting requirements of Government Offices and also for manufacture of exercise note books and publication of text books for the educational sector. It, however, has been decided since last year that in view of the increasing demand of the educational sector, the entire supply of concessional white printing paper would only be made to the educational sector.

(c) The concessional white printing paper is being supplied at the rate of Rs. 2750/- per tonne. As this variety of paper is not marketed under the same nomenclature in the open market, no market price could be determined. The cost of production of this variety of paper would vary from mill but the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices are carrying out a study to determine an average figure.

Import of Viscose Staple Fibre

10325. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the import of viscose stample fibre in the last one year;

(b) if so, the quantity imported in the last 2 years;

(c) whether the imported fibre was exempted from custom duty and from countervailing duties like excise duty, sales tax etc.;

(d) whether indigenous fibre has to pay and average of Rs. 2500/- per ton by way of excise and sales tax etc.;

(e) why indigenous production of this commodity was not encouraged when indigenous technical know-how is available and the price of imported staple fibre was higher than the indigenously produced staple fibre; and

(f) what was the loss which Government incurred on account of duties, taxes etc. in the last 2 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1,98,961 tonnes of viscose Staple Fibre have been imported in the course of two and a half years.

(c) Imported Viscose Staple Fibre was exempt from the whole of the basic and auxiliary custom duties till 31st December 1978. However, at present additional duty at the rate of Rs. 1.32 per Kg. is leviable w.e.f. 5-1-1979.

(d) Excise duty on indigenous Viscose Staple Fibre was levied at the rate of Rs. 1·50 per Kg. However, w.e.f. 5th January, 1979, the duty has been increased to Rs. 2·65 per Kg., so as to make it comparable with the cost of imported Viscose fibre.

(e) The policy in this respect for setting up capacities in Viscose Staple Fibre is under review. A few proposals for manufacture of Cellulosic fibres have been approved in the past; their implementation has, however, been slow.

(f) At the time of issuing Exemption Notification in 1976, the revenue loss was taken as notional as it was thought that no imports would take place in the absence of exemption.

Fire in Home Ministry

10326. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many files and records were burnt in a fire in Home Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the action taken and outcome of the inquiry and such other relevant facts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D PATIL) : (a) Some files and draft communications meant for issue were destroyed in the fire which broke out on 21st April, 1979 in a portion of the Issue Section of the Receipt and Issue Branch of the Home Ministry was located.

(b) A preliminary survey shows that about 46 files and 132 papers were lost in the fire. These were not secret or confidential papers. A detailed verification regarding the papers lost is being made.

(c) Senior officers of the Ministry as well as the Fire Adviser visited the site at the time of the fire. The Fire Adviser was asked to give a report regarding the cause of the fire and to suggest appropriate measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future. According to his preliminary investigation report, there are reasons to believe that the fire was caused by an electric short circuit near one of the pairs of tube lights fitted in the cabin. However, the possiblity of careless smoking being the cause of fire cannot be ruled out, according to the preliminary report. Experts from Central Forensic Science Laboratory have collected samples of the debris for investigation. A detailed investigation report will be given by the Fire Adviser on receipt of report from the Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

Objection to the allocation of funds to backward States

10327. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether developed States in India have made a formal objection to the allocation of amount transferred to the backward States as a result of pruning of certain projects; and

(b) decision of the Government and the N.D.C. on this objection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged corruption of deputationists of Cement Corporation of India

10328. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of cement industries which are producing more than their rated capacities with details of names and location of plants;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Government officers are going on deputation for Cement Corporation of India but they are very corrupt officers; and

(c) If not, the names of Government officers who have joined CCI during last 3 moths and those who are likely to join shortly in CCI thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) There are 20 cement factories, which are producing cement more than their installed capacities. A statement showing their names and locations is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No Government officer has joined the Cement Corporation of India Limited during the last three months, nor is there any proposal to appoint shortly a Government officer in the Corporation.

Statement

Statement showing names and location of cement factories which produced cement more than their installed capacity during 1978

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory	Location
1	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Bhupendra (Haryana)
2	Jammu & Kashmir Cement Works	Nimbahera (Rajasthan)
3	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)
4	Birla Cement Works	Chittorgrarh (Rajasthan)
5	The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.	Bargarh (Orissa)
6	Orissa Cement Ltd.	Rajgangpur (Orissa)
7	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Banmore (Madhya Pradesh)
8	Do.	Jamul (Madhya Pradesh)
9	Century Cements	Tilda (Madhya Pradesh)
10	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Kymore (Madhya Pradesh) (White cement)
11	Do.	Sevalia (Gujarat)
12	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
13	Do.	Sikka (Gujarat)
14	Do.	Sewree (Maharashtra)

1	2	3
15	K.C.P. Cement	Macherla (Andhra Pradesh)
16	Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)
17	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Madukkarai (Tamilnadu)
18	Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd.	Dalmiapuram (Tamilnadu)
19	India Cements Ltd.	Sankaridrug (Tamilnadu)
20	Mysore Cements Ltd.	Ammasandra (Karnataka)

रजनीश आश्रम के बारे में शिकायतें

10329. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको रजनीश आश्रम के बारे में कुछ विशेष शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या वे जांच के लिए एक आयोग का गठन करेंगे ; और

(ख) क्या उन को इस संबंध में श्री रजनीश से भी कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस में की गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) रजनीश आश्रम के कुछ विदेशी शिष्यों का तथाकथित अनैतिक और भद्दे व्यवहार और आचार्य रजनीश की तथाकथित अभिव्यक्तियों जिन से धार्मिक भावनाएं में भड़कती हैं और स्थानीय युवक भ्रष्ट होत हैं, की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

जैसा कि तारीख 28-3-79 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 526 के उत्तर में सभा के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में स्पष्ट किया गया था, प्रधान मंत्री ने संस्थान के प्रबंधक के न्यासी, मां योगा लक्ष्मी से प्राप्त पत्र के उत्तर में उन्हें सूचित किया था कि पुणे में स्थित रजनीश आश्रम की गतिविधियों के विषय में समाचार पत्रों में जो कुछ प्रकाशित हुआ है और उस पर संसद् द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों को देखते हुए आश्रम की गति विधियों का पता लगाने के लिए एक आयोग बैठाना उचित होगा । भारत सरकार इस मामले पर पुनः विचार कर सकती है यदि श्री रजनीश स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री को यह लिखें कि वह ऐसा करना पसंद करेंगे ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

S. C. and S. T. Hostels in Madhya Pradesh

10330. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tribal/Scheduled Castes hostels located in Government buildings and rented buildings in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether the existing hostel buildings are inadequate to meet the increasing demand from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes student community and hampering the State Government for proper administration of the Scheme to impart education to large number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students due to limited financial resources ;

(c) whether State Government have approached the Government for financial aid to construct additional hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and expansion to the present hostel buildings ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

BHEL's Collaboration with Siemens for import of Technology

10331 SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Plan working group of the department of Heavy Industries in its report assessed the technology already existing and the capacity already installed in the country as satisfactory and more than sufficient ; and

(b) if so the reasons why BHEL has entered into collaboration with Siemens for import of technology for both thermal and hydrogenerating sets of all ranges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The working group appointed by the Planning Commission has, in its two reports *viz.* the one submitted in January, 1978 and the other in January, 1979, stressed the need for updating the existing know-how in the production of the power generation equipment to keep pace with contemporary firms abroad.

(b) M/s. BHEL have not yet entered into any such agreement with Siemens and their application is under the consideration of Government.

Training Programmes of I. A. S. and All India Services

10332. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are actively considering changes in the training programmes for those already recruited to IAS and other All India Services ;

(b) if so broad indication thereof ; and the approximate time by which they will be effected ; and

(c) if not why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) The training programmes fo the IAS and other All India Services are linked with the needs of the Services concerned and the role that they play in the administrative structure in the States and the Centre. These programmes are constantly being reviewed and the results of research and experience are utilised to make training more effective.

At present courses are being developed to provide for refresher training for all officers in the three All India Services viz., Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service.

(b) and (c). Since the system of review is on a constant basis, the question of indicating an approximate time when changes will be brought about does not arise.

Setting up of Refinance Corporation for credit requirements of Small Scale Sector

10333. SHRI A. R BADRI NARAYAN :

SHRI V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two day meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board has decided in a meeting that a Refinance Corporation exclusively to meet the credit requirements of Small Sector may be set up ;

(b) if so when the same is likely to be set up ;

(c) what were the other subjects discussed ;

(d) decisions arrived at ; and

(e) whether the proposal was opposed by the Industrial Development Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). The All India Small Scale Industries Board had welcomed the proposal to set up a separate agency for meeting the credit requirements of the small scale sector and had recommended that the setting up of such an institution should receive high priority. The question of setting up of such an institution is under consideration of the Government

(c) and (d). Various subjects concerning small scale industries including the District Industries Centre Programme ; problems of securing raw materials and marketing of products of small scale industries ; their credit requirements and the need for a comprehensive legislation to protect and develop the small scale sector were discussed in the meeting. Several recommendations relating to these issues were made by the Board on which action is being initiated

(e) At this meeting, the Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India, while commenting on the proposal to set up a separate financial institutio for the small scale sector had felt that whil it is for the Govt. to decide the need for setting up of such an institution, the resultant duplication of institutional agencies in the field of refinance should be considered and also that an organisation which would deal only with the decentralised sector may be deprived of the flexibility which is available to I.D.B.I. and which enables it to provide funds at concessional rates to the small scale sector.

Elimination of Rural Poverty

10334. PROF. P. G., MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of rural poverty has increased or decreased during the last 3 years 1976 to 1978 ;

(b) if so, full available facts thereof ;

(c) concrete steps taken in 1977 and 1978 by Government to gradually and systematically eliminate this phenomenon and problem of rural poverty ; and

(d) the results, if any, achieved to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) and (b). Estimates of rural poverty for these years are not available for making an assessment of changes in incidence of such poverty during the years 1976 to 1978

(c) and (d). Various measures and programmes for achieving the objective of reduction of poverty are spelt out in the draft Five Year Plan (1978—83) The highest priority has been accorded to agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation and village and cottage industries which have the greatest capacity to absorb surplus labour. An expanded minimum needs programme has also been provided for so that the living standards of the poor people can be directly supplemented by the provision of certain minimum basic amenities. The Annual Plans for 1977-78 and 1978 79 were formulated keeping these priorities in view.

It is too early to assess the impact of these plans on the living standards of the

Expenditure incurred by the Public Enterprise/Corporation

10335. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) administrative expnediture incurred by each of the Public enterprise/corporation under his Ministry during the last three years ; and

(b) the elements of expenditure not included in it and the consideration thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Syrian interest for Indian know-how

10336. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Syria have shown keen interest in Indian expertise and know-how for its industrial projects ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A framework of wide ranging economic and industrial cooperation between India and Syria was established during the visit of the Union Minister of Industry Shri George Fernandes to Syria in October, 1977. This was expressed in a Protocol concluded at Damascus on 22nd October, 1977. Follow up has been effected resulting in a scientific and technical cooperation agreement on 16th February, 1978, a new trade agreement concluded during the visit of the Syrian President to India in April, 1978, feasibility reports of Indian firms on several industrial projects in Syria and deputation of experts and expert teams from India for specific industrial projects of cooperation.

Supply of Scarce Inputs

10338. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under examination of Government for a raw

material policy under which no cuts will be imposed on the small sector in the supply of scarce inputs ; and

(b) if so, by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). The All India Small Scale Industries Board had in its meeting held on 14th and 15th February, 1979 recommended that the genuine requirements of scarce raw materials of the small scale sector should be fully met. Keeping in mind this recommendation of the Board, efforts to increase the availability of scarce raw materials for bona fide small scale industries are being constantly made.

Uniformity in Training to Policemen

10339. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined if the system of training given to policemen in various States is uniform ;

(b) whether all States have enforced instruction on fundamental rights and on equal rights for Indian citizens irrespective of language, caste and community all the police training institutions; and

(c) if not, action proposed to be taken to train the police force uniformly in all States on a uniform syllabus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Gore Committee appointed by Government of India in 1971 had examined the matter and in its final report submitted in 1979, the Committee recommended a uniform syllabus which has been adopted by most of the States.

(b) Most of the States have enforced the said instructions in their Police training institutions.

(c) The recommendations of Gore Committee in this regard are at various stages of implementation in the States where they have not been fully implemented.

To further examine this matter, National Police Commission has been set up by the Government of India and item 12 of the terms of reference of the Commission reads as follows :

"Examine the methods of police training, development and career-planning of officers and recommend any changes that are required at any time in their service, to modernise the outlook and to make the leadership of the force effective and morally strong."

Appropriate action in this matter will be further taken on receipt of the final report of National Police Commission.

Restrictions on Foreigners visiting Assam

10340. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreigners are allowed to enter J. & K. and to go to all areas including Gulmarg which is three miles from Pakistan border ;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreigners are not allowed to go to any places in Assam except Kaziranga and Manas ; and

(c) the reason for not allowing foreigners to visit Assam except the above two places which are exclusively populated by animals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Certain areas in West and North Jammu and Kashmir are protected areas under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and foreigners are not normally allowed to go to these areas.

(b) and (c). The whole of Assam is a restricted area under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 and foreigners are required to obtain special permits to enter it. While permits are granted freely to foreigners who desire to visit places of tourist interest, like Kaziranga and Manas, permits to visit other areas are granted only where the need for the visit is established.

भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के श्रेणी एक के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को स्थायी किया जाना

10341. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अर्थ सेवा के उन प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को, जिन्हें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर 1969 से 1976 तक नियुक्त किया गया था, अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस में विलम्ब के लिये कौन जिम्मेवार है ; और

(ग) उन्हें स्थायी कब तक किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा वित्त, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). 1967 से 1973 तक हुई प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आधार पर भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के ग्रेड-IV में सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्त और स्थायीकरण के लिये पात्र अधिकारियों को, उपलब्ध स्थायीरिक्तियों पर स्थायी कर दिया गया है । 1974 से 1976 तक ली गई परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए अधिकारियों को स्थायी रिक्तियां होते ही स्थायी कर दिया जाएगा ।

Spending of Rs. 6,900 crores for Public Sector Industries

10342. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to his press statement in Cochin on February 6, 1979 and state:

(a) how he will spend Rs. 6,900 crores for public sector new industries during the next five years;

(b) out of the above which new public sector industries will be allotted to individual States and what will be criteria; and

(c) whether backward States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will get more such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The amount mentioned in the Press statement of February 6, 1979 at Cochin was Rs. 69,000 crores and not Rs. 6,900 crores as stated by the Hon'ble Member. The reference made was to the total investment that is likely to be made in the entire public sector during the Five Year Plan (1978—83) and not confined to the investment to be made in the public sector industries alone.

The Draft Five Year Plan (1978—83) envisages the total public sector outlay at Rs. 69,380 crores with the following broad break-up : —

Sector	Plan Outlay 1978—83 (Rs. crores)
1. Agriculture & Allied Industry	8600
2. Irrigation & Flood Control	9650
3. Industry & Minerals (Excluding Energy)	10350
4. Energy, Science & Technology	20800
5. Transport and Communication	10625
6. Social Services	9355
TOTAL	69380

(b) & (c). The names of the Central Industrial & Mineral projects for which outlays are proposed to be provided for during the Five Year Plan, are given in the Draft Five Year Plan Document (1978—83) at pages 200 to 205, which is yet to be finalised.

The location of public sector projects is decided primarily on the basis of techno-economic considerations. It is the policy of the Government that subject to these considerations, preference is given to less developed regions in the matter of location of Central dublic sector projects.

कागज उद्योगों की संख्या और उनको लिये लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

10343. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कागज बनाने वाले कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको कागज बनाने के नये कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं, उन में से प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और प्रत्येक कारखाने में उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके कागज बनाने के नये कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उनको लाइसेंस कब तक जारी किये जायें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Ban on R.S.S. in U.P.

10344. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs had said in Jaipur that the Centre had no proposal to put any restrictions on any organisation,

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri S. D. Patil described the U.P. Government's decision to ban holding of R.S.S. branches in public premises and within the premises of the educational institutions as a desperate action borne out of frustration;

(c) if so, whether Government have contacted the U.P. Government, over it ;

(d) if so, the reaction of the U.P. Government; and

(e) Whether centre was consulted before taking this action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, but these were purely his personal views.

(c) In view of the position stated above, the question of Central Government contacting the U.P. Government did not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

बड़े उद्योगपतियों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

10345. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़े उद्योगपतियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कहा है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने उद्योगपतियों ने स्वेच्छा से इस ओर कदम बढ़ाया ; और

(ग) कुटीर उद्योगों का स्वरूप क्या है और उन्हें कितने स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1977 के औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में सरकार ने बताया है कि वह समूचे देश के संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास को बड़ा महत्व देती है ताकि भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच विकास स्तर की विषमताओं को क्रमशः कम किया जा सके । चूंकि देश में अभी तक हुआ औद्योगिक विकास अधिकांशतः महानगरीय क्षेत्रों तथा बड़े शहरों के आसपास हुआ है सरकार ने अनेक बार अपनी इस नीति को दुहराया है कि नये उद्योगों को बड़े शहरों से दूर स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये साथ ही, विद्यमान उद्योगों को अनुमोदित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बने बसे महानगरों से दूर स्थानान्तरित कर देना चाहिये ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप बड़े तथा छोटे अनेक उद्योग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित हो गये हैं । तथा भविष्य में इस प्रक्रिया के तेज होने की संभावना है चूंकि सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 10 लाख तक की आबादी वाले महानगरीय शहरों की सीमा तथा 8 लाख की आबादी वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों की सीमा के अन्दर नये उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु अब लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जाने चाहियें ।

News Item Captioned "Black Money through Paper"

10346. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has been the report published in the Economic Times dated March 9, 1979 under the heading "Black Money through Paper" ;

(b) if so, whether a large amount of money which should accrue to the industry is syphoned off by trade channels ;

(c) what steps Government intend to take to prevent this; and

(d) whether Government would consider de-control of paper and removal of all price restrictions on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). It has been reported in the Economic Times dated March 9, 1979 that due to the large differential between the controlled price of concessional white printing paper which is Rs. 2,750/- per tonne and the market price of writing paper which is about Rs. 5,000/- per tonne, there is scope for diversion of white printing paper and black marketing. At present white printing paper is being supplied to the educational sector at the concessional rate of Rs. 2,750/- per tonne through a Central Co-ordination Committee which makes state-wise allocations and State Level Committees which determine the allocation to individual allottees for manufacture of exercise books and publication of text-books. The Ministry of Education have issued suitable instructions to the State Governments to prevent misuse of concessional paper.

(d) The special price of Rs. 2,750/- per tonne for white printing paper and the system of distribution in vogue are under an informal agreement with the Paper Industry. There is no proposal at present to alter the existing system.

Issue of Licences for Sodium Bichromate

10347. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Sodium Bichromate which was reserved for the small scale sector for the last few years have now been revised and licences for the production of this have been given to big industrial houses also ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the producers in the small scale sector are now facing a crisis due to the stiff competition from the big industrial houses;

(d) whether there was a serious shortage of Sodium Bichromate some time ago and had adversely affected the export of finished leather; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Sodium Bichromate industry is still included in the list of items reserved for the small scale sector. No industrial licence was issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of Sodium Bichromate during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). There has been shortage of Sodium Bichromate for sometime now. This is on account of the fact that one of the organised units manufacturing this item ceased production since November 1978 due to strike and the other units in the organised sector as well as in the small scale sector could not produce upto their installed capacity due to the shortage of Soda Ash—one of the raw materials required for the manufacture of Sodium Bichromate.

In order to overcome the shortage of Sodium Bichromate, import is now allowed to the exporters of leather and other leather manufactures, under replenishment scheme.

Losses suffered by Coal Consuming Industry

10348. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) which of the coal consuming industry have suffered losses due to delay in the supply of coal during the year 1978;

(b) what is the extent of losses suffered by each industry in different States separately; and

(c) what action Government have taken to ensure regular and adequate supply of coal to the coal consuming industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Among others, units of important industries affected by coal shortage were cement, paper, soda ash, fertilizers, rubber, engineering etc. 13 cement factories and three straw board mills have reported full/partial closure due to non-availability of coal for short durations. Two fertiliser units in the Northern Region have also been affected to a great extent due to shortage of coal. In addition to above, the commissioning of two units of fertilizers have also been delayed due to inadequate coal supply. Though none of the units producing auto tyres and tubes have reported closure on account of non-supply of coal during the last three months, certain units have been complaining about inadequate supply of coal. Some of the industrial units have to use costlier material like Furnace Oil/LDO in place of coal for working their boilers. The inadequacy of rail movement of coal created shortages at times affecting industrial units and the Directorate General of Technical Development received a number of representations on this.

(b) Loss in industrial production is due to a number of factors in addition to coal shortage like power shortage, slackness in demand, labour disputes, availability of inputs etc. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the extent of loss suffered due to coal shortage alone.

(c) The hardship experienced by industrial units was mitigated to the extent possible by rushing/diverting coal and by giving relief in the shape of an option to such of the industrial units as are in possession of dual firing (oil and coal) system to use fuel oil to meet the shortfall in coal supply. Additionally, the affected units were given facilities to move coal by road. Whenever industries ask for assistance in regard to supply of adequate quantity of coal, the matter is taken up with the Railways and Department of Coal to accord necessary assistance to parties.

Government Policy on Hindi

10349. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Prime Minister stated in January, 13, 1979 at New Delhi, speaking on the occasion of the release of Vishwa Hindi Darshan that Hindi should not be forced on the people but it should be spread through love and understanding;

(b) if so, whether the said statement reflects merely the personal opinion of the Prime Minister or also expresses the policy of the Government; and

(c) the broad outline of the manner in which this new approach is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the statement of the Prime Minister reflects the official language policy of the Central Government.

(c) From the beginning, it has been Government's policy that recourse may be taken to awards and incentives in propagating Hindi. Accordingly, awards have been instituted for Central Government employees for acquiring knowledg. of Hindi and no official has been punishe for not acquiring the requisite knowledge

Moreover, keeping in view the difficulty of the non-Hindi-speaking employees, Government have decided that simple Hindi should be used in official work. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this behalf. To facilitate the Government employees in working in Hindi, help literature has been provided and arrangements are being made for providing trained stenographers and typists. Devanagari typewriters are also being arranged. It is hoped that through these efforts, use of Hindi in official work will increase without any coersion.

Controversy over Rate of Industrial Growth

10350. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lot of controversy over the claim of Government regarding the rate of industrial growth;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that in some newspapers it is said that the industrial growth rate is less than even 2 per cent;

(c) what is the basis of Government to claim the industrial growth rate of 8 per cent in this year; and

(d) which are the items in which there is a substantial increase of production in comparison to that of the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The official index of industrial production is compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation. The index number as released by the C.S.O. for the period April—December 1978 shows a growth rate of 8 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1977. There is no factual basis for a newspaper report that industrial growth was less than 2 per cent.

(d) A statement showing industries which recorded an increase in production of more than 8 per cent in April 1978-February 1979, is attached.

Statement

Industries	Unit	April-February		% Change
		1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Petroleum crude	Th. Tonnes	9729	10527	+8·2
2. Sugar	-do-	4039	5487	+35·9
3. Flour milling	-do-	1766	2019	+14·3
4. Vanaspati	-do-	519	621	+19·7
5. Baby Food	-do-	28·0	30·7	+9·6
6. Salt	-do-	4969	5983	+20·4
7. Cigarettes	Bill. pcs.	62·8	68·9	+9·7
8. Cotton yarn*	Mill. Kgs.	1047	1152	+10·0
9. Leather cloth	Mill. Mtrs.	13·6	1686	+22·1
10. Chrome tanned hides	Th. hides	719·4	855·0	+18·9
11. Vegetable tanned hides	-do-	618·2	682·0	+10·3
12. Giant tyres	Th. Nos.	2787	3240	+16·3
13. Scooter tyres	-do-	829	1090	+31·5
14. Tractor tyres	-do-	445	555	+24·7
15. Cycle tyres	Mill. Nos.	26·0	29·4	+13·1
16. Phosphatic fertilizers (P_2O_5)	Th. Tonnes	601	707	+17·6
17. Oxygen gas	Mill. Cub. Mtrs.	72·7	81·9	+12·7
18. Dissolved Acetelene gas	-do-	7·7	8·4	+9·1
19. Liquid Chlorine	Th. Tonnes	187·1	206·0	+10·1
20. Polythylene L.D.	-do-	18·0	51·5	+186·1
21. Polythylene H.D.	-do-	22·9	25·1	+9·6
22. P.V.C. Resins	-do-	51·6	57·3	+11·1
23. Nylon filament yarn	-do-	15·2	17·3	+13·8
24. Viscose staple fibres	-do-	78·8	88·4	+12·2
25. Nylon tyre cord	-do-	6·0	7·7	+28·3
26. Polyester fibre	-do-	21·1	23·1	+9·5
27. Polyester filament yarn	-do-	3·8	6·5	+71·1
28. Cellulose films	-do-	5·0	5·7	+14·0

*including blended/mixed.

1		2	3	4	5
29.	Vat dyes	Tonnes	1400	1513	+8·1
30.	Paints and varnishes	Th. Tonnes	67·2	82·8	+23·2
31.	B.H.C. (Tech.)	-do-	25·8	31·7	+22·9
32.	Malatheon	-do-	1·8	2·7	+50·0
33.	Industrial explosives	-do-	43·8	52·1	+19·0
34.	Streptomycin	Tonnes	189·3	214·4	+13·3
35.	Vitamin 'A'	M.M.U.	44·8	57·1	+27·5
36.	Soaps	Th. Tonnes	274·8	316·4	+15·1
37.	Synthetic detergents	-do-	97·1	114·4	+17·8
38.	Tooth powder	Tonnes	1412	2004	+41·9
39.	Tooth paste	Th. Tonnes	8·2	9·7	+18·3
40.	Matches	Bill. Boxes	3·6	4·0	+11·1
41.	Optical bleaching agents	Tonnes	850	958	+12·7
42.	Zinc	-do-	38733.	57187	+47·6
43.	Steel castings	-do-	62·7	68·4	+9·1
44.	Steel forgings	-do-	85·2	93·4	+9·6
45.	Seamless tubes	-do-	15·4	27·7	+79·9
46.	C.I. spun pipes	-do-	130·6	164·0	+25·6
47.	Aluminium	-do-	162·2	193·9	+19·5
48.	Lead	Th. Tonnes	6·5	9·8	+50·8
49.	Aluminium extruded products	-do-	14·0	17·3	+23·6
50.	Wire ropes	-do-	24·5	28·8	+17·6
51.	M. S. Bolts, nuts and rivets	-do-	24·7	27·8	+12·6
52.	Razor blades	Mill. Nos.	945·9	1073·1	+13·5
53.	Forged hand tools	Rs. Crores	18·9	25·0	+32·3
54.	Boilers	-do-	174·3	196·9	+9·5
55.	Diesel engines (Veh.)	Nos.	2886	6079	+110·8
56.	Mining machinery	Rs. Crores	14·26	23·06	+61·7
57.	Metallurgical machinery*	-do-	31·06	46·54	+49·8
58.	Paper & Pulp machinery	-do-	12·54	23·29	+85·7
59.	Cement machinery	-do-	19·01	35·11	+84·7
60.	Printing machinery	-do-	2·50	4·25	+70·0

*Including steel plant equipment.

1	2	3	4	5
61. Earth moving equipment . .	Nos.	891	1054	+18·3
62. Lifts	-do-	666	831	+24·8
63. Air & Gas compressors . .	Th. Nos.	7·54	9·44	+25·2
64. Ball & roller bearings . .	Mill Nos.	24·54	28·07	+14·4
65. Machine tools	Rs. Crores	91·79	114·71	+25·0
66. Agricultural tractors . . .	Th. Nos.	36·0	49·1	+36·4
67. Road rollers	Nos.	623	686	+10·1
68. Typewriters	Th. Nos.	58·64	77·32	+31·9
69. Domestic refrigerators . .	-do-	134·96	164·03	+21·5
70. Power transformers . . .	Mill. KVA	14·21	16·85	+18·6
71. Incandescent lamps . . .	Mill. Nos.	152·80	166·69	+9·1
72. Fluorescent tubes . . .	-do-	16·75	20·13	+20·2
73. ACSR/AAC . . .	Th. Tonnes	53·24	58·35	+9·6
74. Winding wires	-do-	19·72	24·27	+23·1
75. VIR/PVC	Mill. CM	454·16	497·82	+9·6
76. Dry cells	Mill. Nos.	583·0	800·1	+37·2
77. Motor starters & contactors .	Th. Nos.	776·59	863·92	+11·3
78. Graphite electrodes . . .	Th. Tonnes	9·0	13·9	+54·4
79. Commercial vehicles . .	Th. Nos.	36·4	51·0	+40.1
80. Jeeps	-do-	8·1	11·1	+37·0
81. Motor cycles	-do-	60·5	80·1	+32·4
82. Mopeds/scooterettes . . .	-do-	35·2	38·7	+9·9
83. Bicycles	-do-	2882·0	3392·5	+17·7
84. House service meters . .	-do-	1775·9	2320·0	+30·6
85. Clocks	-do-	192·61	247·01	+28·2
86. Wrist watches	Mill. Nos.	2·47	4·38	+77·3
87. Pencils	-do-	160·1	187·4	+17·2
88. Electricity generated . . .	Mill. Kwh	89658	99845	+12.2

Factories closed in Bihar

10351. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of factories lying closed in Bihar in general and Dhanbad district in particular with names and number of workmen and amount of capital made idle in that, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these factories have loans from Public Finance Institutions; if so, their amount for closed factories in Dhanbad district in details;

(c) whether in some factories the Government Loans are more than the assets of the factories in Dhanbad; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over such factories and hand them over to the cooperatives of the workmen; if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The information has been called from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

(b) According to the information furnished by various financial institutions in February, 1979, none of the factories financed by the following institutions were closed in Dhanbad:

1. ICICI
2. Unit Trust of India.
3. IDBI
4. Life Insurance Corporation.
5. General Insurance Corporation.
6. IRCI

(c) The Central Government do not provide any direct financial assistance to the sick units and have not provided any loan to factories in Dhanbad.

(d) The Ministry of Industry, at present, have no proposal under consideration to take over any such factories in Dhanbad and to hand them over to the Cooperatives of the workers.

Cement famine in the Country and Bihar

10352. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the great 'cement famine' in the country halting all development work, with particular reference to Bihar;

(b) whether this famine is natural due to the gap between the demand and supply or artificial due to the malpractice of the middlemen; and

(c) whether Government have any time bound programme to fact the problem of cement famine; if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In spite of a record production of Cement during 1978-79, reports of shortages have been received from various parts of the country including the State of Bihar as demand exceeded supply due to spurt in construction activities in industries, irrigation and power, housing and other developmental projects. It has been reported by the Government of Bihar that it is not correct that all development work is held up for want of Cement.

(b) The present scarcity of Cement is primarily due to the gap between demand and supply. There have been however reports of anti-social elements indulging in malpractices such as hoarding and black marketing in Cement. The State Governments have been requested to set up effective public distribution system through cooperatives, super markets, fair price shops or other outlets in order to counter any tendency towards hoarding and black marketing. Up till now 16 States and 3 Union Territories have taken over Cement distribution. Other States are considering introduction of such measures.

(c) As against only 7 letters of intent and 11 Industrial Licences for a total capacity of 84.6 lakh tonnes issued during the three years 1974-77, as many as 35 letters of intent and 7 industrial licences for a total capacity of 150.5 lakh tonnes have been issued during the last two years (1977-79). 38 Schemes for setting up of mini cement plants with a total capacity of nearly 12 lakh tonnes have already been approved.

With the renewed interest shown in the investment in the Cement Industry the capacity and production are expected to be doubled within the next five years and self-sufficiency achieved in this essential commodity.

Rehabilitation of Detenus under MISA and DISIR

10353. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have undertaken various schemes to rehabilitate and to give relief to the detenus under MISA and DISIR during emergency;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments and details of the schemes;

(c) whether Union Government have any such proposal under their consideration to mitigate the harsh difficulties the said detenus are still facing;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether various suggestions were made to Government to that effect by the Members of Parliament; and

(f) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the suggestions made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL)
(a) to (d). Information is given in Annexures I and II. [*placed in Library See No LT-4503/79*].

(e) and (f). Suggestions received from Members of Parliament were examined and given careful consideration while formulating steps to provide assistance to those who suffered imprisonment under MISA/DISIR during the emergency.

Space Research

10354. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any slackness in the space research and the scientists have been discouraged by the recent policy of Government of use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(b) whether a large number of scientists have opted for space science recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Visits by Minorities Commission

10355. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission have visited several cities and places in different States of the country recently; and

(b) the particulars of their visit and the action taken on each of the disputes referred to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minorities Commission has visited the States of Karnataka, West Bengal and Kerala in order to ascertain the position of the minorities in these States. The Commission has also visited Aligarh and Jamshedpur in connection with the communal disturbances that took place there and Karnal in connection with the dispute over the construction of Shiva temple near Gurdwara Manji Sahib.

Individual members of the Commission have also visited Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Leh in Ladakh.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House regarding the reports submitted by the Commission.

Statement

The particulars of the Reports submitted by the Minorities Commission, and the present stage of their consideration are as under :—

(i) Report on Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1978.	A copy of the Minorities Commission's Report on Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1978 together with the Memorandum of the action taken by the Government was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 19-3-79.
(ii) Report of communal disturbances in Pernambut that took place in July-September, 1978.	The recommendations pertain to the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu have furnished their comments to the Minorities Commission. Necessary action to implement the recommendations of the Minorities Commission would be taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
(iii) Report on communal disturbances in Aligarh.	Information regarding action taken on the Report was given in answer to unstarred question No. 336 on 21st February, 1979.
(iv) Report on dispute over construction of a Shiva Temple near Gurudwara Manji Sahib, Karnal (Haryana).	Necessary action ot implement the recommendation of the Minorities Commission would be taken by the Government of Haryana.
(v) Report on the Rehabilitation of the sufferers of communal disturbances in Jamshedpur (Bihar)	Necessary action to implement the recommendation of the Minorities Commission would be taken by the Government of Bihar.

Profits earned by Companies after take over

10356. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the private companies under Government management have shown profits after take over; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the company which shown the profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some of the industrial undertakings the management of which have been taken over by the Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 have shown profits after the take-over of the management. The particulars of such undertakings are as follows :

1. M/s. Andhra Scientific Co. Pvt. Ltd., Machilipatnam.

2. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi.

3. M/s. Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar.

4. M/s. India Machinery Co. Ltd., Howrah.

5. M/s. Gluconate Ltd., Calcutta.

6. M/s. Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.

7. M/s. Western India Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay.

8. M/s. Soma Sundaram Super Spinning Mills, Ramanathanpuram.

9. M/s. Malabar Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Calicut.

10. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur.

11. M/s. Eastern Distilleries (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

Issue of Licences

10357. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the Ministry for industrial licences during the year 1978;

(b) the number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued during the year 1978; and

(c) the break-up of the approvals according to the nature of the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 1392 Industrial Licence applications were received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals during the year 1978.

(b) 440 Letters of Intent and 348 Industrial Licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the year 1978.

(c) Category-wise break-up of the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued during the year 1978 is given below :

	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
New Undertakings	206	93
Substantial Expansion	83	81
New Articles	145	124
New Article/ Substantial Expansion	6	4
Carry-on-Business	..	46
Total	440	348

Foreign Collaborations

10358. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Ministry for Foreign Collaboration during the year 1978;

(b) out of which how many were given approval ; and

(c) the break-up of the approvals according to the areas of Foreign Collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c) 429 applications for foreign collaboration were received during 1978. Out of these, approvals have so far been accorded in respect of 210 applications. Quarterly lists of approvals upto 31-3-79 are available in the Parliament Library. These lists indicate the name of the Indian party, name of the foreign collaborator and the item of manufacture.

Ford Company's Collaboration Agreement with Simpson Group for manufacture of Automobiles

10359. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ford Company of America has entered or is about to enter into collaboration agreement with Simpson Group of South India for manufacturing mainly automobiles; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In the context of increasing the availability of commercial vehicles to meet the growing demand, steps have been initiated by M/s. Simpson & Co. Ltd., Madras to implement the industriallicence of September, 1963 for the manufacture of trucks with an annual capacity of 12,000 nos. Negotiations have been taken up by the firm for foreign collaboration with the Ford Company. The foreign collaboration proposal has not been submitted to Government for decision.

Launching of Third Satellite 'Rohini'

10360. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third satellite Rohini would be ready for launching in near future; and

(b) if so, what are the programmes for this satellite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rohini Satellite is essentially a technological system primarily meant to monitor the performance of the fourth stage of the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) being developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation.

Alleged Police Excesses on agitators against D.T.C. fare increase

10361. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI BHAGAT RAM:
SHRI KACHARULAL
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allegation of police excesses against the agitators in protest against DTC fare increase on Saturday, the 17th February, 1979 has been made;

(b) whether judicial probe into the alleged excesses has been demanded; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Allegations of Police excesses were made but they have not been substantiated. No demand has been received for instituting a judicial probe into the incident.

Distribution of imported T.V. Picture Tubes

10362. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the TV Picture tubes imported by the Department of Electronics are channelised for distribution through Electronic Trade and Technology Corporation;

(b) whether complaints have been received by Government that the distribution has been defective, discriminatory and not based on any fixed norms or licensed capacity of the TV Units;

(c) whether it is a fact that the small units of TV manufacturers are grossly suffering due to inadequate supply of channelised TV picture tubes; and

(d) if so, the settled policy of Government with regard to distribution of imported TV picture tubes and their allocation to all the manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNLOOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some complaints have been received only about the distribution of TV picture tubes not being based on the approved capacity of small scale TV units. This matter has been reviewed and it has been concluded that since there is no restriction on the volume of production by a small scale unit, the quantum of imported TV picture tubes distributed to such units cannot be related to their approved capacities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The policy being followed so far is proposed to be continued.

Prisoners in Tihar Jail, Delhi

10363. SHRI JYOTIR MOY BOSU :
SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether very recently it has come to light that the number of prisoners in Tihar Jail in Delhi is three times its capacity as on 1st September, 1978 ;

(b) according to the Jail Manual how much of floor space and bath room facilities are compulsorily to be earmarked for different categories of prisoners : and

(c) is it also fact athat Union Territories specially Delhi has no Jail manual at all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have reported that the number of prisoners in the Central Jail, Tihar on 1-9-1978 was 3,259 against its authorised capacity of 1,273. This happened because a large number of persons courted arrest between 29-8-1978 to 31-8-1978 in connection with the Kanjhawala agitation. The number of prisoners, however, came down considerably to 2,431 on 2.9.1978. When most of the arrested persons were released by the Courts.

2. The U. Ts. of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry follow the provisions contained in the Model Prison Mannual. Other UTs. follow Jail Manual

different States. Delhi follows the Punjab Jail Manual. Para 969 of the aforesaid manual prescribed the following space per prisoner :

(i) Ward/Workshop . 45 sq. ft.

(ii) Cells . . . . 96 sq. ft.

(iii) Hospital . . . 54 sq. ft.

Besides as per para 583, every latrine should contain accommodation in the proportion of one seat to every six prisoners and washing place continuous to each latrine should have one compartment to every four latrine seats. There are 512 latrines and 500 washing places, including 374 latrines and an equal number of washing places in the Cells, in the Central Jail, Tihar.

Import of Cement and Timber

10964. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import cement and timber during 1979 ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of each item to be imported, countries from where to be imported and value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). During 1978-79 a quantity of 1·54 million tonnes of Cement was imported from Japan, North Korea, Poland, Rumania and South Korea on rates varying from U.S. $ 54·71 to 67·50 per tonne (C&F). Government have decided to import about 2 million tonnes of Cement during 1979-80. Timber is allowed for import under Item 21 of Annexure I to Appendix-19 of the Import Policy 1979-80. Therefore, it could be imported for the purpose of manufacture of goods of replenishment of the material used in the manufacture of goods or both for execution of export orders, with customs duty exemption. The quantity and value of import during 1979, could only be indicated after end of the year when the actual import has taken place

11·30 hrs.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम (शाहजहांपुर) : अध्यक्ष, जी, रेल विभाग में बड़ी तोड़ फोड़ शुरू हो गई है। कल गाजियाबाद के पास दिल्ली-बरेली 376 डाउन पैसेंजर ट्रेन की जबरदस्ती पटरी उखाड़ कर डिरेलमेंट करा दिया गया।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why should we adopt a procedure for raising something without giving notice ? I don't know this.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. Shri George Fernandes.

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11 32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1979, AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD., RANCHI. FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (Amendment) Order, 1979, (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 198 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4135/79.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1977-78

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4436/79]

**Not recorded.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur) : I have written to you. This is about my right to speak in my language.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. We have not yet been able to do it.

Shri Mandal.

SIKH GURDWARAS BOARD (CO-OPTATION OF MEMBERS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sikh Gurdwaras Board (Co-optation of Members) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 279 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1979, under sub section (3) of section 146 of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1137/79.]

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11 33 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, two days back-on 7th May—I had given you a notice of breach of privilege by Dr. Chunder for misquoting Dr. Khusro, Vice-Chancellor.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, I have called for his comments. The procedure is this. The well-established procedure is this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I am not at all going into the merits. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, very much for informing me just now that you have asked for the comments of the hon. Minister.

In this connection, Sir, may I draw your kind attention to Rule 222 read with Rule 224 (ii) ?

Now, Sir, my question of breach of privilege is this. The hon. Minister misquoted Dr. Khusro as having welcomed Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : We can only decide after getting his reply. Please hear me for a minute. The normal procedure which has been established right from 1950 is this. Whenever a privilege notice is given against a Member of Parliament then we call for the comments first. This is the case not only in respect of Members of Parliament but even in respect of newspapers for that matter. Therefore, we always call for the comments and thereafter we consider the matter. This is our well-established practice. Therefore, I am adopting this procedure.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Thank you very much but.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are not the only person. There are others also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU *rose*.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have also given.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : My point is this. Rule 224 (ii) specifically states that this is to be a matter of recent occurrence. Now, Sir, the question that I raised is a matter of 'recent occurrence'.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody denied it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Therefore, my point is, there should not be any undue delay in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no undue delay.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The unrest among students is continuing. Even today, there is a massive demonstration. The position of the Vice-chancellor is Compromised. The point of time and delay scuttles the issue.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I don't know why there is no arrangement so that I may speak in my own language.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEKAER: I cannot understand senior Members not following the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: There should be some arrangement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Purnanarayan Sinha, we called for applications. We held a test. Unfortunately we could not get any person. That is the position.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I consider it my right to speak in my own language. I wrote to you 6 months ago. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister also now.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I have a right to speak in my language...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Mr. Patil.

11.39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

FINAL REPORT OF GROVER COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN RESPECT OF SHRI D. DEVRAJ URS, CHIEF MINISTER OF KARNATAKA AND OTHERS WITH A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING IN HINDI AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(*i*) Final Report of the Grover Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into certain allegations against Shri D. Devraj Urs, Chief Minister and other Ministers of Karnataka.

(*ii*) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report. (Hindi and English versions)

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4438/79]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Report mentioned at (1)(i) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4438/79]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(*i*) G.S.R 619 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1979, containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 574(E) dated the 8th December, 1978.

(*ii*) G.S.R. 620 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 575(E) dated the 8th December, 1978.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4439/79]

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND A.G. OF INDIA FOR 1977-78—UNION GOVT. (CIVIL), AND PARTS III & IV (COMMERCIAL), 1978—FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. TROMBAY AND NAMRUP UNITS & GOVT. APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNTS (CIVIL), 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(*i*) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1977-78 Union Government (Civil). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4440/79].

(*ii*) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978—Union Government (Commercial)—Part III—The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (Trombay Unit). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4441/79]

(*iii*) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978—Union Government (Commercial)—Part IV—The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (Namrup Unit). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4442/79]

(2) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1977-78 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4443/79].

11.41 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-fourth Report

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not until I give consent.

Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Eighteenth Report

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Tenth Report

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : वाचस्पति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से इस छठी लोक-सभा की याचिका समिति का दशम प्रतिवेदन सदन की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करता हूं।————

JAIPUR UDYOG LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF CEMENT UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for, in the public interest, the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Jaipur Udyog Limited in relation to its cement undertakings, for the purpose of ensuring continuity of production of cement which is essential to the needs of the community, the industries and other developmental projects in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got no option left but to oppose the introduction of this Bill reluctantly. Having regard to the interests of the workers and as a trade union leader, I hope, the hon. Minister would give serious thought to the point that I am raising.

The proposed Bill, as has been said by the hon. Minister, is in the public interest, but I would like to point out that the public interests are not, according to me, adequately and completely subserved by this piece of legislation, particularly in view of the fact that the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. has a subsidiary unit at Kanpur for production of jute goods and the Bill does not propose to bring that unit under the ambit of the Bill. The production of jute goods is equally in the public interest as the cement is. The proposed Bill only proposes to take over the cement unit of the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. leaving aside the Kanpur unit. The Kanpur Unit which is a subsidiary unit of this company has been closed since January 1979 throwing some 2000 workers out of employment. The Bill does not take any care of that unit and the interests of some 2000 workers and others concerned with that unit.

The State Government of Rajasthan also comes in because of Entry 24 of the State List. The Rajasthan Government has financial stakes in the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. and it is in the press today that the Cabinet of the Rajasthan Government has not approved of this Bill: they have not concurred with this legislative measure. If you would kindly permit me to quote, the Industry Minister of Rajasthan has said:

"We want the Centre to review the decision."

**Not recorded.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 9-5-79.

Lastly, I want to remind the hon. Minister of the assurance he gave to the House that whenever a sick unit is taken over by the Government, the other sick units of the Company would be simultaneously taken over so that the company can be run properly. With this submission, I oppose the introduction of the Bill. I hope, the hon. Minister will assure the House that the interest of the Kanpur jute unit workers would also be equally protected and safeguarded.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Member has made a point about the Kanpur jute unit of this particular company. We are also concerned with this question; we have been in touch with the State Government about the problem that the jute unit in Kanpur is facing and between my Ministry and the Uttar Pradesh State Government, we are hoping to find a solution to this problem. We are aware of the size of the problem and we are doing all that is necessary to sort that out. The State Government of Rajasthan has made a point; they would like the unit to be handed over to them, but the Bill, as it has been cleared by the Government, provides for the Cement Corporation of India taking this over. The State Government have a certain point of view. There is another problem which the State Government have raised and that is currently under the consideration of the Central Government and it relates to payment of some of their dues from this company. Large amount of money are due to various people and the Bill provides for payment within a certain schedule.

The hon. Member made a point about the taking over of all the units of a company. There has not been any such policy on the part of the Government to take over all the units of a company. In the case of Swadeshi Mills, we took a certain decision.

In so far as this company is concerned, we are, at the moment, concerned with the unit at Sawai Madhopur.

I hope the hon. Member will withdraw his objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, I suppose you are not pressing.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have explained my position, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for, in the public interest, the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Jaipur Udyog Limited in relation to its cement undertakings, for the purpose of ensuring continuity of production of cement which is essential to the needs of the community, the industries and other developmental projects in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce* the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377.

11.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN HANDSMADE MATCH INDUSTRY IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Shahjahanpur): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter. It is about the exploitation of child labour in the handmade match industry in the districts of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu.

In the very first month of the International Year of the Child, viz. January 1979, a gruesome bus tragedy took place near Sivakasi in Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu which brought to light the cruel exploitation of children employed in the hand-made match industry in the districts of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram in the State of Tamil Nadu. A bus carrying 60 children between the age group of 10-14 was washed away by floods when the bus was crossing a bridge. The bus accident resulted in the death of 37 children being taken to work in one of the match factories.

It is common knowledge that there is a large scale exploitation of child labour of the type not found in any other industry, or in any other part of the country. About 50% of the labour employed in the handmade match industry are children between the age group of 5 and 15. These children are paid wages, earning from 50 paise to Rs. 2/- and are required to work 12 hours or more a day. The work carried out by them is of a hazardous nature. Besides, they are brought to the factories from as far away as 10 to 20 kms. in buses, vans and

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

t a ks They are pushed up from their villages between 3 and 4 a.m. to reach the factories by 6 a.m. and dropped back after 7 p.m. They do not get any statutory benefits like provident fund, ESI etc.

In the year 1976, a former Member of the Board of Revenue studied the problem of child labour employed in the match industry in detail and submitted his report to the Tamil Nadu Government. However, his report has not so far been published. The newspapers have quoted the following extracts from the Report:

(a) Child labour constitutes 40 to 45% of the total labour employed in the match industry, girls out-numbering boys by 3 to 1;

(b) the minimum age is 5 to 6 years and sometimes even lower;

(c) The wages vary from 50 paise to Rs. 2/-.

(d) The children are woken up from their houses even as early as 3 a.m. to get ready to be taken to the factory and brought back home by 7 p.m.

(e) Several accidents take place in the industry, but these are invariably hushed up.

(f) Few amenities are provided to the child workers, in spite of law making specific provisions.

(g) Safety standards are very poor.'

It is absolutely essential that in this International Year of the Child, the Government should make a thorough enquiry into the nature and extent of exploitation of child labour in the hand made match industry and take such effective steps as are necessary, to do away with such exploitation.

(ii) Reported Hunger Strike by Workers of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Kanpur.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं :

कानपुर स्थित भारत सरकार के टैनरी ऐंड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन, टैफको के लगभग 3500 कर्मचारी 70 दिनों से अपनी पुरानी ग्रेडिंग की मांग को ले कर क्रमिक अनशन कर रहे हैं। माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में आश्वासन दिया था कि 31 जनवरी 79 तक ग्रेडिंग हो जायगी। मगर एन पी सी की रिपोर्ट आने के बावजूद भी अभी तक ग्रेडिंग के आदेश पारित नहीं हुए हैं। कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। जलस व प्रदर्शन भी निकाल रहे हैं। स्टाफ के लोगों की ग्रेडिंग कई साल पहले हो चुकी है। अतः टैफको के कर्मचारियों के शीघ्र ग्रेडिंग के आदेश पारित किये जाय और यदि विलम्ब हो तो अन्तरिम ग्रेडिंग तुरन्त दी जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Mani Ram Bagri. He is not here. Shri T. Balakrishniah.

(iii) Lack of marketing agencies in Andhra Pradesh for agricultural produce.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The State of Andhra Pradesh got a quota of 30,000 tonnes of rice for export for the year 1979-80. But so far, it is alleged that not a single tonne of rice has been exported from Andhra Pradesh. The farmers in Andhra Pradesh are envious of Punjab which is better placed with respect to export and marketing, though this State took to paddy cultivation quite recently.

Confronted thus with an economy of surpluses in agricultural production with no market for crops such as paddy, sugarcane and tobacco, the farmer in Andhra Pradesh is undergoing hardship to market his agricultural produce. There is frustration among the farmers for lack of market. The marketing agencies of the State Government, such as Civil Supplies Corporation and MARKFED are unable to solve the farmers' problem, in any significant way. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has no plans to strengthen the existing marketing agencies. The farmer sold paddy at Rs. 70 per quintal last season, which would correspond to a rice price of Rs. 1 05 per kg. The price of rice in the retail market is more than Rs. 2.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to come forward with some proposals to buy the paddy, jaggery and tobacco from the farmers directly in Andhra Pradesh where there is hardship for marketing.

(iv) Incidents at Janpath, New Delhi, on the 1st May, 1979.

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): Sir, with your permission, I would like to make the following statement under rule 377:—

On the decision of the Youth Congress, myself and my colleague took a peaceful procession of the Youth Congress people on May day in order to demand withdrawal of the Black Law of the Special Courts

Bill and led the procession in a peaceful and democratic manner. The procession was big in size consisting of more than 5000 people all over Delhi from Minto Bridge in order to present a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister demanding the withdrawal of the Special Courts Bill. The route was already indicated to the police for proper security and other arrangements. When the procession reached Janpath, some people from some shops voluntarily pelted stones and tried to disturb the peaceful procession. Within the fraction of a second, some anti-social elements standing nearby the shops started beating the peaceful processionists by soda bottles and by bricks and disturbed the procession and it was also witnessed that shop-owners also started beating the processionists. In this connection, immediately I asked the Chief Police Officer, Mr. Brar who was present at that time at the place to prevent these anti-social elements using force, violence and beating on peaceful processionists and then I also disclosed my identity as a Member of Parliament to that officer, but it is most unfortunate that the said officer instead of protecting not only me but also the peaceful processionists, ordered lathi charge and tear gas simultaneously against peaceful processionists instead of taking any action against law breakers and anti-social elements who were responsible for such criminal action. In that scuffle many youth Congress people sustained injuries and to my utter surprise, even in spite of my requesting him to give protection he said,, "I do not care whether you are a Member of Parliament" and simultaneously started beating me all over the body and on head and thereby I sustained injury and also fracture on my hand. Mr. Speaker, Sir, please see this shirt also. Even the other Member of Parliament who was standing behind me at that time appealed the same to him but he did not care to listen to me and the other M.P. and he ordered his policemen to beat me also and the Youth Congress people. Even repeated requests of mine to take me in a police van to a police station or to the hospital were also not heartd by hm. He detained me for 45 minutes, even not allowing me to come to Parliament House. He took me to the police station on foot and even did not care to get first aid for me till 6 P.M. I was taken to the hospital only at 6 P.M. and I have also made a complaint against Mr. Brar in the same police station in the Parliament Street on the same day. I would like to categorically state that no one had assaulted Mr. Brar, as is clear from the fact that he has received no injury.

Our intension was of organising this peaceful demonstration against the Government's attitude to bring a Black Law Special Courts Bill and also it was in a democratic peaceful manner. The Youth Congress of entire Delhi responded to the call of this peaceful demonstration and we had no intention of using either violence of any such thing, in this procession. I also, as a Member of Parliament and as representative of Youth Congress, condemn any kind of violence in any manner. But it was unfortunate that the police did not eschew the violence perpetrated by anti-social elements on the peaceful demonstrators and in fact used violence without any provocation from the Youth Congress. Even I was not treated properly in the hospital and no room was allotted to me, even though the rooms were vacant in the hospital. I request the hon. Speaker to protect the rights and privileges of the Members and, at the same time, direct the Government to hold a judicial inquiry in this regard. I reserve my right of bringing a privilege motion against such persons.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sangma.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : When a question of privilege is raised...

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : ***

(v) Reported irregular payment of salaries to primary school teachers in certain parts of Meghalaya

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura) : Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government of India and the House the problem faced by the lower primary school teachers in the East and West Garo Hill districts of Meghalaya for irregular payment of salaries. Some times the teachers do not receive their salary for three to four months. The delayed payment of salary to teachers has become a normal practice in Meghalaya. This is causing severe hardship to the teachers. They face great difficulty in meeting their expenditure. The entire family of the teachers is put to inconvenience. There are nearly 2,500 teachers in these areas, where non-payment of salary in time has assumed a serious and grave problem. There is great resentment among the teachers. If no timely action is taken, the situation will get aggravated. The teachers plan to stage demonstrations and adopt other methods to force the authorities to heed their just demands. The Union Government have allotted huge sums of money to Meghalaya State for education. Probably, this money is being diverted on other items by the District Council authorities. The teacher community is suffering from this malady for the last several years.

***Not recorded.

The teachers are losing interest in their work, and this is having adverse effect on the quality and level of teaching. A dissatisfied and hungry teacher cannot do justice to his pupils. They are on the verge of losing their patience. I request the Union Government to impress upon the authorities of the State to ensure that the teachers get their salaries in time, otherwise, the situation may take an unpleasant turn at any moment. I hope the Government will take early and immediate action in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up legislative work.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I have given notice of my desire to raise under rule 377 a very urgent matter, namely, in Manjhapc area. . .

MR. SPEAKER : You must have given it today.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Yes. The situation there is so bad. .

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : ***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen your 377. You must have given it at 10.30 or 11 a.m. today. I have already allowed a calling attention. One particular region cannot have a monopoly. Please follow the rules. Don't think only some Members have to follow the rules, others not. I will consider it under 377 and if I think it is proper, I will allow it. Nothing is before me.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : On a point of order under rule 376(2) proviso. We have received today in the parliamentary papers a List of Business for tomorrow also. You will see that it says: Government Business from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and then Private Members' Business from 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. I do not know whether it is a printing error or something more substantial.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told it is a printing mistake.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : So, from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Government Business; 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Private Members' Business; 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Discussion under rule 193 and from 7.30 p.m. half an hour discussion. From Yesterday we have now given up the lunch break. Yesterday Government had to bring a motion to adjourn the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Why? Because of thin attendance. Because you are arranging the business of the House and regulating the procedure, I want to ask you: is it fair that Members of Parliament should be asked to come here at 10.30 and make them go on till 8 or 8.30 p.m. without lunch break? My request to you, therefore, is this. You are having the Business Advisory Committee meeting today. If you cannot do anything, at least please see that the lunch hour is restored, so that there is some respite and rest, and thus we are able to obtain effectiveness in the proceedings. Otherwise, there is no purpose at all.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : My point of order is this, that the business has to be so arranged that Members of Parliament can attend to it effectively and efficiently. Otherwise, what is the point in making them come at 10.30 a.m. and make them remain till 7.30 p.m. when there is no attendance? I request you with folded hands: kindly restore the lunch break at least, so that some efficiency is restored.

श्री मती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) मैंने महाराष्ट्र में पावर कट के बारे में नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : You must have given notice today. Every Member wants to give a notice with one hand and a speech with the other.

SHRI PURNANARAYANA SINHA (Tezpur): The time has been advanced by half an hour. You must give some amount of laxity to members to bring urgent matters before the House. 10-15 minutes delay in filing a notice under Rule 377 should not matter much.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of delay. But I must see the notice before I allow it.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don t record.

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12 hrs.

INTER-STATE MIGRANT WOKKMEN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL—*Contd.*

Clause 8—(*Licensing of contractors*)

MR. SPEAKER: We now come to Clause 8.

*** Not recorded.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move:

Page 5, line 35,—

after "wages" *insert*—

"housing and medical facilities" (16)

Page 5, line 38—

add at the end—

"and on furnishing security as may be determined" (17)

Page 5,—

omit lines 39 to 46. (18)

As regards my first amendment, sub-clause (2) of Clause 8 reads:

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act, a licence under sub-section (1) may contain such conditions including, in particular, the terms and conditions of the agreement or arrangement under which the workmen will be recruited, the remuneration payable, hours of work, fixation of wages, etc."

The purpose of my amendment is that one of the conditions should be housing and medical facilities. Unless these are also included in the list of conditions, a licence should not be given to that particular establishment.

As regards my second amendment, there is a provision that in special cases the Government can demand necessary security from the establishment. But this is only when the Government deems it necessary. By my amendment, I have suggested that the furnishing of security should be compulsory. It should not be left to the licensing officer to see whether special circumstances prevail for demanding a security. My proposal is that furnishing of necessary security should be compulsory and the amount of security or the nature of security should be as may be determined from time to time.

My third amendment is consequential. If that is accepted, then the proviso does not arise. Therefore, I want omission of these lines.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, my hon. friend had raised this question in the course of his speech yesterday, and I had responded in kind and dealt with the substance of his amendments in a sketchy manner yesterday. I tried to tell my hon. friend that there was no need for the amendments that he has proposed.

As far as residential accommodation is concerned, if the hon. Member has a look at Clause 16 which comes later on undoubtedly, but, nevertheless, it is a part of the Bill, he will see—I quote:

> "It shall be the duty of every contractor employing inter-State migrant workmen in connection with the work of an establishment to which this Act applies...."

There is a list, and in the list (c) and (d) say:

> "to provide and maintain suitable residential accommodation to such workmen during the period of their employment;
>
> "to provide the prescribed medical facilities to the workmen, free of charge;"

So, I believe, both of these are clearly covered and, therefore, I do not think there is any need for this amendment.

As far as the other question that he has raised about security deposit is concerned, actually the term 'fees that occurs in clause 8(2) of the Bill does include security deposit of the kind the hon. Member has referred to. I think, it is the apprehension that it is not covered that has made the hon. Member move his amendment. In view of my explanation, I will appeal to him not to press his amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No, Sir; I am not. I would like to withdraw them.

Amendment Nos. 16 to 18 were by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 *was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 9 *to* 11 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 12—(*Duties of contractors*)

SHRI PURNANARAYANA SINHA (Tezpur) : Sir I beg to move:

Page 7,—

after line 32, *insert*

"(3)(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this act, the contractor shall repatriate all the workmen recruited and employed for a particular

job or work or project from the State of employment within 15 days from the date on which the licence granted under sub-section (b) (i) and (ii) of section 8 shall have expired after clearance of such debts as the contractor or his workmen may have incurred.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any creditor whoever establishes a claim for recovery of any debt against any contractor or his workmen licensed under section 8 of this Act, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Licensing Officer of the State concerned, shall have first charges on the security deposit of the contractor that may have been taken from him under section 8(2) of this Act.

(c) in case of failure to repatriate the migrant workmen and clearance of debts, the State Government concerned shall have the right to evict and expatriate them and shall also have first charge on the security deposit of the contractor that may be available with his Principal." (27)

I have tried to explain the position yesterday. Today also I would like to say that there is no provision for this in the Bill. The hon. Minister said that it was in some other clause. But I could not find it. If the Kerala labour comes to Karnataka and stays on there, they may create ethnic and economic problems to the people of Karnataka. Similarly, people from Bihar and Orissa may come to Assam and stay on there even after completion of the work and may create economic problems to Assam. Just at the moment a hunger strike is going on by some people who were recruited by contractors from Calcutta for Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemical work. They were left in the lurch by the contractor. These people are pressing their demand for payment of their wages and other facilities. They are on hunger strike now. Nobody is there to listen to them. So, these things are going on. After the work has been completed, when the period of licence is over, the contractor whosoever brought them from another State should arrange to repatriate them back to their State and after payment of any dues to the local people.

I would like to press this amendment. It is very well explained here. Actually this is not an amendment; this is an addition to make the Clause more clear, to make the law more perfect.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I would once again plead with my hon. friend not to press his amendment because the substance of his amendment is already there in the Clauses of the Bill. The objective that he seeks to achieve by the amendment is already taken care of by the Clauses in the Bill. A distinction has to be made here. Any citizen may go and seek employment and find employment in another State, and then may find himself in a predicament at the conclusion of the term or the period for which he was in service. All such cases cannot obviously be covered by the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Bill because there are individual citizens who migrate to another State to seek employment, get employment and at the end of employment they sometimes stay on or they go away. This is a general matter of the mobility of the population and the right of the citizen, provided for in the Constitution, to move from one place to another and seek employment anywhere. That is, therefore, on a different footing. As far as workers who are recruited either by contractors or principals on the basis of what is provided for in this Bill are concerned, I would like to point out to the hon. Member that Clause 12 very clearly talks of the obligation to pay for repatriation. Clause 12(b) refers to the return fare payable to the workmen. Clause 12(b)(v) reads:

"the return fare payable to the workman on the expiry of the period of employment and in such contingencies as may be prescribed and in such other contingencies as may be specified in the contract of employment."

Then, again, Clause 12(c) says:

".....which shall include a declaration that all the wages and other dues payable to the workman and the fare for the return journey back to his State have been paid."

Then, I shall come to Clauses 14 and 16. There again it is made very clear that this allowance will be paid. It cannot be adjusted against some other thing which is due. It has to be utilised for the return journey.

Clause 15 says:

"A journey allowance of a sum not less than the fare from the place of residence of the inter-State migrant workman in his State to the place of work in the other State shall be payable by the contractor to the worker both for the outward and return journeys and such workman shall be entitled to payment of wages during the period of such journeys as if he were on duty."

It is clear. So, I hope, my hon. Member will not press his amendment.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: It is actually the responsibility of the State. And so there should be a provision for the period of such journeys.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned all that. Are you pressing your amendment? You make up your mind.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 27.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 27 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The queston is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 13. There is no amendment. I shall put it to vote.

The question is :

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill

Clause 14—*(Displacement Allowance)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to Clause 14. There are amendments by Shri Bhagat Ram. Are you moving?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): I move:

"Page 8, line 6,—

omit "fifty per cent of" (4)

"Page 8, lines 6 and 7,—

for "Seventy-five" *substitute* "one hundred" (5)

इस अमैंडमैंट में यह कहा गया है —

"There shall be paid by the contractor to every inter-State migrant workman at the time of recruitment, a displacement allowance equal to fifty per cent of the monthly wages payable to him or seventy five rupees, whichever is higher".

तो मेरा इससे मकसद है कि 50 परसैंट को डिलीट कर दिया जाये और इसकी जगह पर जहां 75 रुपये है, वहां 100 रूपये कर दिया जाये क्योंकि उनको काफी दूर जाकर काम करना पड़ता है । इसलिए डिस्प्लेसमैंट एलाउन्स कम न पड़े, ज्यादा होना चाहिये । इस लिए मैं रिक्वैस्ट करूंगा कि मेरे अमैंडमैंट को माना जाय।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Speaker, I can well understand the concern of the hon. Member to ensure that the worker who is recruited in one State gets a fair deal. But Sir, it is also essential to see that the conditions that are prescribed do not provide a disincentive for recruitment and employment. This is also a factor that has to be taken into consideration. Therefore, Sir, one factor is the need to ensure a fair deal, and the other is to ensure that this does not become a disincentive for recruitment of such workers for employment outside. We have proposed that it should be fifty per cent or Rs. 75/-. If the wages are higher, obviously, it will be above Rs. 75/- Rs. 75 is the absolute minimum in any case. So, I would request the hon. Member not press his amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments 4 and 5.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos 4 and 5 were, by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR SPEAKER : Now we come to Clause 15. There is no amendment. The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—*(Other facilities.)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to Clause 16.

There are amendments by Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, there are two parts to my amendment No. 19. I only want to move part (g) of the amendment and not the part (h). I do not want to move part (h) as the hon'ble Minister yesterday explained that the Schedule provides for the application of maternity benefits Act. I move part (g) of my amendment :

"(g) to ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex ;" (19) *(as modified)*.

My experience is that inter-State migrant workers who are women also are engaged by contractors and the same kind of work is done by the women workers also. But there is vast difference in wages. I want that the accepted principle of equal wage for equal work should also be a condition which a contractor must fulfil.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : As my hon'ble friend himself has said there are two parts of his amendment. Part (h) deals with the provision for maternity benefits. As the hon'ble Member said, I explained yesterday that the Schedule provides for the application of Maternity Benefits Act and, as such, it is legitimate that he does not feel the necessity to move this part of his amendment.

As regards the part (*g*), Sir, yesterday I said that the Equal Remuneration Act would be applicable to this group of workers as well. If his gallantry does not permit the hon'ble Member to withdraw his amendment, I will accept his amendment 'to ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex';

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 8,—

after line 32, *insert*—

(*g*) to ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex," (19) (*as modified*).

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 16, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 17 *to* 21 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 22—(*Provisions regarding industrial disputes in relation to inter-State migrant workmen.*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I beg to move :

Page 11, line 16,—

for "six" *substitute* "twelve" (20)

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : I beg to move :

Page 11, lines 11 and 12,—

Omit "after the completion of his employment" (22)

Page 11, line 31,—

Omit "after the completion of his employment" (23)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, my amendment No. 20 is very simple and, I think, the hon'ble Minister would have equal amount of sympathy to this particular amendment. The purpose of this particular proviso (A) is that a workman who was sent to another State retires to his home State can lodge a complaint within a period before the expiry of six months. I want instead of six months it should be twelve months. These inter-State migrant workers are generally coming from rural areas and they are scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and hill people. They may not be knowing the time, namely, they must approach the appropriate authority before the expiry of six months and if they cannot approach the authorities within six months then the case lapses. Therefore, in order to educate them, we need more time and that is why I have brought in this amendment of mine. This Bill relates to unorganised workmen and the most sweated labour. We have to educate the workmen properly. With this objective, I beg of the hon. Minister to accept this.....

MR. SPEAKER : We don't beg at all, we make demands !

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : We always say 'I beg to move', 'I beg to introduce' etc.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They are very much unorganised. It is our duty to educate them. I hope you will agree with me, Mr. Speaker, about this. It is the duty of trade unions. It is the duty of social workers to get labour organised and to make them conscious of their rights and to make them know about this legislation. Therefore, in order to achieve that purpose, more time is needed so that this unorganised labour force may understand the implications of the legislation and become conscious of their rights. That is the whole purpose of the amendment which I have already moved.

श्री गत राम (फिल्लौर): श्री चित्त बसु ने जो डिस्प्यूट रेज करने के लिये समय बढ़ाने की डिमांड की है उस से मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हू और उस का समर्थन करता हू । इसलिए मैं उस के बारे में ज्यादा कुछ नही कहना चाहता । लेकिन इसी क्लाज 22 में मैंने कुछ अमेंडमेंट पेश की है —पेज 10, लाइन 46 ऐंड 47 में मैंने भी यही वर्ड्स है और पेज 11, लाइन 11 ऐंड 12 एंड लाइन 31 में यही वर्ड्स है—आफ्टर दी कम्प्लीशन आफ़ हिज एम्प्लायमेंट, ये शब्द निकाल दिए जायें । मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर कोई माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर अपने होम स्टेट मे जा कर डिस्प्यूट रेज करता है ठेकेदार के साथ उस की वेजेज न मिलने का या और किसी तरह का तो उस मे उस को यह लिख कर देना पड़ेगा कि उस ने अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया है । इस के बाद जो होम स्टेट है वह दूसरे स्टेट को उसका केस ट्रांसफर कर सकता है । इसके बारे में मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल है और जो इस का एपेंज है उस को यह काफी हद तक खत्म कर देता है क्योंकि बहुत से मेम्बर्स ने इस बिल पर बोलते हुये बताया है कि जो माइग्रेट वर्कर होते हैं, इन की कैसी हालत होती है कैसे इन पर दबाव होते हैं, अपने होम स्टेट में इनको कितना कम वेतन मिलता है और इनके साथ में कैसा ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है, इनकी कोई खास यूनियन नहीं होती है, इसलिए ये कोई खास एसर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं । मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं कि होम स्टेट में जाने से पहले भी वे यह डिस्प्यूट रेज कर सकते है लेकिन ऐसी हालत में डिस्प्यूट रेज करना उनके लिए बहुत मुश्किल है । इसलिए अपनी स्टेट में जा कर वह डिस्प्यूट रेज कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन पर यह कंडीशन होगी कि उन्होंने अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया है तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो ठेकेदार हैं जो जोंक की तरह इन लोगों का खून चूसते हैं, वे लोग इन को काम करने ही नही देते हैं , ऐसे हालत पैदा कर देते हैं जिस से वे अपना काम पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं । कई बार वे बीमार पड़ जाते हैं , उन को ठीक ढंग से खाना पीना नहीं मिलता, तो उनका इतना शोषण होता है कि उन की मजबूर हो कर काम छोड़ना पड़ता है । तो वहां पर तो वह झगड़ा नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि वह दूसरा स्टेट होता है । इसलिए उन को बीच में ही कई बार काम छोड़ना पड़ता है । अगर उन पर यह कंडीशन होगी तो वह अपने स्टेट में जा कर डिस्प्यूट रेज नहीं कर सकेंगे और उन का केस भी ट्रांसफर नहीं हो सकेगा । इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पुरजोर रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह इतना अच्छा बिल लाए हैं जिसके लिये सारे हाउस के मेम्बरों ने उन को बधाई दी है । इसलिए इसमें जो लूपहोल्स रह गए हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए मंत्री जी अपनी रजामन्दी जाहिर करेंगे । मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसमें यह शब्द जहां जहां भी हैं वहां से डिलीट कर देना चाहिए ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu wants six months to be increased to 12 months. If I do not accept this amendment, it is not because of obstinacy or any superstitution on the lines of cheiro's science of numerology or the sanctity of the number 'six'. But, I agree with the hon. Member that since these workers come from a section of the population which is down-trodden and exploited and often times illiterate, they do perhaps need assistance and, therefore, if may be that they take more time than some other workers belonging to some other sections will do. Even so, there is a necessity to have a balance between a long time and the kind of duration that is necessry to ensure that all the materials necessary to come to a judgement are available. If we extend the time to a year, it may well be that though more time is available, there may also be some difficulty in tracing things on the basis of which a decision has to be made. There may also be complacency and one may say : "I have got lot of time ; I can find it later." A middle course has to be found, and that is why, we have provided for six months, not because there is some scanctity for six or twelve months. If, in experience it is found that six months time is not enough, we will surely make necessary adjustments, but at the same time, it does appear to us that six monshs is inadequate and will lead to any situation where a worker finds that he did not have enough opportunity to marshal his evidence and file the complaint that is necessary. I hope, the hon. Member will withdraw his amendment.

Then, coming to Shri Bhagat Ram's amendments, I am genuinely afraid that there is some basic misunderstanding. As far as these words are concerngd, they enable the worker even after he returns to his State to raise an industrial dispute. He returns to his State not while he is in employment, but when his employment is over. This clause and the other clauses wherever these words 'after the completion of his employment' are there, provide for an opportunity to him to raise a dispute even though he is no longer in service. If these words are not there, it may well be that he can raise the dispute while he is in employment and ask for the dispute to be entertained either in the host State, but his eligibility to raise a dispute after the completion of his employment will not be clear Therefore, the provisionin thi Bill is to ensure that even though his term of service is over, and he has returnep' the fact that he is no longer in service, will not in any way affect his

after the completion of his employment'.

right to raise the dispute in his home State. It is, therefore, in the interest of the worker, and I hope, the hon. Member will not press his amendment.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : In view of the assurance given by the hon Minister, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 20.

Amendment No. 20 was, by leave, withdrawn.

श्री भगत राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट्स को प्रेस करता हू क्योंकि ये प्राविजन्स वर्कर्स के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स के खिलाफ हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I will put amendments Nos 22 and 23 moved by Shri Bhagat Ram to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 22 and 23 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That clause 22 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER : In Clauses 23 and 24, there are no amendments. The question is :

"That Clauses 23 and 24 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 and 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25.—*(Contravention of provision regarding employment of inter-State migrant workmen).*

MR. SPEAKER : We now come to clause 25. There are 5 amendments by Shri Bhagat Ram. Are you moving all of them Mr. Bhagat Ram ?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : I am moving all of them. I beg to move :

Page 12, line 35,—

for "one year" *substitute* "three years" (7)

Page 12, line 36,—

for "or" *substitute* "and" (8)

Page 12, line 36,—

for "one thousand" *substitute* "five thousand" (9)

Page 12, line 36,—

omit "or with both" (10)

Page 12, line 38,—

for "one hundred" *substitute* "two hundred" (11)

क्लाज 25 में यह है कि जो ठेकेदार इस विधेयक का उल्लंघन करेगा, उसके लिए एक साल की सजा रखी गई है या फिर 1,000 रुपये फाइन होगा। यह जो क्लाज है, इस में यह कहा गया है :

> "Whoever contravenes any provisions of this Act or of any rules thereunder regulating the employment of inter-State migrant workmen, or contravenes any condition of a licence granted under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may, extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention."

इसलिए मेरा अमेंडमेंट यह है :

> for "one year" substitute "three years", for "or" substitute "and" for "one thousand" substitute "five thousand" and omit "or with both".

मैंने यह अमेंडमेंट दी है कि यह जो सजा है, यह बहुत थोड़ी है। जितना वे शोषण करते हैं, उस के मुकाबले में एक साल की सजा या 1,000 रुपये का फाइन कुछ भी नहीं है। इस हाऊस में बहस करते हुए यह अच्छी तरह से बताया गया है कि वे लोग वर्कर्स का इतना शोषण करते हैं कि उन को इतना ज्यादा परिश्रम करने के बाद, कुछ भी नहीं देते हैं। वे सिर्फ उन के खाने-पीने मात्र के लिए ही पैसा देते हैं, जिस से वे काम करते रहें और इस तरह से लाखों रुपये वे उनका खा जाते हैं और उन का शोषण करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में उन को सिर्फ एक साल की सजा और एक हजार रुपये जुर्माना बहुत थोड़ा है। इस से ठेकेदार इस विधेयक की अवहेलना करने के लिए तैयार रहेगा। इसलिए मैंने यह अमेंडमेंट दी है कि उन को कम से कम 5 साल की सजा और 5,000 रुपये जुर्माना होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस अमेंडमेंट को, बिल को वर्कर्स के फेवर में अच्छी तरह करने के लिए, मंजूर कर लें।

12·33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I understand the hon. Member's anxiety to

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

see that the clauses that provide for penalties, provide for a deterrent penalty, because all of us are very keen to see that the evils that we are legislating against, are rooted out. But it is necessary to remember 2 things : one is that the provision of a maximum penalty or punishment does not necessarily mean that it is imposed by the courts ; and the second is that in clauses 24 and 26, the penalty provided for is 2 years ; and it is in the case of clause 25 that the penalty of one year is provided. In our indignation, we may perhaps be justified in thinking that the maximum punishment that the law can impose, must be imposed but I think at the moment that the ends of justice would be met—after all the other clauses we have in this Bill to ensure that the workers are given a fair treatment that they have to be given by keeping 2 years under clauses 24 and 26, and one year in clause 25. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member not to insist on his amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagat Ram, are you pressing ?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Yes, Sir ; I am pressing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put Shri Bhagat Ram's amendments Nos. 7 to 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 to 11 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question :

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 26, Mr. Bhagat Ram, you have an amendment, but it is the same as the one which was just negatived. Are you moving it ?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clause 28—(*Cognizance of offences*).

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I beg to move :

Page 13, *after* line 21, *insert*—

"Provided that any individual inter-State migrant or the association or union of the inter-State migrant workmen may lodge complaint in case the inspector or authorised person refuses to lodge complaint or refuses to give consent, and the court shall take cognizance after giving the inspector or the authorised person an opportunity of being heard." (21)

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : I beg to move :

Page 13, line 18,— *after* "by" *insert* "an aggrieved worker or by a trade union" (24).

SHRI CHITTA BASU : My amendment is to clause 28 which follows clause 27 which deals with offences of the company. Of course, the Minister has sought to explain his position but I could not be convinced by the explanation he gave yesterday. Here the question is under what circumstances the court will take cognizance of the offence committed by a company. Clause 28 insists that the court shall take cognizance of any offence committed by a company only on the basis of a complaint lodged by the inspector or authorised person. That means, no court shall take cognizance of any offence which is brought to its notice by any other agency or individual. Knowing as I do the behaviour of the inspectors or authorised persons, they are more interested in serving the cause of the vested interests, namely, the company and the establishment. They are not generally in favour of protecting the interests of the workers, i.e., inter-State migrant workers in this case. Again clause 29 which follows says that this complaint should be made within a period of three months. Therefore, if any inspector or authorised person does not lodge the complaint with the appropriate court within the period of three months, the court shall not take cognizance of it and the inter-State migrant woker shall not get any relief. Therefore, I have sought to correct this position by adding a proviso, namely :

"Provided that any individual inter-State migrant or association or union of the inter-State migrant workmen may lodge complaint in case the inspector or authorised person refuses to lodge complaint or refuses to give consent, and the court shall take cognizance after giving the inspector or the authorised person an opportunity of being heard."

By my proviso, I have kept the position open that the inspector or authorised person should be always made to remember that there are organised trade unions or associations of inter-State migrant workmen who can raise this complaint before an appropriate court if they fail in their duty of lodging a complaint within the prescribed period of three months. Unless this proviso is there, my apprehension is that no company will be ever punished. No court shall ever take cognisance of any offence committed by any company, particularly big companies. Therefore, the inter-State migrant workman, if he or she has got any grievance, will go by default. So, the penal provision will ony remain in the paper or statute book, because the penal provisions can be exercised only by the courts, and the courts can take cognisance only on the basis of a complaint lodged by the inspector or the authorised person. If the inspector or authorised person does not go and complain, then there is no relief under the Act and there is no punishment for the offending company.

I know that the hon. Minister has got in his heart the object of really punishing the offender. While I am not challenging the legal aspect, what happens in our country, particularly where it relates to the unauthorised sector and the working population should be borne in mind and I think the Government should take a lesson from the earlier experience and provide for this kind of safeguards so that the offenders do not go scot-free, without being punished, without being asked to give an explanation at the proper time.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to give careful thought to the amendment which I have suggested.

श्री जगत राम : माननीय चित्त बसु ने इस एमेंडमेंट को बहुत अच्छी तरह से एक्सप्लेन कर दिया है। मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यही प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस एमेंडमेंट को मान लें।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am fully aware of the persuasive powers of my hon. friend and I am also aware of the objective with which he has moved the amendment. I am not, however, quite sure whether he would himself repeat the sentence that he used when he said this is the core of the Bill. There may be other parts of the Bill which also qualify to be described as the core of the Bill.

As far as the penalty is concerned, the hon. Member's anxiety is two-fold ; one is to see that the passage of time does not make it difficult or impossible for action to be taken against erring employers ; the other is to see that, for some reason or the other, those who have been charged with the responsibility of lodging complaints and taking cognisance of such.....

श्री जगत राम : क्या गवर्नमेंट में कोई चेंज आ गया है? हम देख रहे हैं कि माननीय राज नारायण जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सीट पर बैठे हैं।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिये कि श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी को हम ने ही हराया है। जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर गड़बड़ी करेगा वह हमारे द्वारा ही तो हारेगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सीट वह है। यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सीट नहीं है। यह डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सीट है। पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस क्या है इसको भी आप देखें।

It is the parliamentary practice and it is the privilege of every Member to go to the Chairman, to go to you, and consult you. I am here to consult our revered friend, the Minister of Parliamentar Affairs.

पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्ज मिनिस्टर हमें कभी समय देना नहीं चाहते हैं यह मैं देख रहा हूं। कल गोआ के मामले में हमें आप बोलने दीजियेगा, यह मैं लिख कर आपको दे रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Such notices are not given on the floor of the House.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I do not think that the points which my hon. friend urged are such that I should accept this amendments. For one thing, I would like to point out to him that the subsequent part of the clause does refer to six months, and not only three months where the cases involved either ignoring of, or violation of, or infringement of the orders that have been conveyed in writing by the Inspector.

Secondly, I understand my hon. friend's anxiety is to see that if, for some reason, an inspector fails or comes under some influence, there must be some manner of providing against it. Yesterday I tried to explain to him that the provisions in this Bill are bodily incorporated from the clauses that exist in the Contract Labour Regulation Act. (*Interruptions*).

May I proceed ? Of course, it is your basic right to interrupt, and the basic right of a Member to migrate to any seat that he covets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sitting n the seat does not give him that position.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : But this Bill deals with migrant labour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not migrating to ministerial positions on the basis of sitting in a seat !

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Therefore, I do want to tell my friend that this is not a new innovation. It can well be said that there is inadequacy in many pieces of legislation, and this is also a case of that kind. I shall certainly bear in mind what my friend has said in support of the amendment, and if it is found necessary to buttress the provision, I shall certainly come before the House at a later stage, but at the moment I would beg of him to allow us to proceed with this experiment as it is.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : In view of his assurance, I wish to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

(Amendment No. 21, was, by leave, withdrawn).

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : In view of his assurance, I also wish to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

(Amendment No. 24, was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clause 29—*(Limitation of prosecutions)*

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : I beg to move :

Page 13, line 23,—

for "three months" *substitute* "six months" (25).

Page 13, line 25,—

after "of the" *insert* "worker or the trade union of the" (26)

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : I beg to move :

Page 13, line 23,—

after "made" *insert*—

"by any person aggrieved". (28)

The point is that some provisions of this law may be violated. The inspectors may fail or may be influenced. As the inspector will be the only prosecuting authority, I want to add these four words "by any person aggrieved". The whole Bill bogs down to giving all the powers to the inspector to look to the interests of migrant labour. My submission is that any person who is aggrieved may also be authorised to lodge a complaint with the magistrate. This is an enabling provision. I request him to accept it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Though the words are different, the idea is the same, and therefore my arguments are the same, and my other statement about possible later amendments in the light of our experience remains the same. I would, therefore, make the same request to my hon. friend that he withdraw his amendment.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : I warn the Minister that after six months he will have to come forward with an amendment.

Anyway, in view of his assurance, I wish to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

(Amendment No. 28, was, by leave, withdrawn).

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : I also wish to withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

(Amendments Nos. 25 and 26, were, by leave, withdrawn.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 29 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30 to 36 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title, extent, commencement and application*).

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : I beg to move :

" Page 1,—

Omit lines 10 to 15." (2)

I want to delete the following portion :

" Provided that if the Central Government considers it necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, it may postpone or relax, to such extent as may be specified in such notification, the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act in any State or States for such period not extending beyond one year from the date on which this Act comes into force."

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा अच्छा बिल है तो इसे एक साल तक रिलैक्सेशन दिया जा सकता है। सारे बिल में जो इतने सैक्शन्ज दिये गये हैं, उसमें कम से कम कुछ देर के लिये यह पोस्टपोन कर सकते हैं। इसीलिये मैंने अमैंडमेंट दिया है कि इसको डिलीट कर दिया जाये।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that my. hon. friend has an unnecessary apprehension that this clause would lead to delay in the implementation of this Bill when it becomes an Act. That is not the purpose for which these words have been put into the Bill. But as my hon. friend knows, this Bill also would result in the withdrawal or the repealing of certain other Acts, which are in existence today, like the Orissa Dadan Labour Act, 1975. Automatically, when this Bill is passed and becomes an Act, if the Acts that exist in some States for the protection of such workers also lapse, there may be a situation where the rules necessary under this Act have not been framed and yet the Acts which exist in the States concerned lapse. To provide against this it is necessary to achieve some kind of synchronisation with what is to be done in the home State and what is to be done in the host State. It is to provide for this that these lines occur in this clause. I hope my hon. friend will not oppose and will not insist on this amendment.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM : In view of the explanation given by the Minister, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The questions is :

" That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I move :

" That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

In doing so, I would like to point out that the amendment of my hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, which has been accepted as Clause (g) might have to be introduced as Clause (b) and consequential changes might have to be made. Subject to that, I move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended be passed ".

The motion was adopted.

12·55 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move*:

" That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

This Bill has been brought forward in pursuance of a recommendation of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament. Its objective is to provide for free air travel facility to an attendant while accompanying a blind member or a member who is so incapacitated as to require the assistance of an attendant.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ravindra Verma]

Since the Bill is very limited in its objective and is very simple and non-controversial, I hope that it would receive unanimous support from all sides of the House and will be passed without controversy.

I am aware that there are many other matters on which the hon. members would like statements to be made and amendments to be moved. But I do not have to be more elaborate. The hon. members will easily understand that this is meant to deal with a specific case and, therefore, I would appeal to them not to bring in anything extraneous and let this Bill be passed without controversy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

There are Amendments to the motion for consideratin, for referring it to a Select Committee and for circulation. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav—not here : Shri Ram Kishan—not here. Shri Purnanarayan Sinha.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : (Tezpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 Members, *namely* :—Shri V. Arunachalam *alias*, 'Aladi Aruna' ; Shri Raj Krishna Dawn, Shrimati V. Jayalakshmi, Shri Sarat Kar, Shri Rinching Khandu Khrima, Shri R. L. Kureel, Shri Mrituyunjay Prasad, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri B. Rachaiah, Shri Sougata Roy, Shri Padmacharan Samantasinhera, Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma ; and Shri Purnanarayan Sinha.

with instructions to go into the whole question of revision of Salary, Allowances and Pension and other facilities to the Members of Parliament and to report by the first day of the next session."

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would have liked to agree with my esteemed friend and my dear friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and would not have taken the time of the House—I do not know why he called "extraneous things" by bringing other matters, but I feel strongly on some matters related to the title of the Bill, namely, Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament.

It is quite true that it is a short Bill, a simple Bill and a non-controversial Bill. The purpose is good. Therefore, we must accept it. I stand to say I accept it fully. The facilities to the blind colleagues and to the physically in capacitated colleagues are such that we must give them, without grudging them at all. In fact, we should have done this much earlier. But my point is : Why is this facility not extended to railway journeys as well ? After all, if a blind man goes by air, he needs assistance and, if he goes by rail, does he not need any assistance ? The Minister may argue that the MP has a railway pass. But the railway pass is only for First Class and Second Class. If a blind man needs assistance directly and needs an attendant to assist him and to sit with him close-by all the time, he needs such assistance more on railway journey than on air journey because the railway journey is longer. Therefore, I would like him to assure the House that this facility will be given to the blind and physically incapacitated members on railway journeys as well. I would like that assurance to be given that that will be done.

The Long Title of the Bill has three key words, Salary, Allowances and Pension. I do not want to take the time of the House by going into all these details. Perhaps, on some other occasion we may do it.

13 hrs.

I want to say that this whole question of MPs salary, allowances and pensions is a very sensitive subject and any suggestion to increase either pay, i.e., salary or allowances or pension etc. becomes a matter of acute political delicacy. The reasons is very clear, that we, as Members of Parliament, are in a unique position in that we have absolute right to vote ourselves more money out of the public purse. Therefore, naturally people will criticise us more and therefore we have to be more cautious. I also realise that the possibility of abuse is there, and it is obvious. Moreover, we Members of Parliament should also be conscious of the fact that our use of the power, namely to increase our salary or allowances or pension, is carefully watched by the public at large and, therefore, anything we do or say should not be done hurriedly or in an ill-concieved manner. Having said that, I want to suggest.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Visvanathan, that is not the way to interrupt a Member.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The point is that the question of Parliamentary pay is an important and vital issue, and whatever we do is vital because what we

do or what we do not do or what we do in a particular manner can do grave damage to the respect for Parliament and to the public image of Parliament and the public image of Members of Parliament. Never before than in recent times the public at large, and particularly the intelligent, enlightened public opinion, has had a critical attitude towards us Members of Parliament and towards our institution of parliament, and that attitude is that Parliament and the MPs are both to be criticised. In other words, the image of us and the image of Parliament has not been as good or as happy or as healthy as we would have liked it to be. Therefore, this aspect of the matter has also to be looked into.

There is also an increasing populist demand for greater equality—that is, why should Members of Parliament not have the same facilities and allowances as other people have, even if MPs are doing more work. It may be that there is also perhaps an element of envy rather than of equality : I agree. But I would like to say that Mr. David Lloyd George had said in 1911 when, in the British House of Commons, for the first time he tried to introduce the idea of salary for MPs. Mr. Llyod George, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1911, while introducing a proposal to initiate payment to MPs, said :

> 'When we offer 400 a year as payment of Members of Parliament, it is not a recognition of the magnitude of the service, it is not a remuneration, it is not a recompense, it is not even a salary, it is just an allowance, and I think the minimum allowance, to enable men to come here, men who would render incalculable service to the State....but who cannot be here because their means do not allow it."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, The proposal of the Chancellor of the exchequer preceded by this particular statement, was challenged in the House of Commons and it was passed by 256 votes in favour, with 158 against. Of course, much water has flown under the bridge in the River Thames in London, and much more in the River Jamuna here, I agree. But the point is this : the salary may remain static and may even continue as pure salary and nothing else, but there is a case for a certain type of increase in allowance—not in salary—which must go with the needs and requirements of the services and work and activities which MPs are expected to perform.

I will make two suggestions briefly, without going into the details, and the Committee on Salaries and Allowance of MPs may go into not only these suggestions I am making but into all the suggestions in detail and give a comprehensive report so that the House can discuss it in detail, in a cool and considered manner. For example, when we go by rail, we have the facility of a pass and we do not pay anything. But in a country of India's size, long distances have to be covered sometimes more quickly. If, for instance, I go from here to Madras by rail, I go free, but if I go from here to Madras by plane, if I have exhausted the yearly eight intermediary free air journeys during the sessions, then I must pay the whole fare. Why should it not be that if, beyond eight free trips if I go by air, I must be allowed to deduct the rail fare from the air fare and pay the rest of the fare ? I am not saying it should be free, but I must be allowed to get a deduction and pay the extra fare. That would be a good thing because India is a large country and we want to save time. What the Airlines lose, the Railways will gain and what the Railways lose, Airlines will gain : they are two wings of the same Government.

Secondly, I want to make another point. I believe that we Members of Parliament need an effective allowance for proper Secretarial assistance, especially the assistance of a stenographer because, like the Ministers, we have enough work and important work. I will not say we have more important work, but we have enough work and important work. The Ministers have all the facilities of the special assistance of PAs, Secretaries and other facilities, but we have none. I do not complain that they have : I am not envious of them, and I do not want to be a Minister at all. But the point is that if we are to work as Members of Parliament effectively we must get this assistance or a stenographers' allowance.

About the daily allowance I would say that there is a case for some hike because of the fact that petrol prices have gone up. To come from Palam Airport to Western Court where I stay, I used to pay Rs. 20/- for a taxi, but now I have to pay Rs. 25 *or* Rs. 27·50 paise, while my allowance is static. The Ministers, Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Public Corporations' Chairman, Deputy Chairman and other officials have their cars or other transport but we have to go by taxi or by a coach. I go by coach when I have time, but I have to attend Parliament in time and so I have to take a taxi. Why should I pay Rs. 27·50 ? Therefore, there is a case for that also.

Lastly, in the Bill there is a word called 'pension'. I know that my friend has clear and definite views in this matter and I also know that a number of my colleagues are against me in regard to this matter.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

But I want to make this point before I sit down that the provision for pension to former Members of Parliament which was made during the Emergency Parliament was illegal, immoral and unjust and it must be abolished by the new Janata Government forthwith. It is immoral because it was done in the Emergency Parliament, public opinion was not consulted and Members of Parliament were lured into it. It was given even for one term of five years. Imagine a Member of Parliament becoming a Member of parliament at the age of 26 and ceasing to be a Member at the age of 31. From the age of 31 onwards until he dies — and we want him to die as late as possible, say at 85 or 90— is he to get pension ? Do you mean to say that from the age of 31 to the age of 91 or so he should go on receiving pension at Rs. 300/- p.m.? This is a most obnoxious piece of legislation. I had opposed it at that time and I want to go on record as saying again that when I retire as Member or resign or get defeated, I will not take this pension, as long as this obnoxious measure is there on the statute book, because I do not want to say one thing and do another thing in practice. This measure must go. If Members of Parliament have to be given any assistance, let the Government come with a new Bill, a new Bill giving some kind of assistance to those Members who pay in terms of what is called a 'voluntary subscription'. If Members of Parliament want to pay every month some amount from their salary over a period of years, Government can also pay the same amount and then such amount can be given as pension. This should be limited to minimum two terms and not one term. It should be 'two terms' and not 'ten years' or any number of years, because sometimes there may be a term of less than five years. The minimum age must also be not less than 55 years. If a man is 55, then he can get pension because he cannot get a job elsewhere at that age. But if he is only 35 or 37, he can get a job elsewhere and he should not get pension at this age. He must wait until 55 years and then draw his pension till he is alive. I am making this point because I want to go on record to say that I am not against providing for old age to Members of Parliament who retire or resign or who are not in Parliament. But I am totally opposed to the whole purpose and idea of pension to Members of Parliament because Members of Parliament are not coming here to do a job ; they come here to fulfil a certain public calling ; it is an obligation. It is not a pensionable job. It is a public service for which, in the old age, the Members of Parliament themselves, by voluntary subscriptions, and partly assisted by the State can certainly have it.

I want to conclude by saying that the Members of Parliament must have good salary and allowances and proper facilities in such a way that their work and efficiency are never jeopardised. We must also ensure that we do not do anything by which we will become out of pocket. We do not want only rich people and upper middle-class people to come here. We want anybody with a sense of public service to come and serve the Parliament and the people. While we must ensure that the Members of Parliament must not go out of pocket, at the same time we must also ensure that the Members of Parliament must not be allowed to pocket a lot of money and a lot of other facilities in the name of efficiency and service. This is the point I want to make. A good salary, adequate allowances and proper facilities are necessary to stop the MPs from being tempted into having part-time employment or from being lured into one or the other types of undesirable practice of raising money. If we do that, I am quite sure that our image as MPs and the image of our Parliament will go up in the eyes of the people in terms of our integrity, efficiency, honesty, dedication and sustained hard work to contribute and add to public welfare and public morality.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : In support of my amendment and of what Prof. Mavalankar has said, I would only say this. I have a Private Members' Bill on this, but it has not been lucky enough to come in the ballot for discussion during this Session.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : You got Category A for it.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : I have got it. But it has not come up in the ballot for discussion during this Session. It has got the ninth position.

Prof. Mavalankar has suitably and ably put forward the justification for giving adequate salary and allowances and proper facilities to the Members of Parliament ; he does not want them to run out of pocket. But many have been running out of pocket for the last two years. I have been getting money from home in order to maintain myself. I am sleeping for only four hours. I have to attend to heavy correspondence work and the other things. I have no secretarial facilities. I am alone using three typewriters. I am typing 50 to 60 letters every day ; I work upto 2 O'Clock in the morning. So, I would say that the facilities should be increased.

There is no harm if the Members of parliament belonging to all political parties sit together, put their heads together and discuss this. My Private Members' Bill is there. That may also be amended to the extent necessary. But it should come in an official way. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment. We have only six weeks' time before the next sitting of the House, and during this period we can discuss this and make our suggestions. He should agree to it. Then a comprehensive Bill revising the salary and allowances of the Members may come up in the next Session, and we should be able to pass that immediately because everywhere there are complaints. Almost all the Members have been prompting me to bring up my Bill as early as possible. Let us through this Bill give relief to the Members of Parliament. I would only request him to accept my amendment. It only means that it goes to another Committee. He will be very much there. His voice will be very much heard there. The revision may be discussed there and a fresh Bill may be brought before the House. I moved my amendment keeping this thing in view. I request the Minister to accept my amendment.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक तो बहुत सीमित मर्यादा में रखा गया है और इस में किसी को विरोध करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । क्योंकि आज जो स्थिति किसी एक माननीय सदस्य की हो सकती है वह एक से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों की भी हो सकती है । इसलिए इस संदर्भ में जो प्रावधान किया गया है उस पर मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि इस में विरोध की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है । यह बहुत साधारण और सरल विधेयक है ।

मैं मावलंकर जी की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस तरह के लेजिस्लेशन को पीसमील में नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसे पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन पर भी उतनी ही मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, उतना ही सदन का समय जाता है जितना कि विस्तृत लेजिस्लेशन पर । अतः इस प्रश्न पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये ।

एक प्रश्न हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को जो पेंशन देने का प्रावधान है, वह भी काफी विवादास्पद है और इस संदर्भ में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपने विचार रखे थे । इस प्रश्न पर और भी लोगों के विचार हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इन सब बातों पर एक प्रवर समिति में यदि विचार किया जाए और विस्तृत रूप से विचार किया जाए तो काफी अच्छा होगा । मैं देख रहा हूं कि बहुत सारे देशों में और सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज में मेम्बर्स के जो अलाउंसिज हैं ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can bring in all these points when Mr. Purnanarayana Sinha's Bill comes up here. Please wind up.

डा० रामजी सिंह : ठीक है । मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल को मुल्तवी रखा जाए और इस प्रकार के बिल को समग्र रूप में रखा जाए जिसमें सारी चीजों के विषय में प्रावधान हो । लेकिन यह ठीक है कि पैसा न बढ़ाया जाए उसकी जगह सेक्रेटरी दे दिया गए । यू० एस०ए० में एक मेम्बर 13 सेक्रेटरी रखता है । हम लोगों की तो हालत यह है कि अपने आप ही चिट्ठी खोलनी पड़ती है, अपने आप ही चिट्ठी लिखनी पड़ती है । जब मैं यह कहता हूं तो मैं स्पष्ट कर दूं कि मैं वेतन बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं । मैं केवल इतना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों को सुविधाएं बढ़ा दी जाएं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल दो बातों की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । एक तो यह कि इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाए ताकि वहां पर इस सारे प्रश्न पर पूरी गहराई में विचार हो सके । मैं यह नहीं चाहूंगा कि कोई पैसा बढ़ाया जाए लेकिन एक सेक्रेटरी अवश्य दे दिया जाए । मैं जरूर चाहूंगा कि कांस्टीच्युन्सी में घूमने के लिये सरकारी खर्च पर सदस्यों को गाड़ियां देने की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जाए । ये गाड़ियां परसनल काम के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिएं । यह भर कर दिया जाए । इस के लिए पैसा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । मैं ऐसा मानता हूं । इसलिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें ताकि वहां पर इस पर विस्तार से विचार हो सके और एक विधेयक सम्यक रूप में यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया जा सके ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चायल) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल के विरुद्ध जो लड़के प्रदर्शन करने के लिए आ रहे थे उन पर प्राण घातक हमला किया गया है। दो सौ जख्मी लोग यहां पर उतारे गए हैं। हजारों लड़के गायब कर दिए गए हैं। तीन चार मर गए हैं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह के प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज करना उचित नहीं है। अगर आपको कोई सबमिशन करना हो तो 377 का नोटिस दें।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : यह बड़ा सीरियस मैटर है....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Mr. Ravindra Varma,

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I moved the motion for consideration I had hoped that there would be no prolonged discussion in this House on the Bill. This was because, as some hon'ble Members pointed out, it has been felt for long that a Bill of this kind was necessary to ensure that an hon'ble colleague of ours who had some difficulties was helped to see that he did not countinue to suffer from the handicaps.

Therefore, Sir, the purpose of the Bill was very limited, and the objective was only to see that he does not have to suffer for a longer period as he has been suffering for the last two years. Any reference of this Bill to a Select Committee on the ground that there are many other matters related to salaries, allowances and pension of which this House must think, and come to conclusions would be to prolong the period for which the hon'ble Member is under a handicap.

Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the hon'ble Members who have talked of a select committee not to suggest that this Bill be sent to a select committee. *(Interruptions)*

When there are many points as far as salaries, allowances and pension are concerned which have been agitating the mind of the hon'ble Members. I am well aware of them. I can understand the importance of facilities to the hon'ble Members, I can understand the indignation of the hon'ble Members that the facilities that they need are not being made available to them as early as they want these facilities to be made available to them.

Sir, I do not know what I should say about the speech that I had the occasion to listen to from my hon'ble friend. Mr. Mavalankar. He is not quite sure what I am going to say.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : I am very sure. You will say something which will please me, but will not satisfy me.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, Mr. Mavalankar is a very gifted speaker and, therefore, when he started his speech I was not quite sure which way he will proceed. I wass reminded of a great oration which we have read in Shakespeare, the oration of Mark Antony.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : That was a funeral oration.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : In this case it was not a funeral oration, but I almost felt on occasions as though I was hearing the words: And Brutus was an honourable man. But he did, I must say, give evidence of his gift in that he began with an appropriate propitiation of public sentiments, and then he moved to some mundane matters where he felt that Members were suffering from handicaps. He distinguished between salaries and allowances which are essential to ensure that work and efficiency are not jeopardised. Then he went on to the question of pension, on which he made minor *demarche* in the House; he will have occasion to make a major *demarche*, having perhaps not an inconsequential impact, on some future occassion. But he did register his appropriate indignation on the question of pension as well. I began by saying that I did not want to bring in extraneous matters. When I said extraneous matters I did not mean extraneous to the words in the Title of the Bill, but extraneous to the clauses of the Bill. Therefore, Sir, I am under a handicap. I feel tempted to cross swords with my hon. friend but I shall resist that temptation because I know I will be worsted in the bargain. I did not want the House to get into things which are extraneous to the clauses of the Bill. The House is aware that Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament has gone into all these matters and other matters which the imagination or the requirement of hon. Members have prompted them put up before this Committee. Well, the Committee has made some recommendations. They are being considered. Certainly the Government will come up before the House with its own proposals on the basis of these recommendations. At that time all these things can be discussed. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to hon. Members not to think that Ministers are not aware of the difficulties of hon. Members. Of course, it is open to hon. Members not to think of the difficulties of Ministers.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : We are sympathetic to you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I know you are sympathetic. The reference in the saying is not to the stab in the front. But, be that as it may. I would appeal to the House therefore to pass this Bill and not to send it to a Select Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : What is the substance ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has asked you to pass the Bill, without sending it to a Select Committee.

**Not recorded.

There is an amendment by Shri Purnanarayan Sinha.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : The Joint Committee considered all these for two years and I was there for one year. The Joint Committee got applications from 225 members for revision of the allowances and it could not come to a decision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, you are not withdrawing it. All right. I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 Members, namely :—Shri V. Arunachalam *alias* 'Aladi Aruna', Shri Raj Krishna Dawn, Shrimati, V. Jeyalakshmi, Shri Sarat Kar, Shri Rinching Khandu Khrime, Shri R. L. Kureel, Shri Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri B. Rachaiah, Shri Sougata Roy, Shri Padmacharan Samantasinhera, Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri Siukhdev Prasad Verma ; and Shri Purnanarayan Sinha.

with instructions to go into the whole question of revision of Salary, Allowwances and Pension and other facilities to the Members of Parliament and to report by the first day of the next session."

The motion was Negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parlaiment Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Insertion of new Section 6D*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2.

Mr. Mrityunjay Prasad. Are you moving all the three ?

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (सीवान) : पहले संशोधन को छोड़ देता हूं, बाकी तीसरा और चौथा मैं प्रस्तुत करता हूं ।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right ; you can move your amendment Nos. 3 and 4.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,—

for "air as is referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5"

substitute

"air rail or steamer as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 4 or section 5" (3)

Page 1, line 16,—

after "air" *insert*—

", rail or steamer, as the case may be, by the class to which the Member is normally entitled" (4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bharat Bhushan is not here. You may speak on your amendments.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा काम माननीय मावलंकर जी ने बहुत हल्का कर दिया है क्योंकि उनके भाषण में सब बातें आ गई हैं। सिर्फ मुझे यह कहना है कि जिनके लिये जो सुविधा आप हवाई जहाज में दे रहे हैं उनके लिये वही सुविधा अगर आप रेल में नहीं देते हैं तो बात अधूरी रह जाती है। भले ही आप यह कह दीजिये कि इसमें सीमित सुविधा है। इस अर्थ में सीमित, मर्यादित हवाई यात्रायें हो सकेंगी, इसलिये आप यह कह सकते हैं, इतना सुधार कर सकते हैं कि जब हाउस बैठे तभी वैसे सदस्य जब आवें, जब हाउस के काम से आवें तभी फर्स्ट क्लास में अपने साथ एक आदमी को ला सकें। यह आप भले कर दें, इसमें कोई बाधा नहीं है। किन्तु यदि यह सुविधा न दी जायगी तो यह संशोधन अधूरा रह जायगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर बोलने का अवसर हो तो 2,4 बातें मुझे कहनी हैं, इससे थोड़ा फर्क पड़ जाता है। इसलिये मैं आपसे इजाजत लेकर कहना चाहता हूं, सिर्फ हाउस की जानकारी के लिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो छोड़िये, जब बिल आयेगा तो उस वक्त बोलिये।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Minister of Railways, has already taken administrative action regarding this. That is why there is no provision here in this regard. Therefore, it is not necessary to have an amendmet for this for which administrative action has already been taken, I hope he will not press this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing this amendment because administrative action has already been taken by the Railway Ministry ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The facility is available in the Railway.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : वह हमें बता दीजिये। वह एक ही आदमी को न रहे औरों को भी मिले।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : For a blind Member, this facility is available.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : ब्लाइंड मेंबर के अलावा बाकी इस बिल में जो और तरह के लाचार सदस्य हैं, उन्हें भी रेल में यह सुविधा मिलेगी न ? इस विधेयक में जिन्हें हवाई यात्रा में साथ में सहायक को ले जाने की सुविधा है, वह उन्हें रेल में भी मिलेगी ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : This facility is available for blind and otherwise incapacitated.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed.."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

13.33 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) BILL,

ESTATES DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL AND

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the next item, Shri Satish Agarwal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : I beg to move :

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : I am on a point of order. I am sorry to raise this point of order. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the senior Deputy Minister for several days. In the last week also, the finance Bill was in his name and he could not turn up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is ill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : This Bill is in his name. Rule 76 is very explicit and unambiguous. It says :

"76. No motion that Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion.....etc etc.

Provided that if the member in charge of a Bill is unable, for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate, to move the next motion in regard to his Bill at any subsequent stage after introduction, he may authorise another member to move that particular motion with the approval of the Speaker."

Now, the Senior Deputy Prime Minister has been ill But today the position I would like to know is whether he has written to you about this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has written to the Speaker and the Speaker has authorised Mr. Satish Agarwal to move this Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I hope his health is better and he has been improving. We are all anxious to know whether his health is improving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His health is improving, Now, Mr. Satish Agarwal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the payment out of the consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent to a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distribution of those sums among those States in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission in

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978. be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, these three Bills which I have moved today, arise out of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, whose report along with an action taken memorandum was laid on the table of the House during the last session, as required under Art 281 of the constitution. The Finance Commission is an authority without Parallel in any other federation. The Commission is required to make recommendations to the President under Art 280 in regard to the taxes and duties which are to be shared with the States, or taxes and duties which may be shared with the States and the inter-se distribution among the States as also the grants-in-aid to be paid by the Central Government to the States which are in need of such assistance. Apart from these, the, President can also refer any other matter, to the commission in the interest of sound finance. The recommendations of the Commission are implemented in some cases by an order of the President like the sharing of the net proceeds of taxes on income or payment of grants-in-aid to the States under Art. 275 and by parliamentary legislation in some others. In cases like debt relief to the States the recommendations are implemented through executive orders The three Bills which I have moved for consideration are for distribution of net proceeds of Union excise duties additional excise duties and Estate duty on property other than agricultural land which require parliamentary legislation

Before I deal with each of these three Bills, I would like to say a few words about the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. The Commission has set a record in the total amount of resources to be transferred from Centre to the States. These transfers will provide adequate financial resources for the States to maintain and develop necessary administrative infastructure which is responsive to the increasing demands that a developing economy generates. The Commission has sought to ensure that as may of the less affluent States as possible are left with surplus on revenue account which could be ploughed back for their fresh development. Larger funds have been sought to be transferred to the States by tax devolutions rather than by grants-in-aid, so that the States could, to a greater extent, share the benefits of buoyancy in the tax receipts, as also of the resource raising efforts of the Centre. The Commission has increased the States' share of income tax from 80 to 85 per cent and more than doubled the share of the States in basic excise duties. It has recommended grants totalling Rs. 1,173 crores during 1979-80 to 1983-84 to eight States which despite substantial transfers through tax devolution, are expected to have a gap in the revenue account. The Commission has further recommended a sum of about Rs. 437 crores to 17 out of 22 States, for upgrading standards in certain sectors of their administration. On the top of these, the Commission has also recommended, a debt relief of Rs. 2156 crores to the States during the period 1979-84. It has also made far-reaching recommendations in regard to the financing of the relief expenditure by the States. Including the debt relief to the States, transfers under the Commission's award, as per its estimates, during the period 1979-84 would be of the order of Rs. 23,063 crores, as against the estimated transfer of Rs. 11,578 crores during the period 1974—79 recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission.

It will not be out of place to mention here that with the buoyance in the tax receipts and the share in the additional resources raised during the period 1979-84, the transfers to the States during this period would be substantially higher than Rs. 23,063 crores as mentioned in the Commission's report.

Sir, our Constitution itself recognises the fact that the financial viability of the States would depend to a large extent on the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States and it has, therefore, provided for an in-built mechanism through the institution of Finance Commission, for a periodical review of the resources and the requirements of the Centre and the States and to regulate the flow of the resources from the former to the latter. That the Finance Commissions have been aware of this crucial role, will be evident from the increasing quantum of transfers, recommended by the successive Finance Commissions after a careful and comprehensive examination of the needs and resources available to the States. Despite the impact of such increase in transfers on the Centre's own finances, the Government of India have been accepting the recommendations of each Commission having regard to the special status accorded to it in the Constitution. In the ultimate analysis there can be no conflict of interest between the Centre and the States in matters of sharing of resources

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

since these resources belong not to the Centre or the States, but to the nation as a whole and are to be applied at points where they are needed most.

Coming to the first Bill, the Finance Commission has recommended that (i) 40 per cent of the excise duties on all commodities, other than on electricity, and (ii) the whole of the net collections of duty on electricity, attributable to the States, should be paid to them, during the period 1979-84. The Commission has thus more than doubled the share which the States were getting under the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The estimated transfer on these accounts alone, during the period 1979-84 would be of the order of Rs. 12,493 crores. This Bill deals with the 40 per cent share of excise duties payable to the States, and a separate Bill will be brought before the House for the payment of the proceeds of excise duty on electricity. In the matter of *inter-se* distribution of the States' share of excise duties, the Commission has stated that their aim is to use the distribution of net proceeds of excise duties to a greater extent for reduction of inter-State imbalances. With this objective, the factors like population, inverse of the *per capita* State domestic product, percentage of poor in each State and the formula of revenue equalisation, have been given equal weightage of 25 per cent in the determination of the percentage share payable to each State. In the Commission's view, such multiple criteria for the distribution of the proceeds of excise duties among the States, instead of any single criterion, would reduce the chances of the formula becoming either unduly favourable to certain States or working harshly against some others.

As for the second Bill, it provides for the distribution of the net proceeds of estate duty on property other than agricultural land. This is one of the taxes and duties which under Article 269, are levied and collected by the Centre, but the proceeds are assignable to the States in accordance with the principles laid down by a law of Parliament. All the earlier Commissions recommended the distribution of a part of the proceeds of the duty attributable to immovable property on the basis of location of the property brought into assessment, and the other part attributable to movable property, on the basis of population. The Seventh Finance Commission has done away with this distinction and has recommended that the net proceeds of the duty, other than the portion attributable to Union territories should be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of all property located in each State. In this case, Sir, the net proceeds of the duty other than the portion attributable to Union territories do not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, and the Bill, therefore, does not involve any payment or expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. The net proceeds of Estate Duty to be assigned to the States during the five years 1979–84 would be Rs. 64 crores. The Bill only lays down the principles of the distribution of the duty among the States.

The third Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission for the distribution of the net proceeds of additional duties of excise levied on sugar, tobacco and textile fabrics. As the House is aware, these duties are being levied, with the consent of the State Governments and are in lieu of the sales tax levied by them on these commodities. The scheme provided for the distribution of the entire collections other than the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union territories, among the States, in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission. The Seventh Finance Commission has indicated the share payable to each State in the net proceeds of additional excise duty in respect of each of three commodities separately. The percentage share of each State in the case of sugar, has been determined by the Commission on the basis of average despatches of sugar to the States during the three years ending 1976-77, and in the cases of tobacco and textiles, the percentage share of each State has been determined on the basis of the *per capita* State domestic product during the years 1970-71 to 1975-76 multiplied by the population of the State as per 1971 census. Transfers to the States on this account during the five years 1979—84 would be about Rs. 1,867 crores.

I have briefly covered the recommendations of the Commission and the provisions of the three Bills which have moved for consideration. I shall try to cover the points that the hon. Members may raise during the debate, later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent to a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distribution of those sums among those States in accordance with the principle recommended by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Now Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): These are 3 Bills which have been brought into implement the decisions of the Seventh Finance Commission. That is what the hon. Minister has said. But, although, these three bills are for the implementation of some of what we may call, little more positive aspects of the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission, we would like to put on record our general disappointment over the recommendations of the Commission, because we find, except a little alteration here and there and recognising the great importance of the question of devolution of resources to the States, the Commission's recommendations have not really made any qualitative change in the situation.

We are happy, coming from West Bengal, that, due to the efforts of the West Bengal Government, there is a proper realisation at least in the different State Governments of the great importance of the devolution of greater economic resources which are, by and large, for the economic development of the country as a whole. In the matter of distribution of resources in the past, not only adhoc standards had been adopted but no proper yardstick had been followed. There had been also, I am sorry to say, a slant in favour of some areas, deprivation of the rights of the different areas of the states in this country as a result of which imbalances have been caused in the economy of this country, which cannot be denied. Despite their tall talk of planned economic development since independence, the rate of economic growth in this country is hereby 1 per cent per year; and this is the poorest record that can be imagined. Even this minimal economic growth has been unequally distributed between different regions, states and classes. There is an ill-balanced distribution of the economic growth in this country. This has been primarily due to the provisions of the Constitution in this country, the pattern of Centre-State relations that have been evolved, which is, according to us, totally unsuited for even a quasi-federal structure of State administration. Also, not only that, our Constitution which has, inbuilt provisions for inadequate Centre-state relations in this country, has been sought to be utilized in a manner which has served the interest of the people who have monopolised power at Delhi. That has also been responsible for the minimum lopsided development that has taken place in this country. I am happy and proud in a sense that there is now a greater realisation among different state Governments—cutting across the party lines—about this. Some State Governments are not able to say as vocally as the State of West Bengal does. Even the Planning Commission had to accept the position because the State Governments could not agree to the allocation of funds for planning purposes; and that is why the matter came before the NDC meeting for a discussion. I think they are sitting tomorrow for the purpose of going into this matter.

Our demand is on fundamental basis. We feel that the Central Government, in a proper federal structure, without the spirit of confrontation, without trying to minimise the importance of any region, should give a very serious consideration to the question of giving adequate financial resources to the State Governments. We feel that, time has not only come but is over due, the Central Government should give a very serious consideration to the question of giving adequate financial resources to the State Governments in this country. Under the constitutional set up, as far as distribution of power is concerned, we find that there are greater powers in the hands of the Centre, but greater responsibilities are in the hands of the States. Mr. Agarwal, you cannot deny this. This is the reality of the situation. The basic things affecting the daily life of the people are—medical treatment, education, land reforms, roads, etc., apart from law and order. I think those aspects are for the people's benefit without which there can be no progress. Setting up of industries and things like that are obligation of the States. How does the State find the wherewithals? Is this a system which has helped India's proper development and balanced development? Time has come for a proper consideration. All sorts of things are said in interested quarters for political purposes, but we want to say that categorically, our demand is not based on political consideration. Our demand is based, which is being appreciated by other states on proper development of the States concerned and unless there is a balanced development of the people in different states who constitute the country, there cannot be progress of the country as a whole. It is so obvious. That does not require elaboration. As had happened in the past, we have seen that almost Finance Commissions in this country have said, well earlier recommendation was too inadequate, it should be in-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

creased. But what has happened? During 1974-75 to 1978-79 transfers to the States on the basis of the award of the Sixth Finance Commission aggregated Rs. 11,168 crores, of all the states, out of the total revenue receipts of the Union Government amounting to Rs. 43,976 crores, which means 25.4. That was the devolution of the financial resources, transfer to the States. On the basis of the Seventh Finance Commission recommendation, the overall devolution of resources during 1979—84 is estimated to be about Rs. 20,974 crores. I believe the hon. Minister mentioned a little different figure—Rs. 23,000 crores. The percentage is 26.1% From 25.4% it has risen to 26.1%.

The hon. Minister has referred to buyoyancy. Where is that buoyancy? We cannot see that. There will be greater realisation of tax. By this process there will be devolution of financial resources. Let us not proceed on the basis of those unattainable or doubtful propositions or doubtful questions of realisation. Therefore, our very serious submission before this hon. House is, our submission before the Committee, before the Planning Commission, before the National Development Council is that this is a matter which has to be given the most serious thought in this country. I will give one or two examples to show how there has been unequal growth in this country. For 1979-83, West Bengal Government has been saying that the size of the West Bengal plan for 1979-83 should be around Rs. 4,500/-. The Planning Commission not only has not accepted this proposal but seems to think that this should be Rs. 2100 crores, i.e. less than 50% of what we have suggested. For 1979-80 the West Bengal Government proposed a plan outlay of Rs. 531 crores but the planning Commission has asked us to bring it down to Rs. 370 crores. Therefore,in the view of the Planning Commission, West Bengal's plan for 1979-80 should be even less than that it was in 1978-79. This is the position not only of West Bengal: I do not wish to single out West Bengal. I have got statistics here. The position is probably worse in the north-eastern States in this country.

So far as the Finance Commission's recommendations are concerned, certainly we welcome the increase in the distribution of the quantum of excise duties from 20 to 40%. Also, there is a little rise in the distribution of the share in income-tax from 80 to 85%. There is also a little change in the method of distribution of Estate Duty and imports of additional excise duties on goods of special importance. But we want to make our position very clear in this context, namely, whatever the Seventh Finance Commission has said, the Union Government really committed breach of the agreement with the States in so far as the implementation of the scheme of additional duties of excise with respect to tobacco, sugar and textiles was concerned. Although the past commitment was to the extent of 10.8% of the total value of clearance, the actual proportion that as made available was 6.8% in 1977-78 against the agreed figure of 10.8%. I know the Finance Commission is a constitutional body set up in terms of the Constitution and its recommendations have the force of a binding nature. Therefore, you are giving effect to some of its recommendations through these Bills. But I would request the Government to take heed of the developments that are taking place. You talk of decentralisation of power and removal of economic distortions I know the Minister has got a particular brief, but I would request the Government to take very serious note of two hings. The manner of Centre-State relations that has been prevailing in this country has not been able to serve the true purpose, namely, the economic development of the people, which means economic development of the States because it must be through the agency of the States. Secondly, decentralisation of power and decentralisation of resources cannot be achieved by mere shibboleths and slogans. We really believe that if there has to be a balanced development of the country and if we want a strong India, it cannot be achieved with weak States. We believe that you have a strong India only with strong States, though it may be sought to be said that we are trying as it were to nibbleat the powers of the Centre. When we see particularly in matters of institutional finance and other resources available to the different states, there has been such a great disparity and imbalance, it 's nothing but adenial of proper rights of the different States. You may be aware of the policy of freight equalisation in this country. In the eastern region since 1950 we have seen there is a policy of freight equalisation in the case of iron ore and steel.

14 hrs.

Now, that was introduced for the so-called purpose of development of industries and proper utilisation of essential raw materials in differennt places in the country. From Eastern India these things are made available to different States and the Government foots the bill to bring about a freight equalisation. But what about cotton? We have said and we are saying it but there is no satisfactory reply. Mr. George was a willing

party to it. This Government is also following that. Can we say that we are entitled to cotton on the bases of freight equalisation? In Eastern India there are hardly any pulses. Edible oil and groundnut are not available. Can't we say that we should have these raw materials in our part of the country at the same rate? This Government is talking of supplying essential commodities through official agencies. We welcome that we support that and we are impressing hard upon the Government to introduce that. But I would like to know: can such a system function properly or equitably unless the price is same throughout the country? Because of geographical location of people, can they be made to suffer more? Because they happen to occupy a particular place in the country territorially or geographically, can they be asked to pay more or undergo more burden of railway freight etc.? Under the recent Railway Budget, the freight etc.? Under the recent Railway Budget the freight depends on the basis of distance. What does it mean? Are we thinking of developing one India or pan India federation where distinction is made amongst people on geographical basis? This cannot achieve even the object of unifying the country which we all support. Therefore, our demand is that these are really inadequate measures. These have become routine. In view of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, you come with the Bill to give it a satutory effect. This cannot meet the real demands of different States in this country. Therefore, there should be a through discussion on the Central-State relation's question.

What about the corporation tax in this country? Subject to correction, there is no provision for greater allocation of corporation tax. What is going to happen with regard to the demand of the Central Government to introduced prohibition? This is not only a charter to introduce prohibition? This is not only a charter to invite illicit distillation but the Centre will meet the revenue loss to the extent of 50 per cent only. Pressure is coming from the Centre to introduce prohibition which, according to us, can never succeed, will never succeed like the ban on cow slaughter in different States in this country. These are matters which we want to discuss in an open manner and discuss in depth.

I was telling you that I have got the figures. What about the discrepency in the distribution of institutional finance? For seven year period from 1969 to 1976 the other day, I mentioned it-per capita bank credit was Rs. 24 for Orissa, Rs.40/- for Assam, Rs. 19/- for Tripura, Rs. 38/- for Bihar, Rs. 146/- for West Bangal but Rs. 346/- for Punjab, Rs. 308 for Maharashtra and Rs. 203 for Tamil Nadu. I want to make it clear that it is not our stand at all, we do not grudge that the other parts of the country would get adequate resources, or that they have got them; we are not grudging them. We want balanced development of every part of this country, of all people of this country, especially when more and more poeple are going below the poverty line. We say that whatever we have in this country, let there be balanced distribution so that the people in every area can develop.

Different State Governments have their own economic policies. With their own policies and programmes they have gone to the electorate in the different States. The electorate has chosen a particular political party, or a particular front, with a given policy and programme. Will the Planning Commission, sitting in Delhi, say which part of the plan and programme of that political party, which has got the sanction of the people of that State, will be implemented or not? Should we not be able to realise what our urgent necessities are and how much money we require to fulfil them? But the position is that we have to go to the Planning Commission for the purpose of their blessings as to whether these programmes should be carried out or not.

I will give you one instance, which is very very important from the point of view of West Bengal. There is a proposal for setting up a power plant of 630 MW in Kolaghat. Representation after representation is being made and the Government of India, which means the Planning Commission because the Government of India has already mortgaged its thinking process, thought process to the Planning Commission– two or three members of the Planning Commission are deciding the fate of the States in this country. They say that we have not been able to make out a case for an additional power plant, for which the money will be provided by the State. This is the amazing attitude.

Shri Aggarwal, with all respect to you, I make this submission for this august House and also for the country as a whole, that this type of attitude of a feeling of being unequally treated will affect a proper growth of this country from every point of view. Therefore, our demand is, although slightly better proposals have been made by the Seventh Finance Commission, which have got to be implemented, let the Government of India not rest on its laurels, because this is not the achievement of the Central Government; a strong case was put forward before the Seventh Finance Commission by the State Governments and so they have made certain changes in their recommendations about allocation. Even here no qualitative change has been made; only a little more resources are available, which we welcome, but, as I said, it is only from 25.4 per cent to 26.1 per cent; nothing substantial

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I would request the Government of India—I am appealing to the Prime Minister particularly—to give a lead to the country. Let them not think that this means a fissiparous tendency. We do not gain anything by making the country weak. We can be proud citizens, proud Indians, we can raise our head high only if we are a strong country at the same time. So, this is not to be viewed from the point of view of our weakening the country. We do not gain by weakening the country. Therefore, I am saying that this is an occasion when the the Government should make it clear to the people that this is a matter in which the Central Government will take a lead in not only starting a dialogue, but in coming to a satisfactory conclusion specially because all the States are now demanding it.

डा० राजबली सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि माननीय सोमनाथ बाबू ने भी कुछ रिजर्वेशन के साथ ही सही लेकिन सातवें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं का समर्थन किया है। यह बात ठीक है कि जब से सातवां फाइनेंस कमीशन बना है और इस बार जो उसकी रिकमन्डेशन्स हुई हैं, उससे यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि सरकार का विकेन्द्रीयकरण के प्रति कितना अधिक अनुराग है। वह तो हम देखते ही हैं कि किस प्रकार से राज्यों को अब अधिक धन मिलने वाला है, लेकिन फिर भी जो हमारे सामने स्थिति है उससे यह तो स्पष्ट होता है कि राज्यों को अधिक से अधिक धन मिलना चाहिये।

14.10 hrs.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair.*

वस्तुतः यह एक संघीय व्यवस्था है और इसमें अधिक से अधिक कार्य राज्यों के द्वारा होते हैं। खास कर राज्य बहुत विपिन्न है, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा और व्यवस्था और सारे सामाजिक सवालों का दायित्व और बोझ राज्य सरकारों पर पड़ता है, इसलिए अगर किसी कारण से राज्य सरकारों के लिए अधिक धन की मांग की जाती है तो इसको किसी भी रूप से केन्द्र को कमजोर करने की बात नहीं माननी चाहिये। अभी जो सैवन्थ फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें हम देखते हैं कि बिहार में —

"Provided that if during that financial year there is levied and collected in any State a tax on the sale or purchase of sugar by or under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State under this paragraph in respect of that financial year, unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs."

उसमें हम देखते हैं कि आन्ध्र में 5.2 परसन्टेज है, असम में 2.4 और बिहार का 5.9 है। उत्तर-प्रदेश जो इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, इसकी 13.1 है और मध्य प्रदेश की 17.08 परसन्टेज है। टोबको के बारे में भी अलग-अलग परसेंटेज दिया गया है। यह तो ठीक है कि इस बात के सारे परसेंटेज में कुछ विलेष जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य थे, जैसे बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश, जिनको पिछले 25 वर्षों में बहुत कम धन की उपलब्धि होती थी, 7वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा के मुताबिक इनको कुछ अधिक राशि मिलेगी। सचमुच में वित्त मंत्री ने 7वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया है, इसके लिये हम उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हैं। जैसा स्टेटमेंट आफ औबजैक्ट्स में कहा गया है कि पहले तो 20 प्रतिशत हम करते थे, लेकिन फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने जैसे मेमोरैंडम आफ औबजेक्ट्स में ही है कि —

"At present, a sum equivalent to 20 per cent of the annual net proceeds of Union duties on Excise, excluding cesses levied under special Acts and earmarked for special purposes, is paid to the States and distributed among them in the percentages which the Sixth Finance Commission had recommended."

पहले तो 20 परसेंट था, लेकिन 7वें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने अब उसे 40 परसेंट किया है। हम समझते हैं कि इससे ज्यादा उदारता की बात नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये 1979-80 से 1983-84 तक की प्लान क्लीयरड है —

"The entire net proceeds of the Union duties on excise on generation of electricity should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to each State in an amount equal to the Collection in or attributable to that State."

तो यह एक अच्छी चीज है कि राज्यों पर बोझ थोड़ा कम बढ़ा है और केन्द्र यह सारा पैसा जिस प्रकार से 30 वर्षों तक यहां राजनीतिक शक्ति का केन्द्रीकरण था, उसी प्रकार से आर्थिक शक्ति का भी केन्द्रीकरण था। सत्ता का जितना विकेन्द्रीयकरण होगा उतना ही केन्द्रीय सत्ता कम होगी। 7वें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने जो अनुशंसा की है और इसको स्वीकार करने के लिये कदम उठाया गया है, वह सचमुच में स्वागत योग्य है। जब स्टेट ड्यूटी की बात शुरू में चल रही थी, तो उस समय फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर मोरारजी भाई थे। उन्होंने उस समय जितनी कृपणता की थी, अब लगता है कि वह कृपणता दूर हो रही है। उस समय पांचवें

[फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर इसी प्रकार के बिल को रखते हुए उन्होंने कहा था :]

"The Commission has increased the share distributable to Union Territories from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, taking into account the population of Union Territories as constituted following the changes under the Punjab Reorganisation Act."

पश्चिमी बंगाल के मेरे मित्र ने शुरू में राजनैतिक कारण से आटोनोमी की बात उठाई । मैं समझता हूं कि सातवें फिनांस कमीशन की अनुशंसा के अनुसार जब केन्द्र राज्यो को 20 परसेंट के बजाये 40 परसेंट दे रहा है, तो हमारे मित्रों को काफी संतोष हुआ होगा। अब राज्यो के मन में किसी प्रकार का संशय नही होना चाहिए कि केन्द्र अधिक से अधिक शक्ति लेना चाहता है। मेरे विचार में अब राज्यो के संशय निर्मूल हो रहे हैं ।

जिस तरह आज हम इन तीनो बिल पर एक-साथ चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इसी तरह 1974 में छटे फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तीन बिलो पर चर्चा हुई थी। उस समय कहा गया था :—

"The Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission in regard to the distribution of the proceeds of the Union duties of excise between the Centre and the States on the one hand and among the different States on the other. The Commission has not suggested any change in regard to sharing the basic Union excise duty and the State share would, therefore, be 20 per cent of the total."

आज यह खुशी की बात है कि यह राशि 20 परसेंट से अधिक हो गई है। सरकार ने सातवें वित्त आयोग की रिकमेंडेशन्स को स्वीकार किया है। मैं इस बारे मे एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। केन्द्र के पास जो सम्पत्ति है, जहां हम स्टेट्स में उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेवोल्यूशन करने जा रहे हैं, वहां हमें स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए कि इतनी इतनी धनराशि अमुक अमुक निश्चित कार्यक्रमों के लिए इयर-मार्क्ड है। मैं किसी राज्य की ओर संकेत नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि केन्द्र की ओर से जो राशि दी जाती है, राज्य उसे स्वेच्छानुसार जहां चाहे खर्च कर देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि जब केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यों को शेयर दिया जाता है, तो राज्यों को उनकी प्राथमिकता की मदों में ही खर्चा करने के लिए संकेत भी देना चाहिए । हम ने देखा है कि राज्य सरकारें—मेरा किसी खास राज्य की ओर संकेत नही है—एक योजना या कार्य-क्रम के लिए दिये गये पैसे को किसी दूसरे काम पर खर्च कर देती हैं । अगर इस तरह डाइवर्जन आफ फंड्स होता रहेगा, तो फिर जो प्रायर्टी के कार्यक्रम है, वे कभी पूरे नहीं हो सकेंगे । आखिर क्या बात है कि 31 वर्ष हो गये हैं, लेकिन प्राथमिक शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम पूरा नहीं हुआ है । केन्द्र बहुत उदार होकर राज्यों को पैसा दे रहा है, लेकिन अगर उनकी प्राथमिकताओ का निर्धारण न किया गया और उनके लिए इस प्रकार की मर्यादा न बांधी गई कि पैसा एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के लिए खर्च हो, तो चूंकि राज्यों के पास पैसा होता नहीं उनका ओवरड्राफ्ट होता ही रहता है, तो जैसे तैसे वह खर्च कर देते है । इसीलिए सचमुच में इस के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिये ।

एक चीज और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में एक प्रकार का आर्थिक असंतुलन चल रहा है । लगता ही नही है कि समूचा भारतवर्ष एक आर्थिक धरातल पर अवस्थित है । यही कारण है कि केवल एक प्रान्त ही दूसरे प्रान्त से पिछड़ा हुआ नही है, जैसे बिहार और उड़ीसा ये तो सचमुच में आर्थिक दृष्टि से अत्यन्त दयनीय अवस्था में है लेकिन ऐसे भी कुछ राज्य हैं जैसे महाराष्ट्र बड़ा प्रगतिशील और समृद्धिशाली प्रान्त है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के भी कुछ जिले अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए हैं । यह रीजनल इम्बेलेंस अगर दूर नही किया जायगा तो भारतवर्ष में लगेगा कि एक जगह आइवरी टावर्स हैं और दूसरी जगह झोपड़ियां है । इसीलिए, हम समझते हैं कि जब राज्यो को केन्द्र सरकार इस प्रकार से पैसे दें तो उस के सम्बन्ध में यह भी विचार करना चाहिये ।

यह खुशी की बात है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने कुछ पिछड़े जिलो को भी घोषित किया है और उन जिलों के लिए राज्य सरकारो को यह निर्देश होना चाहिये कि ऐसे जो पिछड़े हुए जिले है उन को अधिक से अधिक धन की सहायता दी जाय ताकि यह भी रीजनल इम्बेलेंस है, regional imbalance not in the whole country, but regional imbalance within the State itself—

यह भी दूर हो सके ।

मैं ज्यादा समय नही लेना चाहता हूं । यह काफी टेकनिकल विषय है । लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि जब यूनियन ड्यूटीज खास कर के एक्साइज की और एस्टेट ड्यूटी की बात हो रही है तो एस्टेट ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध मे भी हम लोगो को विचार करना चाहिये, वैसे खास कर के मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हू । बैकवर्ड रीजन्स के बारे मे जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था कि किस प्रकार से पिछड़े इलाकी की सम्पत्ति और समृद्धि को हम बढा सकते है तो सेठी साहब, जो फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर थे उन्होने उस सम्बन्ध में कहा था—

"However, out of 20 per cent allocated to backwardness, two-thirds

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

are to be distributed amongst the States, whose per-capita income is below the all-States average, in proportion to the shortfall of the State's per-capita income from the all-States average multiplied by the population of the State."

इस बार तो खैर, इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ध्यान रखा गया है और पापुलेशन का भी विचार किया गया है लेकिन मैं तो यह सुझाव दूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार जब भी अपने आर्थिक स्रोत का कुछ विभाजन और वितरण राज्यों को करती है तो उसके सामने तीन उद्देश्य रहने चाहिये। पहला उद्देश्य तो यह रहना चाहिये कि वहां की जनसंख्या कितनी है। दूसरा उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि उस सम्पूर्ण राज्य का पिछड़ापन दूसरे राज्यों के अनुपात में कितना है : जब मैं आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की बात करता हूं तो उस में आर्थिक और सामाजिक पिछड़ापन दोनों को लेना चाहिये। अब जैसे मान लीजिए एडल्ट एजुकेशन के फण्ड के वितरण का सवाल है तो उस में कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां खास कर के शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत नीचे है। अगर हम शिक्षा के लिए राज्यों को मदद दें तो राज्य शिक्षा की दृष्टि से ज्यादा निरक्षर हैं, जो ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं उस राज्य को हमें ज्यादा उस मद में देना चाहिये। लेकिन जो राज्य सौभाग्य से ज्यादा सुशिक्षित हैं जो कि शिक्षा की प्रगति की सीढ़ी पर आगे हैं, जैसे मैं तामिलनाडु को लेता हूं, केरल को लेता हूं, ये बड़े सुशिक्षित और अच्छे राज्य हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि उसी अनुपात में दे दिया जाए बल्कि आर्थिक सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर राज्यों में केन्द्रीयकोष की वितरण व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जैसे जो राज्य हैं वहां पर विधि और व्यवस्था की बड़ी समस्या है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 54 जिले हैं और बिहार में 33 जिले हैं। वहां पर राज्यों का बहुत सारा धन विधि और व्यवस्था पर ही खर्च हो जाता है। ऐसे बड़े राज्यों को जब तक विशेष अनुदान नहीं दिया जाएगा, विधि और व्यवस्था को सुदृढ करने के लिए, तब तक वहां पर विकास के काम नहीं हो सकते हैं। वहां पर विकास के काम सुचारु रूप से तब तक नहीं किए जा सकते जब तक कि विधि और व्यवस्था दुरुस्त नहीं होगी। इसलिए ऐसे राज्य जहां आबादी बहुत है, जहां पर विधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है वहां पर केन्द्रीय कोष से विशेष अनुदान देना चाहिए। जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल में कलकत्ते का अनवील्डी क्षेत्र है वहां के लिए भी यदि आप अन्य जिलों के अनुरूप ही सहायता देते हैं तो वह उचित नहीं है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है।

यदि मेरे इन तीन सुझावों को मानकर केन्द्रीय कोष का वितरण राज्यों को किया जाएगा तो वह न्यायपूर्ण होगा, उसमें एकोनामिक और सोशल जस्टिस की बात होगी। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि 31 सालों में पहली बार फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर का सही रूप हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ है। अभी तक सारी राजनीतिक और आर्थिक सत्ता एक जगह रखने के कारण इंदिराशाही का जन्म हुआ था। यह खुशी की बात है कि वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। राज्य मंत्री जी महोदय ने जो तीन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किए हैं, उनका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting these Bills, I have to ask some queries and seek some information from the hon Minister.

I would begin with the Bill dealing with the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1979. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated :'

"The net proceeds of the additional duties of excise, levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and man-made fabrics, in replacement of the States' sales taxes on these commodities, are distributed in accordance with the provisions of that Act."

Now, that particular percentage is being changed and it is stated :

"The Seventh Finance Commission has determined the shares attributable to Union territories and each of the States on the basis of :

(a) in the case of sugar, average despatches of sugar to the Union territories and to each State during the three years ending 1976-77;"

Here, I have to raise three queries. The Report of the Seventh Finance Commission is dated 28th October, 1978. My first query is, why the average despatches of sugar during the three years ending 1977-78 instead of 1976-77 are not being taken into consideration while determining the shares attributable to Union territories and each of the States mentioned in the Schedule.

The Bill is called the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Impotrance) Amendment Bill. My next query is whether the words 'special importance' can justifiably be used so far as the product or commodity of sugar is concerned—whether the Government still think that sugar is to be treated as a commodity of special impotrance.

The sugar industry is at present passing through a grave crisis. Therefore my suggestion is that, out of the excise collections, Government should pay back to the sugar industry, the necessary amount by way of rebate. This rebate should be made conditional on its being passed to the cane growers. As I have already said, the sugar industry is passing through a crisis and instead of putting the entire burden on the sugar industry, Government as well as the consumers should be called upon to share the said burden.

My third query, so far as this particular Bill is concerned, is in regard to a doubt which I will place before the Minister and which he may please clarify. So far as clauses 1 and 2 are concerned, both of them mention the name of the State of Sikkim in the table but in clause 3 Sikkim does not a find a place in the table: what is the reason therefor ?

I will make some suggestions regarding the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1979. The observation is made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that at present a sum equivalent to 20% of the annual net proceeds of the Union duties of excise is distributed among the States according to a particular scheme, but that the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended that forty per cent of the net proceeds of the Union duties of excise, other than on generation of electricity etc. should be distributed at particular percentage. Now, clause 6 of the Bill says that the original Act, the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962 will, from 1st April, 1979 the date from which this Bill will come into operation—stand repealed. I have gone through the provisions of the 1962 Act and I give some figures for comparison to the hon. Minister. Even though the preentage has been increased from 20% to 40% as per the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, please compare the three figures of the three States. The share attributable to the State of Bihar under the 1962 Act was 11·47% and as per the present provision it would be 13·025%. Secondly the share attributable to Maharashtra as per the 1962 Act was 8·58% and as per the present Bill it would be 6·633%. Thirdly, in the case of Uttar Pradesh, as per the provisions of the 1962 Act, the share was 17·03% and as per the present Bill it would be 18·293%. I would like a clarification from the hon. Minister as to why, in spite of the fact that the share of the net proceeds has increased from 20% to 40%, while a few States, namely Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which I have mentioned—I have no grudge against them and I welcome the fact that their share has seen increased—get more, why the share of Maharashtra has decreased. I would like this clarification from the Minister and, with these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tiruppattur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my Party, the All India Anna DMK, I support these Bills which have been moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Satish Agarwal. But at the same time, I have to raise some matters which are very important so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned.

While introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister referred to the report of the Seventh Finance Commission and said that, he was introducing the Bill in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission in its Report. I would say here that the Report of the Seventh Finance Commission is not at all favouring Tamil Nadu and Gujarat regarding financial allocation on account of introduction of prohibition. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee spoke about prohibition. The new States which are going to introduce prohibition will be given by the Government of India, according to the Seventh Finance Commission's Report, 50 per cent of the loss of revenue on this account. But Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, which had already introduced prohibition, are not eligible even for 30 to 40 per cent of their revenue losses. This point has been discussed in the NDC meetings by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and the Gujarat Chief Minister.

The funds being given on account of this Bill, 40 per cent of the excise duty, to the States are not at all adequate or sufficient, especially to States like Tamil Nadu which, last year, had faced two cyclones and also floods in the coastal areas. We had lost thousanda of lives and crores of rupees. Thousands of lives were lost in Andhra Pradesh also. Of course, we welcome this Bill because some amount will be given to the States. But you must give more funds to the States which have faced or which are facing all these troubles. A more 40 per cent of the excise duty may not be sufficient for the States to meet all their economic problems. The problems of the States are increasing day by day. If you go to the agricultural field, you will find that the State has to face the problem of power generation and power shortages. If you come to thermal power generation, you will find that the States are faced with the problem of coal shortage. In almost every field which is in their sphere, the States have to face enormous problems and shortage of funds.

[Shri C. N. Visvanathan]

Of course, this measure may be a milestone or the first introduction of its kind—sharing Central income with States. But the process should not stop here, with these three Bills. I would like the Government to introduce another Bill in respect of 'electricity' also. In this the Bill, Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1979, it is said :

> "In this Act, the expression 'distributable Union duties of excise' means forty per cent of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise, other than on electricity, levied and collected under the Central Excises and Salt Act..."

I would request the hon. Minister to bring another Bill, immediately or in the next Session, in respect of sharing of duties on account of 'electricity generation' also.

My hon. friend has quoted the percentages of various States. Some States, because of their high population, are getting more, and some others who are not having high population are not getting more, they are getting less. The Government of India is giving publicity and propaganda about family planning. In Tamil Nadu we have introduced family planning. We lost two Lok Sabha seats on account of introduction of family planning. If you go by population, that means you are indirectly asking the States not to introduce family planning because with increase in population, they get a higher share. So, automatically, the States like U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar which have never cared for the population explosion and which are never implementing the family planning programme will get more of their share whereas the birthrate which has fallen by nearly 15 to 20% in Tamil Nadu will not get more of their share.

In my view this kind of introduction of the Bills by the Finance Minister will indirectly make the State Governments not to care for the family planning. Not only that. They will not also care for the economic growth of this country. Only such States will get more funds in the distribution of revenue by way of duties under these Bills. The Agriculture Minister had given a promise on the floor of the House to do something with regard to procurement price of paddy due to which the farmers are facing a financial crisis. The procurement price of wheat is Rs. 115 or 118 per quintal whereas it is not so in the case of paddy. I would only draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and Agriculture Mnister to see that Tamil Nadu is given the necessary subsidies for the procurement of paddy. The States like Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are facing a financial crisis and troubles in regard to procurement of paddy. The sugarcane growers in Tamil Nadu are given Rs. 110 or 115 per tonne for sugarcane whereas in U.P. and Maharashtra they are paid Rs. 135 to 140 per tonne of sugarcane. The State government of course gives subsidy to the growers of sugarcane which are not sufficient to meet the financial difficulty faced by the farmers. They are not having enough funds to raise their next crop. So, I want that more funds should be allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu. The States should be given their share from the electricity generation. I hope the Minister will consider this thing.

The introduction of these Bills shows that it is with a view to increasing the allotment of funds to the States. We are discussing so many things here. The National Development Council meeting is going to take place in a couple of months or so. The Minister should give increased allotment so far as these States are concerned so that they can run the Governments smoothly and they may be rid of the financial crisis which is being faced by them presently

Sir, I welcome these Bill and I congratulate the Minister of State for Finance I would request him to see that when the next N.D.C.'s meeting is convened, all the Chief Ministers of various States might be consulted and he may agree in a magnanimous way, to give a fair share to these States. Seventh Finance Commission Report is now with you. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one other thing. In Tamil Nadu since it has already introduced prohibition, the subsidy to that Government should be raised from 30 to 40 if not 50%. The Prime Minister said that those States which have never introduced prohibition will get much more than Tamil Nadu and Gujarat Governments which have already introduced prohibition. They will get 40% as subsidy to meet the financial loss. My suggestion is that those States which have introduced prohibition should get 50% subsidy to meet the financial loss on account of prohibition loss. I hope the Finance Minister will accept my amendment that Tamil Nadu and Gujarat States will get more by way of subsidy on account of financial losses due to prohibition.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, यह अभी जो विधेयक है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हू। लेकिन मैं यह प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हू कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा आय का वितरण किया जाता है इस वितरण का आधार अब तक यही रहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसे की मालिक है और राज्यो को बांटती है, चाहे फाइनेन्स कमीशन हो या प्लानिंग कमीशन हो, जो भी आधार तय कर। जो आधार तय किया जाता है उसके अनुसार दो इकाइया होती है, केन्द्र और राज्य, तो 40 प्रतिशत राज्यो को और 60 प्रतिशत केन्द्र के हाथ मे जायेगा। तो राज्य जिसके हाथ मे सारी व्यवस्था है उसको 40 प्रतिशत पर निर्भर रहना पडता है और केन्द्र के हाथ मे 60 प्रतिशत रहा। और इसकी जब तुलना करते है तो राज्यो मे जहा ज्यादा काम होता है उनको 40 प्रतिशत ही मिलता है। और केन्द्र के काम को जब देखते है, हम लोग जब अपने गावो मे बिहार आदि प्रान्तो मे जाते है तो पाते है कि गावो में लोगो के पीने का पानी का इन्तजाम नही है। और केन्द्र शासित दिल्ली में चौराहे-चौराहे पर पानी का फव्वारा लगा हुआ है, जिसका पानी बह कर जमना मे बेकार चला जाता है। जहा पानी बिल्कुल अय्याशी पर खर्च किया जाये, वहा तो ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होगा और जहा इन्सान को पीने के लिये पानी नही मिल रहा है, वहा कम पैसा दिया जाता है। इसलिए राज्य सरकारो को ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिये जिससे वह खेती और सिचाई का प्रबन्ध कर सके और दूसरे काम कर सके।

जो पैसे का बटवारा हो वह सही मायने मे सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण के हिसाब से हो। सविधान मे जो स्टेट लिस्ट है, कौन्करेंट लिस्ट है और यूनियन लिस्ट है उसको तोड कर सविधान मे 3 लिस्ट बनाई जाये, ग्राम सूची, राज्य सूची, त्रिवेणी सूची और गाव सूची। गांव सरकार के हाथ मे कुछ अधिकार दे दिये जायें कि वह कार्य गाव सरकार ही व्यवस्था करेगी जिला सरकार को यह अधिकार दे दिया जाये कि इतने मुद्दे तक जिला सरकार ही टैक्स वसूल करेगी और खर्च करेगी। इसी तरह राज्य सरकार के बारे मे किया जाना चाहिये। इनकी आय के साधन का बंटवारा सविधान मे कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि किन-किन मुद्दो पर गाव सरकार, जिला सरकार, राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकार रहेगे। जब आप इसे सविधान में कर देंगे तो आय स्वत ही सब जगह जायेगी। जब तक आय केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में है और वहां से फिर उसका बटवारा हो यह वैसे ही है, जैसे सम्पूर्ण देश के हृदय जैसी केन्द्रीय सरकार है। हृदय मे रक्त का संचालन होता है और सारे शरीर मे रक्त जाता है, लेकिन अगर हृदय की गति कमजोर पड जाती है, अगर केन्द्र कमजोर हो जाये और केन्द्र में ऐसी स्थिति आ जाये तो उससे राज्यो की हालत कमजोर हो जायेगी और उससे हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी भी नही बच सकती है। इसलिये अगर देश को बचाना है, तो गावों को मजबूत करना होगा और हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों को मजबूत करने के लिए भी आय का सबसे ज्यादा स्रोत है वह गांव में जाना चाहिये।

यह कह दिया जाता है कि वित्त आयोग ने और योजना आयोग ने यह आधार बनाया है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जनसंख्या के साथ साथ राज्य का पिछडापन और उसके साथ साथ राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय को भी देखना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि राज्य मराकर जितना देगी उतना ही हम भी देगे। यह ऐसे ही हुआ कि 100 आदमियो को एक लाइन में खडा कर दिया उसमें एक भिखमगा भी है और एक बिरला भी है और उनसे कहा जाये कि जितनी पूजी लगाओगे, उसी के बराबर-पूंजी उसको विकास के लिये देगे। तो भिखमगा तो चवन्नी या चार आना लेकर आयेगा तो चवन्नी ही मिल जायेगी और जो ज्यादा लायेगा उसको ज्यादा मिल जायेगा। इस तरह से इस विषमता को तो आप स्वय पैदा कर रहे है, जब कि आधार यह होना चाहिए कि शक्ति के मुताबिक अर्जन करो और आवश्यकता के मुताबिक लो। गाधी जी ने कहा था कि जिस राज्य को सबसे ज्यादा कमजोर समझो, जहा सबसे कम विकास हुआ हो, जहा कि आर्थिक हालत खराब हो वहा के लोगो को ज्यादा धन मिलना चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चले जाइये, उत्तर-प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र की तुलना कीजिए तो देखिए उत्तर-प्रदेश क्यो पीछे रहा। कारण यह भी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश अभागा जिन्दगी भर प्रधान मत्री देता रहा और जिधर के प्रधान मत्री नही थे उधर तो विकास होता रहा और जिधर के प्रधान मत्री थे वह वैसे ही पडा रहा। अगर दूसरे प्रदेश का प्रधान मत्री हो जाये तो हम लोगो को भी पैसा मिल जाता और हम अपना खुद विकास कर सकते थे। आज उत्तर भारत का विकास नही हुआ है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के इलाको को देखे तो इसका कारण यह भी है कि जनसख्या का आधार मानकर जो पैसा मिलना चाहिये वह उनको नही मिलता रहा है। यह उनके पिछडेपन और औसत आय को मान कर नही हुआ है। सबसे दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो सम्पदा कर का बटवारा करे, बिहार मे इतनी हमारी खनिज सम्पदा है, लेकिन वहा के जो भूतपूर्व खान मत्री श्री पूर्ण चन्द थे वह भारत सरकार से लगातार लड़ते रहे और उन्होंने कहा कि जितने हमारे मुख्यालय है, हमारी सरकार बराबर उद्योग धन्धो पर जो कर लगाये हुए है, किसी का मुख्यालय कलकत्ता मे है किसी का बम्बई, अहमदाबाद या दिल्ली में है। उत्पादन हो बिहार मे और मुख्यालय बम्बई में। इस तरह से इन पिछडे प्रदेशो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का लाखो करोड़ो रुपया का टैक्स हर साल वहां से मारा जाता है। जितना हमारा टैक्स का रुपया आता है अगर वह नही देना है तो मत दो लेकिन हमारे जितने हेडक्वार्टर है अगर वह बिहार म हो तो जो 2 हजार करोड के लगभग रुपया टैक्स का वहा का मारा जा रहा है वही टैक्स का रुपया वापिस उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को चला जायेगा। इससे हम विकास कर सकेंगे।

लेकिन यह बटवारा अपने हाथ में समेटकर रखा गया है, इसका कारण समझ मे नही आ रहा है केन्द्रीय सरकार वसूल करने के लिए अपने कर्मचारियों को रखती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी जब

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

राज्य में रहते हैं तो इन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के कारण राज्य सरकार का प्रशासन भी थोड़ा बिगड़ता है ।

केन्द्र सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को अधिक वेतन और भत्ते देती है । अगर केन्द्र सरकार का कर्मचारी सिटी एलाउंस पाता है, तो राज्य सरकार का कर्मचारी क्यों न पाये ? अगर केन्द्र सरकार का कर्मचारी पटना में है, तो पटना सिटी हो गया, लेकिन अगर राज्य सरकार का कर्मचारी पटना में है, तो क्या उसके लिए पटना गांव हो जायेगा ? —उसके लिए भी पटना सिटी है और उसका भी वही खर्चा है । केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारी राज्यों में टैक्स की वसूली करते हैं और उन पर केन्द्र सरकार का नियंत्रण है । जो कर्मचारी यहां से एक, दो या तीन हजार मील की दूरी पर टैक्स और कस्टम की वसूली का काम कर रहे है, उन पर राज्य सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिए । कुछ मुद्दे निश्चित कर दिये जायें, जिन पर राज्य सरकार का पूरा नियंत्रण रहे और वह सारा पैसा राज्य सरकार अपने माध्यम से खर्च करे । यह व्यवस्था करने पर राज्यों का विकास ज्यादा हो सकता है ।

राज्यों में धनराशि का सही मानों में बटवारा करने के लिए सरकार की कुछ दिशा और कुछ दृष्टिकोण बनना चाहिए । एक दृष्टिकोण माननीय सदस्य, डा० रामजी सिंह ने रखा है और दूसरा सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है । एक ओर राज्यो की पूर्ण स्वायत्तता का दृष्टिकोण है और दूसरी तरफ यह दृष्टिकोण है कि उन्हे स्वायत्तता नही देनी चाहिए । हमें कोई बीच का रास्ता, मध्यम मार्ग अपनाना पड़ेगा । जब हमारे यहां संघीय शासन प्रणाली है, तो राज्यों को इतने साधन अवश्य दिये जाने चाहिये कि वे अपना विकास कर सकें ।

मान लीजिए कि रेलवे कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर देते हैं और उसके कारण राज्य सरकारो को शांति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए अतिरिक्त खर्च करना पड़ेगा । तो क्या केन्द्र राज्यों को वह पैसा देगा ? मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि केन्द्र के जिम्मे केवल प्रतिरक्षा, रेलवे और डाक, ये तीन विषय होने चाहिए और बाकी सभी विषयों के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को पूर्ण अधिकार देना चाहिए और राज्यों को मजबूत करना चाहिए । संविधान में संशोधन कर के इन विषयों की सूची तैयार करनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार में इतने मिनरल्ज पैदा होते हैं, मगर सारे टैक्स केन्द्र सरकार ले जाती है, और हम गरीब के गरीब बने हुए हैं । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, डा० रामजी सिंह ने, कहा है, केवल राज्य और राज्य में क्षेत्रीय विषमता नहीं है, बल्कि राज्य के अन्दर भी क्षेत्रीय विषमता है । आज बिहार में छोटा नागपुर और सन्थाल परगना के आदिवासी तीर-कमान ले कर मांग कर रहे हैं कि उनका एक अलग राज्य बना दिया जाये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन की मांग गलत है, क्योंकि भारत माता की इस विद्रोही संतान का हमेशा से शोषण होता रहा है, उस पर जुल्म होता रहा है । उन के क्षेत्र में लोहा, तांबा, अभ्रक और जस्ता आदि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं, वहां पर जमशेदपुर और बोकारो के स्टील सिटीज हैं, जहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन आदिवासी के तन पर कपड़ा नही है, उस के पेट में अन्न नही है और झोंपड़ी में रहने वाली उन की औरतें जाड़े के महीनों में भी रात के वक्त नंगी सोती हैं ।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान में क्षेत्रीय विषमता रहेगी, तो उस के खिलाफ विद्रोह होगा, और उसका कारण केन्द्र सरकार बन सकती है । इसलिए अगर भारत सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में विद्रोह का टालना चाहती है, तो क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर करना होगा । और क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर करने के लिये जो क्षेत्र सब से ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए है जहा के लोग आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े और दबे हुए है, उन को उठाने के लिये विशेष प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा । और उसके लिये सरकार को हिम्मत के साथ संविधान मे संशोधन करके चौखभा राज स्थापित करना होगा । गांधी जी ने आर्थिक और राजनैतिक सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात कही थी । डा० लोहिया ने चौखभा राज का विचार रखा था—गाव सरकार जिला सरकार, प्रांत सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार । कुछ मामलो मे इन चारो सरकारो की पूर्ण स्वायत्तता रहनी चाहिये । यह प्रान्तीय सरकार ही नही, गाव की जो पचायत बने उस को भी संविधान के अन्दर कुछ अधिकार दे दिया जाय कि इन मामलो मे पंचायतें स्वतंत्र होंगी, कुछ मामलो मे जिला सरकार स्वतंत्र होगी, कुछ मामलो मे प्रान्तीय सरकार बिलकुल स्वतंत्र होगी और कुछ मामले केन्द्र के हाथ में रहेंगे । केन्द्र को मजबूत रखें लेकिन केन्द्र मजबूत तब होगा जब सारा देश मजबूत होगा । सारा देश कमजोर रहेगा तो केवल केन्द्र को मजबूत रखने मे काम नही चलेगा । बहुत लोग दिल्ली मे मुहब्बत करते रहे है । लेकिन दिल्ली ऐसी रानी है जिस रानी को सजाने का काम अब तक बहुतों ने किया पर इस रानी ने किसी से मुहब्बत नही की है । इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है । चाहे वह पिछले जमाने में कोई राजा आए हों, चाहे कांग्रेसी सरकार रही हो, या कोई जनता सरकार रहे, दिल्ली की रानी से सब ने मुहब्बत की, इस दिल्ली को सजाने पर सब ने पैसा खर्च किया लेकिन इस दिल्ली ने किसी राजा से मुहब्बत नहीं की । दुनिया की कोई ऐसी राजधानी नहीं होगी जिस ने अपने प्रेमी को इस तरह से लात से ठुकराया होगा जिस तरह से दिल्ली ने ठुकराया है । इसलिए मैं अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस को भी वह जरा देखें । आप राज्यों को केवल 40 प्रतिशत देंगे लेकिन जब कभी हमारे गांवों के लोग आते है, वे दिल्ली की बनावट और सजावट को देखते हैं तो क्या सोचते हैं ? चण्डीगढ़ जो केन्द्रशासित शहर बनाए हुए हैं उस को ले लीजिए और दिल्ली को ले लीजिए, दोनों के ऊपर जो बैंक से पैसे आते हैं, बैंक से जमा पूंजी और खर्चे की पूंजी इन को मिला कर देख लें,

तो साफ नतीजा निकलेगा कि सरकार स्वयं क्षेत्रीय विषमता खड़ी कर रही है और इस क्षेत्रीय विषमता के गर्भ से ही देश के अन्दर कहीं कहीं विस्फोट हो रहा है, चाहे वह मिजोरम का विस्फोट हो, चाहे वह नागालैंड का विस्फोट हो चाहे वह संथाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर का विस्फोट हो, इस की जो अग्नि निकल रही है यह क्षेत्रीय विषमता और पैसे के कारण है। तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस पर मजबूती से सोचना चाहिए। राज्यों को जो अधिक स्वायत्तता और अधिक अधिकार मिलने की बात की जाती है वह भी मिलना चाहिए। वित्त आयोग में बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने सारे तथ्य उस आयोग के सामने रखे थे और बताया था कि राज्यों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है, या धन का बटवारा होता है, राष्ट्रीय संसाधनों के बटवारे का आधार क्या होना चाहिए ? जब तक आप आधार नहीं तय करेंगे तब तक कभी कहेंगे कि पंजाब ले ले 8 परसेंट और बिहार से ले 11 परसेंट, कभी कहेंगे कि बिहार से ले ले 9 परसेंट और पंजाब से ले 13 परसेंट, यह राज्यों के बीच में इस तरह से झगड़ा लगाने का काम होता है और केन्द्र की यह चालाकी रहती है कि राज्यों के बीच में कभी दो परसेंट यहां बढ़ा दें, कभी दो परसेंट वहां बढ़ा दे और कभी दो परसेंट कहीं बढ़ा दें, और इस बढ़ाने के साथ साथ राज्यों की सहानुभूति, राजनैतिक सहानुभूति भी केन्द्र प्राप्त करने का काम करता रहा है अपने आर्थिक संसाधनों के बटवारे के माध्यम से। इसलिए इस को संविधान में निश्चित कर दिया जाय। गांव सरकार, जिला सरकार, प्रान्त सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के लिए बिल्कुल तय कर दिया जाय संविधान में कि इस तरह से बटवारा होगा। फिर न कहीं कोई क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन रहेगा न कहीं कोई झंझट खड़ा होगा। तो इन सारे मुद्दों को यह सामने रखें।

इस दिशा में थोड़ा सा इन्होंने प्रयास किया है। आगे कुछ कदम बढ़े हैं। जहां दूसरे लोग हिस्सा-मारी करते रहे हैं वहां यह थोड़ा आगे बढ़ कर कहते हैं अच्छा इतने दिन तक इतना खाते रहे, अब केन्द्र थोड़ा कम खाएगा, थोड़ा तुम ज्यादा ले लो, दाल भात पहले सूखे खाते थे, अब जनता सरकार में थोड़ी सब्जी और चटनी भी ले लो। लेकिन यह बंटवारा कभी नहीं किया है, केन्द्र में रसगुल्ला जलता रहेगा और हम को कहेंगे कि दाल भात और चटनी ही तुम को देते रहेंगे तो यह थोड़ी देर के लिए स्वादिष्ट हमें भले ही लगे लेकिन दीर्घकालीन नीति के मुताबिक वह ज्यादा संतोष का कारण नहीं होगा। इसलिए दीर्घकालीन नीति ठीक हो, राष्ट्र मजबूत हो, राष्ट्रीय शक्ति मजबूत हो, इन सारी बातों पर हम और आप गंभीरता से विचार कर के तब इन संसाधनों का बंटवारा करेंगे तब देश मजबूत होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं इन तीनों विधेयकों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं इसलिये कि पहली मर्तबा इन के द्वारा राज्यों को कुछ विशेष हिस्सा दिया गया है केन्द्र की सिंचित निधि से और ऐसा बिल यहां लाया गया है। यह मंत्री महोदय ने एक शुरुआत की है और हम आशा करते हैं इसी तरह से राज्यों को अपने पैर पर खड़ा करने की दिशा में धीरे धीरे और बिल वह लायेंगे। इसी आशा के साथ हम इन का समर्थन करते हैं।

15 hrs.

इस सिलसिले में अपना सुझाव देते हुए मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि यह गलतफहमी हमेशा होती रही है कि हम चाहते हैं कि विकेन्द्रीकरण हो, विकेन्द्रीकरण का अर्थ हमेशा लगाया जाता है केन्द्र बनाम राज्य। अगर आप बड़े सीमित अर्थ में केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंध में विकेन्द्रीयकरण का मुद्दा रखेंगे तो कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि केन्द्र कमजोर हो जायेगा तो देश खत्म हो जायगा और कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि राज्यों को मजबूत किए बिना केन्द्र कैसे मजबूत होगा। तो यह बहस चलती ही रहेगी। इसलिए विकेन्द्रीयकरण को आपके पूरे पर्सपक्टिव में लेना होगा। आपको संविधान में पूरी तरह से यह बात रखनी होगी कि नीचे के स्तर पर तो यह पांच लाख गांवों का देश है इसलिए उनको भी किसी माने में आटोनामी मिलनी चाहिए। यदि गांव पीने के पानी की समस्या हल नहीं कर सकते है, छोटी मोटी सड़कों के सवाल को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं या खेती से जुड़े हुए जो संबंधित उद्योग हैं उनको भी स्थापित करने की आटोनामी न हो तो फिर ग्राम स्वराज क्या है और गांधी जी की कल्पना क्या है? आटोनामी केवल सेन्टर और स्टेट्स के बीच का ही सवाल नहीं है, ग्राम स्वराज की दिशा में भी बढ़ने के लिए भी संविधान में कुछ प्रावधान करने चाहिए जिनसे गांवों को भी आटोनामी मिलें। जो गांव है वह भी अपने कुछ बुनियादी सवाल हल कर सकें। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने ठीक ही कहा है, इसी प्रकार से जिलों को भी अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। सेन्टर की स्थिति हृदय की तरह से है। इसलिए यह भी सही है कि हम अगर अपने हाथ पांव मजबूत करले और हृदय कमजोर रहे तो शरीर नहीं बचेगा। इसलिए जहां हम अपने हाथ, पांव और प्रत्येक अंग को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं, गांव, जिला प्रांत सभी को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं तो साथ ही केन्द्र जो कि हृदय है वह भी ठंडा न हो—इस बात की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। साथ ही उसको इतना गरम भी नहीं होना चाहिए। हृदय को इतना मजबूत होना चाहिए कि वह सभी तरह के घात प्रतिघात सह सके। केन्द्र की यही स्थिति है।

वित्त आयोग ने पैसा देकर जो शुरुआत की है वह एक अच्छा कदम है। पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है और इसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं : लेकिन क्या देश की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए यही आधार होने चाहिए—जनसंख्या का आधार, गरीबी का आधार, पिछड़ेपन का आधार ? यह जो आधार है, क्राइटोरिया है वह बड़े सीमित हैं। मैं समझता हूं कुछ समस्याओं को लेकर आधार बनाने चाहिए। जैसे इस देश में पेय जल, पीने के पानी की समस्या कहां पर है। फिर चाहे वह हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, भूटान हो, पश्चिम बंगाल हो, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका हो या तामिलनाडू का इलाका हो, वहां पर केन्द्र को फौरन पैसा पम्प करना चाहिए और ज्यादा समय में नहीं, दो तीन साल में हो इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए। पेय जल के साथ ही जैसे निरक्षरता का सवाल है। इस देश के बहुत सारे ऐसे भाग हैं जहां पर बहुत

[श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिन्हा]

लोग निरक्षर है । सरकार ने प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है । तो बहुत से ऐसे इलाके है जहा पर साक्षरता नाममात्र है । ता इसके लिए भी क्राइटीरिया होना चाहिए कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर हम कहा पर कितना पैसा खर्च करेंगे । इस तरह से जहा तक पिछडेपन का सवाल है, हम पिछडा हुआ किसका मानेंगे ? क्षेत्रीय विषमता से पीने के पानी का सवाल है , शिक्षा का सवाल है, बेरोजगारी का सवाल है। कुछ इलाको में नए कल कारखाने बन गए है लेकिन हजारो एकड़ जमीन ले ली गई । वहा से पुराने आदिवासी हटकर झोपड़ियो मे बस गए है । आपने उनकी जीविका ले ली, अभी तक उनको क्लास फोर का काम भी नही दिया गया है । वहा पर बडे-बडे कारखाने तो लगे लेकिन पुराने आदिवासी और पिछडे लोग जो वहा पर पहले बसे हुए थे उनको अभी तक कम्पेनसेशन तक नही मिला । बिहार मे बोकारो, राची, हटिया में आजतक कम्पेन्सेशन का रुपया नही मिला है हालाकि 15-20 साल बीत चुके हैं । तो यह सवाल उठेगा ही ? यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि अगर कोई हडताल हो जाए या कोई विधि व्यवस्था का सवाल पैदा हो जाए तो राज्य मे कहा इतनी ताकत है कि वह उसको हल कर सके । इसलिए विधि व्यवस्था के मसले को हल करने के लिए केन्द्र का कुछ क्राइटीरियन होना चाहिए । पेय-जल का सवाल, बेरोजगारी का सवाल, एपेडेमिक फैलने का सवाल, नैचुरल कैलेमिटिज का सवाल,प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का सवाल, लोगो के पिछडेपन को दूर कर के आगे बढाने का सवाल, ये सब ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर एक क्राइटीरियन निश्चित करना चाहिए ।

आप देखिये कि बोडेड लेबर का सवाल है । यह देश के किस हिस्से मे है, इसको आईडेटीफाई करने की बात है। बहुत सारी स्टेटस जो है, वे यह कहती है कि हमारे यहा बोडेड लेबर का मसला नही है । इसको जानने के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को कहा जाए कि किस जिले मे बोर्डेड लेबर है, बी० डी० ओ० से इसको मालूम करने के लिए कहा जाए । जब मालूम करते है तो पता चलता है कि बोडेड लेबर चार फैमीलीज में है वैसे कह यह दिया जाता है कि बोडेड लेबर नही है । इसलिए एक एक ब्लाक को , एक-एक जिले में इसका पता लगाया जाए । कहा तो यह जाता है कि 30 परसेंट बोडेड लेबर हैं लेकिन देश मे कितनी बोडेड लेबर है, यह अभी तक तय नही हो पाया और जब वह तय हो जाए, तो इसका क्राइटीरियन एक ही होना चाहिए फिर चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र में हो, बिहार में हो, बगाल मे हो या गुजरात में हो या तामिलनाडु में हो । जहां भी बोडेड लेबर है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए वार फूटिंग पर पैसा केन्द्र को पम्प करना चाहिए । 40 पर सेट देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा । उसके लिए जितना पैसा चाहिए, वह पम्प करना चाहिए ।

अब मैं एक बहुत बड़ी बात पर आता हूं । हमारे विमान में जो इस देश का नक्शा है, हम नही चाहते कि इस देश की आकृति बिगड़े और हमारी राष्ट्रीयता में कोई कमी आवे, लेकिन आज कुछ अनाड़ी लोगों के हाथो ऐसा हो रहा है । कोई कल कारखाना खुल रहा है या पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में जो मैनेजमेंट का काम है, उसमे या लेबर से डीलिंग के सवाल पर, जनता के साथ डील करने के सवाल पर कुछ लोगो की मनोवृति इतनी पिछडी हुई है, वकियानूसी है और इतनी रीएक्शनरी है कि वे उसको ठीक तरह से डील नही कर पाते है और इससे लोगो के मनो मे एक फर्क पैदा होता है एक भय, एक खाई पैदा होती है और लोगो के मन मे प्रातीयता , रीजनलइज्म की भावना पैदा होती है । हम यह देखते है कि मामूली-मामूली जगहो पर जब नियुक्ति का सवाल आता है, कोई टाइपिस्ट की जगह खाली हुई या चपरासी की जगह खाली हुई, तो जो बडे बड़े अफसर या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर उन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में जाते है, ओयल कार्पोरेशन या ऐसी दूसरी जगहो पर जाते हैं, ता अपने साथ स्वीपर को ले जाते है, टाइपिस्ट को ले जाते है । इससे वहा के लोगो में , वहा के लोकल लोगो के मनो मे यह भावना पैदा होती है कि हम लोग पिछड गए है। तो ऐसी भावना, जो देश की राष्ट्रीयता के विघटन की भावना को बढावा दे, राष्ट्र मे विघटन की प्रक्रिया को शुरू करवा दे, उसको रोकने की आवश्यकता है और पब्लिक अन्डर-टेकिंग्स में काम करने वालो में जो ऐसी मनोवृत्ति है, उसको खत्म करना चाहिए । जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में लोगो की सही ट्रेनिंग हो ।

मुख्यालय की जो बात श्री हुकमदेव नारायण जी ने कही है, वह ठीक है । आप मुख्यालयो को क्यो एक जगह सीमित कर रहे है, बडे-बडे शहरो में और दिल्ली में आप इनको सीमित कर रहे है । आप दिल्ली से इनको क्यो नही ले जाते जिससे विकास मे कोई बाधा न आए । आप फौरेस्ट के हैडक्वार्टर की ही बात ले। बिहार को ही ले लीजिए। फौरेस्टर्स का हैडक्वाटर कहा है ? यह पटना या राची में नही होना चाहिए । जहा सघन जगल है, वहा उसको रखना चाहिए मगर वे उसको वहा नही रखेंगे क्योकि एक बूजेवन दृष्टिकोण है जो अग्रेजो के जमाने से चला आ रहा है । फौरेस्ट प्रौडक्ट्स का हैडक्वाटर कहां होगा ? पटना, राची या दिल्ली मे । आप नही चाहेंगे कि घने जगलो में उसको ले जाए । इसी तरह से खनिज का हैडक्वार्टर कहां होना चाहिए । यह भी बडे-बड़े शहरों में ही है । इस दृष्टिकोण को आप को बदलना होगा । जनता को यह कहकर कि वहां आवागमन के साधन नही है, डाक-तार की सुविधा नही है, टेलीफोन नही है, वहां के अफसरो के बच्चो के पढ़ने के लिये अच्छे कालेज नही हैं, स्कूल नहीं हैं, ऐसी बात कह कर सरकारी मुख्यालय बडे बडे शहरों में ही रखेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में रखेंगे और अगर वहा से ले भी जायें, तो राज्यो की राजधानी में रखेंगे, यह दृष्टिकोण, यह मनोवृत्ति गलत है। जनता के साथ तादात्म्य स्थापित करने के लिये, उस के साथ अपनापन जाहिर करने के लिये, जो समस्यायें है उन का हल निकालने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के जो अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उन के जो हैड आफिसिस हैं वे उन्हीं स्थानों पर होने चाहियें जहां उनका कार्यक्षेत्र है न कि भारत की राजधानी या राज्य की राजधानी या अन्य बड़े बड़े शहरों में। यह बात जो बहुत

दिनों से रखी जा रही है बहुत वाजिब मांग है और इस समस्या को काफी दिनों तक उलझा करके रखा गया है। अब इस का कोई न कोई हल निकालना अनिवार्य हो गया है।

एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। आप ने एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है, कुछ समस्याओं से युद्ध स्तर पर लड़ने के लिए, उन का निराकरण करने के लिए और आप ने कहा है कि आप ज्यादा फंड्ज देंगे ताकि राज्य मजबूत हों और वे समस्याओं को हल कर सकें। लेकिन राज्य का मतलब गांव होना चाहिये, आटोनामी राज्य तक सीमित न रहे बल्कि नीचे भी जानी चाहिये और गांधी का जो सपना था वह साकार होना चाहिये। चौखम्भा राज्य बनना चाहिये। डिसैंट्रलाइजेशन की पूरी जो प्रक्रिया है उस की तरफ हम को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस से लाभ ही होगा। इस से देश भी मजबूत होगा और नीचे के गांव भी मजबूत होंगे।

आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention certain points for the consideration of the hon. Minister. For the first time, the Seventh Finance Commission has made recommendations which favour States. The Government of India, in fact, were taken by surprise at the massive money to be handed over to the States. In spite of this, the States are being denied any share in the corporation tax. Similarly, you take the institutional finance to the States. The per capita bank credit to Tamil Nadu is Rs. 203, but to Maharashtra and Punjab, it is Rs. 308 and Rs. 346 respectively. You cannot say that this is a balanced utilization of available financial resources.

Here I would like to say that the Central grants are released in the first week of March, which the States are expected to spend by 31st March. Even plan funds that are released, the States are unable to spend on plan schemes. Then the share of States is adjusted towards the interest due on the loans sanctioned to the States. This is the fate of the States. Every year, it is a common feature for the Government of India.

When the States are statutorily to get shares from excise revenue, then the Centre should not introduce political considerations in levying or withdrawing excise duties. I referred in my budget speech to the withdrawal of excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco, which resulted in a loss of Rs. 100 crores. Tobacco is the main source of income for Andhra Pradesh. Now the share of Andhra Pradesh in excise duty will be less. Similarly for political gains, excise duty has been increased on mechanised sector of match industry to the extent that they will lose the market for matches. The hand made sector on which the excise has not been increased, has also increased the price of match box. This booty is being shared by the hand made sector with the Ruling Party at the Centre. I will explain how it happens.

On 7.5.79, there was a news item in the *Statesman* that the President of Tamil Nadu Janata Unit had written to the President of Janata Party, Shri Chandrasekhar—I think the hon. Minister would have seen this report; Mr. Satish Agarwal would have seen this report.—as well as to the Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, that Dr. Santosham, the Vice President of Janata unit is collecting money in the name of Kisan Sammelan from Sri Arunachala Nadar of Sivakasi, a leading handmade match sector industrialist in Sivakasi. How people are running the hand made sector has been explained to him. On 4-5-1979 in a meeting when Shri P. Ramamurthy, a Member from the Rajya Sabha raised the matter of some underhand dealings, Shri Aggarwal instantly denied this allegation. But here comes the news on 7-5-1979 in the *Statesman*:

"Shri S. V. Lakshmanan, President of the Tamilnadu Janata Party has complained to Central Janata leaders including Mr. Desai about huge amounts being collected in the name of Mr. Charan Singh and his visit to Tamil Nadu in connection with the Kisan Sammelan. Many of our friends find it greatly embarrassing when approached for funds, in the name of Mr. Charan Singh. In these circumstances our party here will be placed, in a predicament if Mr. Charan Singh visits Tamil Nadu in connection with the Kisan Sammelan work, he said in a letter addressed to the party president Mr. Chandra Shekar.

Mr. Lakshmanan has also complained about setting up of "parallel committees' by Dr. M. Santosham, Vice President of the Tamilnadu Janata party, even though the unit has its own kisan wing. 'The true aim of kisan sammelan seems to be political. This is evident from the letter of Mr. Santosham to Mr. Arunachala Nadar of Sivakasi which reads : 'I feel confident that in future this organisation (Kisan Sammelan) throughout the country will be a major political force. Therefore it is a grand opportunity for me to rise in All India politics.',

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

calling upon Mr. Nadar to make Mr. Charan Singh's tour a success."

SHRI ARUNACHALA NADAR, as I said before, is a leading industrialist in the match industry.

The Statesman report says further .

"Mr Lakshmanan has sent copies of his letter to Mr. Desai, Mr. Charan Singh, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. A. B. Vajpayee, Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. P.Ramachandran, Mr. Ramkrishna Hegde and Mr. Nanaji Deshmukh "

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is your point so far as I am concerned ? I am not concerned.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I agree, you are not concerned Huge money has been collected from Sivakasi for the Kisan Sammelan, in the name of Mr. Charan Singh. I am not charging you with anything. Mr. Charan Singh is concerned ; you are not concerned with it. Your senior colleague, cabinet minister, is involved in this matter. Mr. P. Ramamurthy made an allegation in your presence that under and dealing is going on when he met you The point is that excise duty should not be politicalised Do not make this kind of duty a political thing . . (*Interruptions*) You say Indira Gandhi made it. I say that Shri Charan Singh has made it so.

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्त सहेरा (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, बात यह है कि जो भी बिल सदन में आता है वह किसी बेसिस पर होना है । इस बिल के ओबजैक्ट्स और रीजन्स में कहा गया है कि सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है कि टैक्सों का बटवारा होगा उस के आधार पर यह बिल है । सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि उड़ीसा में सरप्लस फंड बिल्कुल नही है । उड़ीसा ही नहो, 6 स्टेट्स में सरप्लस फंड्स अवेलेबिल भी नही है । यह सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोट में जिक्र किया गया है । तो जो यह बेसिस है प्लानिंग कमीशन, जो प्लान में रुपयो का प्रोवीजन करती है, यह उस का बेसिस नही है । सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी उस का भी बेसिस करना चाहिये ।

15.20 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*]

उड़ीसा के बारे में जो बंटवारा होना चाहिये वह उस के इकानामिक बैकवर्डनैस और सोशल बैकवर्डनैस से होना चाहिये । उन की जो पोपुलेशन है, उस के बेसिस पर होगा, और जो सोशल बैकवर्डनैस उसके बेसिस पर होगा । उड़ीसा का जो पोपुलेशन है उस में 38 परसैंट आदिवासी, हरिजन हैं और शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स इन इंडिया बेसिस 22 परसैंट है । आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखिये उन का 1971 की सैंसेज में 67 परसैंट अंडर पावर्टी लाइन है और 1977–78 में उन का 85 परसैंट अंडर पावर्टी लाइन है। इस बारे में उड़ीसा के राज्यपाल और एग्रीकल्चरल के चांसलर ने बयान दिया था कि उडीसा अंडर पावर्टी लाइन है । उड़ीसा का प्रोडक्शन ऐग्रीकल्चर का जो 10 साल पहले था वही आज भी है ।

आजादी के बाद सब स्टेट्स का इकानामिक डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, लेकिन उडीसा का प्रावीजन हुआ था 1100 करोड़ रुपये । यह किस बेसिस पर हुआ ? वहा की पापुलेशन 2 करोड 50 लाख है ।

सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान मे 1 लाख 70 हजार करोड रुपया खर्च करने का इरादा है, इस के मुताबिक उडीसा को 1100 कराड रुपया मिल रहा है, लेकिन उस ने डिमाड किया है 2000 कराड रुपया । पापुलेशन के मुताबिक उन का 5 हजार करोड रुपया होना चाहिये । इडिया का 60 करोड पापुलेशन है और उडीसा का पापुलेशन ढ़ाई करोड है ।

फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान मे आल इडिया बेसिस पर हैड डेवलपमेंट के बारे में 28 रुपये 40 पैसे था लेकिन उडीसा को मिलना था 22 रुपये 60 पैसे । फिफ्थ प्लान में पर हैड 65 रुपये 25 पैसे मिलता था, लेकिन उड़ीसा स्टेट को सिर्फ 51 रुपये 50 पैसे मिला था । 1978–79 मे पर हैड 103 रुपये 8 पैसे मिलना था, लेकिन उडीसा को 87 रुपये 21 पैसे मिला ।

सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में जितना एमाउन्ट है, किसी स्टेट को मोर देन 6 परसैंट आफ टोटल एमाउन्ट मिला है, लेकिन उडीसा को 1 परसैंट मिला है । उड़ीसा का 5 परसैंट पापुलेशन है, टोटल पापुलेशन से 5 परसैंट से ज्यादा है लेकिन रुपया मिलता है 1 परसेंट ।

11 हजार करोड रुपये से ज्यादा टोटल टैक्स होता है इडिया में, लेकिन इसमें डायरैक्ट टैक्स 8 हजार करोड़ और उस से ज्यादा है । इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स गरीबों से आता है । लेकिन रिच लोगों से सिर्फ 2 हजार करोड़ आता है । इस वास्ते रुपया गरीबों के डेवलपमेंट के बारे में खर्च होना चाहिये रिचर स्टेट के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये । जब कि हरियाणा को मिल रहा है 1400 करोड़, पजाब को 1500 करोड़ और यह रिचर स्टेट हैं, आबादी कम है, पिछड़े नहीं है, अगुआ हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट होता है और एग्रीकल्चर में ये इडिया में फस्ट आते हैं ।

नेशनल वैल्थ एग्रीकल्चर से 68 परसैंट आती है । जहां एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट होता है, वहीं पर रुपया जाता है । जहां एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट नहीं है, उनका डेवलपमेंट करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का पहला फर्ज है । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इरिगेशन, एग्रीकल्चर, इकानामिक डेवलपमेंट, इंडस्ट्रीज आल इंडिया बेसिस पर

जितने परसैंट होती है, हर स्टेट को, उन का इक्वलाइजेशन करने समान करने के लिये स्पेशल प्लान बनाना चाहिये जिस से कि हर स्टेट आल इंडिया लैवल पर आ जायेंगे। उन का जो स्पेशल प्लान होगा उस को स्पेशल रुपया प्रीवीजन करना चाहिये। इस समय वह शेयर के मुताबिक नहीं है। जिस स्टेट में इरिगेशन की फैसिलिटीज हैं, वहीं पर टोबेको अच्छी होती है, वही पर 500 करोड़ रुपये का शेयर उन को ज्यादा मिल जायेगा। यह होना नहीं चाहिये क्योंकि नेशनल वैल्थ जो है वह सब स्टेट को उसका प्राफिट मिलना चाहिये। जिस स्टेट में कोई प्राडक्शन होता है, उसके टैक्स को वही स्टेट कलेक्ट करे और अपने पास रख ले। उस टैक्स को केन्द्र द्वारा कलेक्ट करने और फिर स्टेटस में बांटने की क्या जरूरत है? वित्तीय क्षेत्र में विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए। स्टेट्स में अलग अलग बेसिस पर बंटवारा नही किया जाना चाहिए।

कहा जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आल-इंडिया लेवल पर सब टैक्स कलेक्ट करेगी और फिर उन का बंटवारा करेगी। यह बंटवारा देश के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए किया जाता है और डेवेलपमेंट सब से पहले पिछड़े लोगो का होना चाहिए।

सारे देश में 45 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे है, जिनमें 5 परसैंट से कम इरिगेशन होता है। उड़ीसा के 13 जिलों से से 4 जिले ऐसे हैं, जहां 1 परसैंट या उससे भी कम इरिगेशन होता है। जिस तरह से स्टेट और स्टेट के बीच क्षेत्रीय विषमता है, उसी तरह स्टेट के अन्दर भी जिले और जिले के बीच क्षेत्रीय विषमता है। इस क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का पहला फ़र्ज है। केन्द्र को सब रुपया अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद उसमें पापुलेशन और सोशल तथा इकानोमिक बैकवर्डनैस के अनुसार इमपार्शली डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करना चाहिए जो बंटवारा इस आधार पर नहीं किया जाता है, उसे उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

इन बिलों के द्वारा बंटवारा करते हुए सातवें फिनांस कमीसन की रिपोर्ट को दृष्टि में नहीं रखा गया है। उसने कहा है कि छः स्टेट्स में सेविंग्ज और सरप्लस फ़ंड बिलकुल नहीं है, माइनस है, और उड़ीसा भी उन स्टेट्स में है। कई स्टेट्स के सेविंग्ज और सरप्लस फ़ंड्ज 3,000 करोड़ रुपया है, मगर प्लान में उन्हें ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाता है। इस का अर्थ तो यह हुआ कि जिस के पास खाना है, उसको एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकान दे दिया, और जिस के पास खाना नहीं है, उसको कहा कि पचास ग्राम राइस ले लो। ग़रीब और बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करके केन्द्र अपना फ़र्ज पुरा नहीं कर रहा है, बल्कि वह उन स्टेट्स के साथ इनजस्टिस कर रहा है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि स्टेट्स से जो टैक्स मिलता है, वह उनको देने के बाद पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स को ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए। उड़ीसा को छठी प्लान में 1100 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, जब कि उसने 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की डिमांड की थी और अपनी पापुलेशन के हिसाब से उस को 5,000 करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिए।

जहां तक एक्साज का सम्बन्ध है, शुगरकेन, तंबाकू, कई आदि एग्रीकल्चर प्राडक्शन पर जो टैक्स लगता है, उसके बंटवारे के लिए बिल लाया गया है। जहां एग्रीकल्चर का डेवेलपमेंट ज्यादा है, अर्थात महाराष्ट्र, बिल के तीनों शिड्यूल्ज में उस का शेयर सब से अधिक है: 17 परसंट, 13 परसैंट, 13 परसैंट, जब कि उड़ीसा का शेयर 2 परसैंट, 3 परसैंट, 3 परसैंट है। कई स्टेट्स को 1 परसैंट से भी कम दिया गया है। जिन स्टेट्स मे एग्रीकल्चरल डेवेलपमेंट नहीं है, उनके लिए पैसा नहीं है। जिन स्टेट्स की फ़िनांशल कंडीशन्ज अच्छी नहीं है और जिन का डेफ़िसिट बजट है, उनकी सहायता करना सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का फ़र्ज है। यही हमारा सुझाव है। लेकिन एक सुझाव यह है कि टैक्स वगैरह जो हैं उनका विकेन्द्रीकरण कर देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि ऐग्रीकल्चरल डेवेलपमेंट की देखें। आल इंडिया बेसिस पर जब एक हेक्टर क पीछे 1300 के जी पैदावार है तो उड़ीसा स्टेट मे सिर्फ 900 के जी है। वहां के राज्यपाल से भी अपने बयान में इस का जिक्र किया है कि कितनी बैकवर्डनेस प्रोडक्शन के मामले में उड़ीसा की है। आप दस साल पीछे से कम्पेरिजन करें तो देखेंगे कि दस साल पहले आल इंडिया का जितना प्रोडक्शन होता था उस से आज दुगना हो गया है। लेकिन उड़ीसा में 60-61 में 42 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन था वह अभी भी 77-78 में 44 लाख टन है। तो इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए। आखिर यह आप किस तरह तय करेंगे कि किस को ज्यादा देना चाहिए किस को कम देना चाहिए यह तय करते समय इन बातों को सामने रखना चाहिए।

नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल में भी उड़ीसा की बात सामने रखी गई थी। उस में भी यह सब जिक्र आया था। चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने अपने सुझाव रखे थे, उस सुझावों को आप कंसिडर करेंगे या नहीं? उन के सुझाव तो बिलकुल ही कंसिडरेशन में नही आते हैं।

वित्त मंत्री से हम कहेंगे, उनके पास वित्त है, पुराणों में जैसे कुबेर का जिक्र आता है वैसे ही आज वह कुबेर की तरह हैं, उन को इम्पाशियल होना चाहिए। सारी स्टेटस उन की हैं। छोटी स्टेट भी उनकी है, गरीब स्टेट भी उन की है और धनी स्टेट भी उन की ही है। हरवक्त उन को अपनी नजर डालनी चाहिए कि जिस स्टेट में एकोनामिक कंडीशन बिलकुल खराब है उस को पहले दिया जाय। ईस्टर्न जोन को आप देखें, बिहार, उड़ीसा, आसाम, बंगाल, त्रिपुरा वगैरह इन सारी स्टेट्स की पर कैपिटा इनकम बिलकुल कम है। उड़ीसा में जितनी पर हेड इनकम होती है उस से उन के खाने का 80 परसैंट खर्च चल जाता है। फिर वह कपड़ा कहां से लाएंगे और परिवार को मेन्टेन करने पर क्या खर्च करेंगे? इतनी गरीबी वहां है।

जब देश आजाद होता है, डेमोक्रेसी आती है, पीपुल्स गवर्नमेंट आती है तो स्टेट्स डेवेलप होते हैं। लेकिन इंडिया का क्या हुआ है? इंडिया के अन्दर अंडर

[श्री पद्मनाभन सामन्तसिंहेरा]

पावर्टी लाइन 46 परसेंट हैं। आल इंडिया बेसिस पर सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान में वह 38 परसेंट आ गए हैं। उन की संख्या 8 परसेंट नीचे आ गई है। लेकिन उड़ीसा में वह 67 परसेंट हो गई है, 8 परसेंट ज्यादा हो गई है, अंडर पावर्टी लाइन वालों की संख्या वहां बढ़ गई है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कमीशन बना था, ईस्टर्न और नार्थन जोन का सब हुआ था ऐसे ही उड़ीसा के बारे में भी एक स्पेशल कमीशन बनना चाहिए जिस से वहां की बैकवर्डनेस, गरीबी और अनप्रोडक्टिवनेस का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सके। वैसे उड़ीसा तो बहुत धनी है। उन के पास फारेस्ट है, माइन्स हैं, सी-शोर है, उन को भी काम में लाना चाहिए, उन को भी प्रोडक्टिव बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन वह कैसे प्रोडक्टिव होंगे? यहां आएंगे तो बोलेंगे कि देखो, यहां तो इतने हजार करोड़ रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर पर खर्च हो रहा है। अब इतने हजार करोड़ रुपये से केवल 3 लाख आदमियों को पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम मिलता है। उस के लिए तो छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिएं जिस में ज्यादा आदमीयों को काम मिल सके क्यों कि बेकारों की संख्या बहुत है। जहां बेकारी है वाडेड लेबर वहीं है। जहां गरीबी है वहीं शोषण है। जहां गरीब होते हैं उन का शोषण बहुत होता है। गवर्नमेंट ने तय किया है कि एक आदमी को प्रति दिन 6 रुपया मिलना चाहिए लेकिन अभी भी वहां ढाई रुपया दो रुपया और तीन रुपया रोज पर वे काम करते हैं क्योंकि आदमी बहुत हैं और काम कम है। गरीबी के कारण उन को खाने को नहीं मिलता है। वे देखते हैं कि रोटी खाने के लिए भी दो पैसा उन को मिलना चाहिए।

मैं वित्त मंत्री को सुझाव दे कर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है और जो प्लानिंग कमीशन है उस को चाहिये कि जैसे उड़ीसा है या दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं उनको आल इंडिया एवरेज पर लाने के लिए स्पेशल प्लान बनने चाहियें। शिक्षा के मामले में, इरीगेशन और एग्रीकल्चर के मामले में सभी स्टेट्स को आल इंडिया एवरेज पर लाने की लिए स्पेशल प्राविजन, स्पेशल प्लान और स्पेशल ग्रान्ट की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन के समक्ष जो तीन विधेयक संघ उत्पादक शुल्क (वितरण) विधेयक, अतिरिक्त उत्पादक शुल्क (विशेष महत्व का माल) संशोधन विधेयक, और सम्पदा शुल्क (वितरण) संशोधन विधेयक - पेश किए गए हैं, उन का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। पहली बार समुचित विचार कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी आय से सभी राज्यों के विकास के लिए धन के वितरण की व्यवस्था की है। सातवें वित्त आयोग ने, अभी तक जो अविकसित राज्य रहे हैं उन को विकास की दिशा में सहयोग देने के लिए बहुत औचित्य के साथ विचार करके अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। पिछली सरकार ने आजादी के बाद पिछले 32 सालों में जो आय का वितरण किया उसके परिणाम देखने से पता चलता है कि जिस क्षेत्र के बड़े नेता हुए हैं वे अपने यहां विशेष योजनाओं को खींच कर ले गए। अभी तक मत्स्य न्याय ही चलता रहा। बड़े नेता बन्दर बांट का सिद्धान्त अपनाते रहे लेकिन सातवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बाद ऐसा लगता है सुधार की ओर कदम बढ़ाए गए हैं। फिर भी वर्षों के अनुभव से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीणों के सर्वांगीण विकास में कमियां रही हैं। उनकी जो मौलिक आवश्यकतायें हैं उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। सर्व प्रथम वहां पर शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी है, सड़कों की व्यवस्था करनी है, विद्युत् आपूर्ति करनी है, पेय जल की आपूर्ति करनी है--ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन पर पहले अधिक पैसा खर्च होना चाहिये था। लेकिन अभी भी जो प्रदेशों की योजनायें बनती हैं या केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनायें बनती हैं या जो धन के वितरण की व्यवस्था है उस से कुछ सुधार होने की सम्भावना है परन्तु उस से जनसाधारण की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति सम्भव दिखाई नहीं देती है। अभी भी कुछ पुराने ढांचे पर ही योजनायें बनती हैं और धन के वितरण की व्यवस्था होती है जिस के कारण जनसाधारण की जो अपेक्षायें हैं और जो उन की आवश्यकतायें हैं उन की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। उदाहरण के लिए देश की जो खेती योग्य भूमि है उस के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यूं तो हर खेत को पानी और हर हाथ को काम देने की बात बराबर की जाती रही है। अब अगर इस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है तो फिर उस का क्या औचित्य होगा? सिंचाई के मामले में जो धन का बटवारा किया गया है उस से लिफ्ट इरिगेशन, बड़े बड़े डम्स का निर्माण, नहरों का निर्माण तथा अन्य साधनों से सिंचाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिस से कि देश के इंच इंच भूमि की सिंचाई हो जाए। उस के अनुसार हर राज्य में जो भी कृषि योग्य भूमि हो, उस की सिंचाई के लिए, जो भी औसत जमीन का आवे, पर्याप्त मात्रा में सहायता देनी चाहिये और साथ ही साथ हर राज्य जितनी जमीन है चाहे वह छोटा राज्य हो, और चाहे वह बड़ा राज्य हो, कृषि भूमि में सिंचाई का हिस्सा उस को बराबर बराबर मिलना चाहिए। अगर इस हिसाब से काम किया जाए, तो कुछ ही दिनों में सर्वांगीण विकास हो जाएगा लेकिन ऐसा होना नहीं है लेकिन जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा है कि जो अधिक चतुर होता है, वह किन्हीं कारणों से अपने क्षेत्रों में ये सुविधाएं ले जाते हैं और इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि दूसरे क्षेत्र अविकसित रह जाते हैं। इस दिशा में जो कार्यक्रम लिया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि वह काफी है। आयोग के द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार तीन वर्गों में सिफारिशों को रखा जा सकता है। एक तो वे सिफारिशें हैं, जो राष्ट्रपति के आदेश द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जानी हैं, दूसरी वे सिफारिशें हैं, जो संसद् के कानून के द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जानी हैं और तीसरी वे सिफारिशें हैं जो कार्यपालिका के आदेश द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जानी हैं। इस के अनुसार जितनी भी योजनाएं और नीतियां बनती हैं, उन नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन फंड या कोष की उपलब्धियों पर निर्भर करता है अन्यथा जितनी भी योजनाएं बनती हैं, वे कागज पर ही रह जाती हैं। पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं समाप्त हो गई हैं और छठी योजना अभी बनी है लेकिन इन सब योजनाओं के बावजूद चारों तरफ से हाहाकार मचता है कि गांवों में सड़कें नहीं हैं, वहां बिजली नहीं पहुंचती है, गांवों की

माली हालत में सुधार नहीं हुआ है और गावो में गरीबी रेखा से नीच रहने वाले लोगो के लिए मकान नही है। उन के लिए पेय जल की व्यवस्था नही है उन की बुनियादी जरूरतो की पूर्ति नही हो पाती। यह जो आयोग की सिफारिशें है उन के अनुसार केन्द्र द्वारा पैसे का बटवारा राज्यो और केन्द्र के बीच मे होगा। मेरा इस में सुझाव यह है कि राज्यों का समुचित विकास करने के लिए जो अपेक्षित राशि है, उस का बटवारा होना चाहिए लेकिन अगर पुराने ढाचे के अनुसार ही खर्च होगा तो जितनी भी केन्द्र की आय होगी या राज्यो की आय होगी, वह सब धन प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था में ही बरबाद हो जाएगा। अभी तक ऐसा होता है कि जितना पैसा राज्यो को मिलता है, उस का अधिकाश भाग सरकारी व्यवस्था पर खर्च है। जाता हो प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था पर खर्च हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकारी मशीनरी म वृद्धि न कर के नई योजनाए विकास के लिए बनाई जाए और उस का चार, पाच मदो मे केन्द्रित कर देना चाहिए।

मै यह बताना चाहता हू कि इस देश मे काफी मात्रा मे अभी भी कृषि योग्य भूमि है लेकिन कृषि के अभाव के कारण बहुत से लोगो को रोजगार नही मिल पाया। कुछ जमीन इस देश मे ऊबड खाबड है, जहा पर खेती नहीं होती है और कुछ जमीन नदी के अन्दर भी है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो जमीन ऊबड-खाबड है, उस को युद्ध स्तर पर समतीकरण किया जाए, लेविल किया जाए और उस का कृषि योग्य बनाया जाये। हमारे देश मे लाखो हरिजन आदिवासी और भूमिहीन लोग है और उन को यह जमीन दी जा सकती है। उस मे कृषि के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था की जाए और बिजली पहुचाई जाए और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से हरिजनो और आदिवासियो को वहा पर बसा दिया जाए। इस से आज जो खूनखराबा, मारपीट और झगडे होते है, वे समाप्त हो जायेगे। बापू जी का जो सपना था, राम राज्य लाने का जो सपना था, वह अभी तक साकार नही हो पाया है। आज हम देखते है कि जो बडा है, वह और भी बडा होता जा रहा है और जो छोटा है, वह दूसरो की सेवा करते करते कुछ बढ तो रहा है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन योजना के द्वारा जितना बढ़ना चाहिए, उतना नही बढा है। एक समन्वित योजना होनी चाहिए जिस से समग्र विकास हो सके, सम्पूर्ण विकास हो सके। आज जनसाधारण को आप की योजना का लाभ नही पहुंच पा रहा है इस देश में जैसे यह कहा गया है "दहिक दविक भौतिक तापा, राम राज्य काहु नही व्यापा।" हर तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी। आज देहातो में लोगो के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा हेतु दवा दारू की कोई व्यवस्था नही है। अमरीका रूस चीन आदि देशो मे जितना एक व्यक्ति पर खर्च होता है स्वास्थ्य सुधार के लिये, हमारे देश में, एक नागरिक पर उस से कही कम होता है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1100 रुपये प्रति वर्ष एक बीमार पर खर्च होता है भोजन आदि पर। इस के माने होते हैं 3 रुपये 75 पैसे के लगभग प्रति दिन। दु:साध्य रोगों से ग्रस्त लोगो के वास्ते पर्याप्त मात्रा में खुराक की व्यवस्था नही इस से हो सकती है। दूसरे देशों में बारह चौदह रुपये प्रति दिन के हिसाब से एक व्यक्ति पर खर्च होता है। शहरों तक में स्वास्थ्य सुधार की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है तो देहातों में कैसे हो सकती है। वहा पर तो यह चीज स्वप्न के समान है। इस ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दे।

आप शिक्षा को ले। देश मे व्यवस्थित ढग की शिक्षा प्रणाली आजतक हमने नही बनाई है। राज्यों मे तरह तरह की शिक्षा प्रणालियो चलती है। एक देश होते हुए भी लगता है कि इसमें बहुत विभिन्नता सभी मामलो मे है। भाषावाद का सवाल भी हमारे मे। और भी कई प्रकार की समस्याए खडी होती रहती हैं। शिक्षा की एक राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिये गाव से लेकर शहर तक और सबको एक समान शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये ताकि विषमता जो पैदा होती चली जा रही है शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे भी और बढ़ती चली जा रही है यह दूर हो सके। जो अमीर लोग है, जो आगे बढ़ गये है उनके बच्चे देहरादून मे जाकर पढ़ते है, माडर्न स्कूल में पढ़ते है लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी देहात में रहता है उसके बच्चे झोपडे मे या वृक्षो के नीच बैठकर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते है। बिहार की बात का आप ले। अगर वहा सत्तर हजार प्राइमरी स्कूल है तो उनमे से पचास हजार ऐसे आपको मिलेगे जिनके पास भवन नही है, जिनके बच्चे झोपडे या पेड के नीचे या किसी दरवाजे पर बैठकर पढते है। युद्ध स्तर पर स्कूलो के लिए भवन निर्माण के कार्य को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिऐ ताकि कम से कम जिनके पास स्कूल भवय नही है उनके पास भवन तो हो सके। साथ ही सभी बच्चो को देश भर मे जो भेद भाव मूलक शिक्षा चल रही है इसका भी आपको अन्त करना चाहिऐ। सभी को समान शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये। सविधान मे समता के सिद्धान्त को प्रतिपादित किया गया है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे तो कम से कम आप इस सिद्धात को लागू करे। इसके अनुसार स्कूलो के लिए भवन बनने चाहिऐ। बडे लोगो के बच्चे माडर्न इगलिश स्कूलो मे पढ़ते है, कानवेट स्कूलो मे पढते है लेकिन देहात वालो के बच्चे जो कुछ थोडा बहुत उनको पढा दिया जाता है वही वे पढते है। इस तरह से वे कैसे इन बडे लोगो के बच्चो के साथ कम्पीट कर सकते है। इस वास्ते मै चाहता हू कि आपको इस ओर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिऐ।

राज्य भी हमारे देश में बहुत विस्तृत है और इसकी वजह से उनका प्रशासनिक यत्र बहुत कमजोर है। उत्तर प्रदेश भी एक विशाल राज्य है उसका अगर चार राज्यो मे बटवारा किया जाये तभी उसकी प्रशासनिक सुव्यवस्था सुदृढ हो सकती है। बिहार को आप ले। दक्षिण बिहार खासकर छोटा नागपुर सथाल परगना आदि से जोरदार आवाज उठ रही है कि उसका एक अलग प्रदेश बनाया जाये। वहा पर तीन बडे बडे उद्योग हैं, बोकारो, एच ई सी राची और जमशेदपुर। इतने बड़े-बडे तीन स्टील के सयत्र होते हुए भी वहां के अस्सी प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। बाहरी लोगो ने वहां आकर आम लोगो हरिजनो आदिवासियो आदि के जो जगलो में रहते हैं, बहुत बुरी हालत कर रखी है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन लोगों का सर्वांगीण विकास हो। श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव ने ठीक ही कहा कि जितने बिजनैस सैंटर हैं

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

ले बम्बई कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में ही हैं, सभी के हैड आफिस इन्हीं जगहों पर हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो लोकल लोग होते हैं उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिल पाती हैं और उन लोगों को इन उद्योगों से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाता है। वहां पर जो कच्चा माल मिलता है, वहां के जो प्राकृतिक साधन होते हैं, विद्युत होती है, सभी का फायदा यही लोग उठा लेते हैं। इसी का यह नतीजा है कि वहां पर असंतुलन बना हुआ है, उन क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है और वे अविकसित क्षेत्र आज भी बने हुए हैं।

उसके विकास के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए। उस क्षेत्र में जो रेलवे लाइन अंग्रेजो के समय में बनी थीं, छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र में, उसके अलावा आज तक कोई नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनी है। गिरिडीह-कोडरमा हजारीबाग और हजारी बाग से रांची रोड़ को जोड़ती हुई रेलवे लाइन बनायी जानी चाहिये। यह लाइन चार जिलो को जोड़ती है—संथाल परगना, गिरिडीह, हजारीबाग और रांची। इसलिए इस रेल लाइन को बनाया जाये। इसके लिए सरकारी अधिकारी कहते है कि यहां बहुत बड़े कल कारखाने नहीं हैं इसलिये रेल लाइन की क्या आवश्यकता है। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि इस क्षेत्र का कभी विकास ही नहीं हो सकता है। हालांकि जनता सरकार की घोषित नीति है कि अविकसित क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइने बिछायी जायेंगी। इसलिये ऐसे क्षेत्रों के विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इन तीनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the Bills moved by the hon. Finance Minister regarding the devolution of finances to the States under the Excise duty, Additional Excise duty and estate duty. The Seventh Finance Commission have made recommendations for increasing the devolution of net income to the States and they have raised it to 40 %. When compared to the States' resources, the Central Government has got elastic resources and they are in a position to disturbute something more to the States. In a federal structure, naturally the States always look upto the Central Government for financial assistance and also for the equitable distribution of the income from these taxes. There are other taxes which do not come under these taxes. There has been a pressing demand from all the States that out of the corporate tax, a certain amount must be earmarked for the States so that the States may not run into financial difficulties and they can carry on the work, which, under the Constitution, they are called upon to do. 40% of the net income i.e., after deducting all the expenditure from the gross income, is proposed to be distributed to the States. When we collect a large amount of money, why should we not give 40% of the gross income to the States so that they may not have to run to the Centre every time when calamities occur or on such other occasions. Many times, I have said earlier also that when the Central Government gets loans from the World Bank and gives it to the Sates, it is charging some interest on the loans sanctioned by the World Bank, which have been sanctiond for the implementation of certain schemes sponsored by the State Governments It is only for the handling charges that they are charging more than 3 to 3-3/4 per cent interest. When the World Bank is giving them loan at 1/2 per cent, this charging of interest from the State Government will not resaly be conducive to the Centre-State relationship.

Now, there is a feeling that the State Governments have been reduced to municipalities. Evten for the Plan allocations and for he resource mobilisation, every time, they to subject themselves to the scrutiny here.

Many conferences are held at the Central level while finalising the Plan allocations. Therefore, I am suggesting that out of the corporate taxes, a certain amount should be earmarked for the States, for taking up the developmental work in the States. It is the desire off the Central Government to take up developmental work in the rural ares, particularly, the water supply, the rural electrification, providing sites to landless people and also rehabilitating the bonded labour and providing loans and other assistance to marginal and small farmers. When we expect these things to be done by the State Governments, at the same time, we will have to think about their difficulties in the matter of meeting this expenditure. Therefore, some more liberal allocation of funds is called for.

The Minister has got experience as a legislator in Rajasthan and as a Minister and, I thnik, he will agree with me when I speak for the States because all of us who come from the rural areas, whether we are on this side or on that side, always feel for the welfare of the rural masses. India lives in villages. More than 80 per. cent of the people live in rural areas. Therefore, naturally, the States need more money to spend on the schemes which are meant for the welfare of the rural people and the weaker and poorer sections of the society. The State Governments do not have elasticity in the matter of spending money and, whenever the proposals are sent for these purposes, the

Finance Department will always say that there is financial string ency and, therefore, the plants will have to be curtailed and, invariably, these plans are not approved for want of finances.

When the Finance Commission is expected to take into account the resources of the States while allocating the funds, they have also to take into account what is the States' effort in resource mobilisation. When the States have cried their best to mobilise their resources, to meet their expenditure for their plans, the Centre should also come forward in an equal manner to encourage the States which have raised internal resources for their plans. I do not see this encouragement being given to the States which have done well in the mobilisation of resources.

What I have seen is, in the last four or five years, the States which have not taken the trouble of collecting even the arrears and the States which have not taken the trouble of levying taxes on certain items which they can do, in those cases, the Finance Commissions, the Sixth Finance Commission and the Seventh Finance Commission, have been more liberal to them in the matter of giving assistance because they are incapable of mobilising their resources, because their financial condition is very poor. If that is the attitude to be adopted, you are really giving a premium on the laziness of the States which do not take the trouble of collecting arrears, which do *not* take the trouble of mobilising the resources and which do not levy taxes from whom they can collect taxes.

16 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

According to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by our beloved Prime Minister, we expected a lot of cut in the administrative expenditure. Why I am mentioning this is because, while we want to finance the State Plans, so many Conferences take place in Delhi and, from every State they come to Delhi with a band of officers and their contingents, spend money, and go back.Have you calculated the expenditure incurred on travelling and the other expenditure incurred here ? There is a lot of scope for curtailing the expenditure on this count alone.

There are also, in the corporate sector, Corporations and autonomous bodies. We have no control over them. Sometimes, in the name of autonomy, they go on spending money lavishly. I remember to have read in the press that the Prime Minister himself had made an observation in regard to the lavish espenditure. The Corporate sector has to be told that they should fall in line with Government Departments so far as expenditure is concerned.

So, there is lot of scope for curtailing our expenditure in administrative matters and there is also scope for digging out hidden money. The Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill is very enthusiastic to see that the black-money comes out. So far as raid and seizures are concerned, we see that some raids have taken place, but we are not going all out to unearth this money. If you do these things, by these alone you will get a lot of money. If the States take interest in unearthing the hidden money and in raiding and finding out black-money, at least a portion if it can go to the State Governments so that their finances would be strengthened.

Therefore, though these Finance Bills which have been introduced by the Hon. Minister are an improvement over the previous Bill, I expect much more from the Central Government After all, we all come from the States and, whether we are Ministers or not, all of us have to take care of our constituencies and our States and unless they are healthy, the Central Government finances cannot be healthy. Therefore, we have to make them healthier by generating finances for the implementation of the various schemes which have been taken up by the State Governments.

There are also certain schemes which the Central Government is directly financing, for example Adult Education. There are certain well-organised State Adult Education Councils, but I am told the money is not spent through them. Only certain individuals or organisations register their names and come and take the money directly But the purpose will not be served. There will not be correct supervision or monitoring over spending of the money, whether they are really doing the job for which the money was taken.

Similarly, there are the Centrally-sponsored schemes. The Central Officers are there, and the State officers are also there. There will be duality of work. Therefore, whatever work the Centre wants to do through the States, the States should be given outright grants and then by periodical supervision and review, the Centre can find out whether a particular scheme has been properly

[Shri B. Rachaiah]

implemented or not, The dual system of having schemes both by the Centre and by the States has to be done away with; there should be only one direct control over spending of the money

I once again urge upon the Minister that not only the Estate Duty, the Central excise and the additional duties of excise have to be shared with the States, but from the duties in the corporate sector also something has to be given to the State Governments. So that the State Governments can go ahead with their work.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I welcome the suggestions made by the Seventh Finance Commission in regard to devolution of taxes between the Centre and the States This is a great improvement over the previous Finance Commission reports

While discussing these Bills, I want to point out to the Finance Minister the grave injustice done to the agriculturists recently. The prices of the agricultural products like peddy, jowar, sugarcane, ragi and sorghum have gone down The agriculturists are not getting remunerative prices. The agriculturists are paying more for their needs where as they are getting lower prices for their products So it is very uneconomic for them. The only product that was getting a good price to the farmer was turmeric But recently the Finance Ministry has imposed a levy of Rs. 2,000 per tone on turmeric This has resulted in fall in the price of turmeric, and the agriculturists are very much affected. They cannot get even the minimum that they have put to raise this crop. I want the Ministry to consider this *After all, the sum realised by way of this* is very small

Secondly I come from Coimbatore We have got a lot of banyan-manufacturing mills in the small scale sector The exemption limit for the excise duty has been lowered from Rs. 30 lakh to Rs. 15 lakhs. This has affected these small units very much. I want the Ministry to take note of this and give concession in this respect.

These were the points I wanted to raise.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) सभापति महोदय, हमारे सामने जो बिल है मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूं। इसके साथ साथ मैं अपनी कुछ बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। जब भी फाइनेंस का बजट आता है, हर साल चाहे उसमें कोई टैक्स लगे या न लगे लेकिन कीमतें बढ़ती हैं और ज्यादातर कीमतें किस चीज की घटती बढ़ती हैं? किसान के घर में जब कोई चीज होती है तो उसकी कीमत लोएस्ट हो जाती है। आज गेहूं और चने का भाव आप देख लीजिए और तीन महीने पहले क्या भाव था उसको देख लीजिए। दूसरी तरफ किसानों के काम में आने वाली चीजें बाजार से एकदम गायब हो रही हैं। आज गेहूं भरने के लिए, मरसो भरने के लिए बोरे नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मैं समझती हूं यह आर्टिफिशियल स्केरसिटी है। मेरे पास सोनीपत के व्यापारियों से एक चिट्ठी आई है, डेपुटेशन भी आकर मिला, उनको वैगन्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं कि अपना सामान भेज सकें। अगर ट्रक से सामान भेजते हैं तो 75 रुपये क्वींटल भाड़ा पड़ता है और अगर ट्रेन से भेजते हैं तो सिर्फ 12 रुपया पड़ता है। मैं समझती हूं रेलवे वाले, कुछ कंट्रैक्टस और हो सकता है हम में से भी कुछ लोग हों जो मिलकर सब चीजों की स्केरसिटी कर देते हों। वैगन्स के सिलसिले में आम तौर से रेलवे वालों के खिलाफ शिकायत रहती है। आज एक बोरे की कीमत 9 रुपये है। आखिर किस तरह से काम चलेगा? क्या हम यह मान कर चलें कि सरकार की नालेज में नहीं है कि किस तरह से आर्टिफिशियल स्कयर्सिटी पैदा की जा रही है? दूसरी तरफ किसान के घर की जो चीजें हैं, जैसे आलू है वह सड़ रहा है। गेहूं भरने के लिए बोरे नहीं मिल रहे हैं। और हम लोग खड़े खड़े चुपचाप तमाशा देखते हैं। हम जो एसपीज हैं उन्होंने कभी यहां पर बोल दिया, कभी अखबार में दे दिया, कभी प्लेटफार्म पर बोल दिया लेकिन जिनके पास एग्जीक्यूटिव पावर है वे कैसे खड़े खड़े देखेंगे? जो लोग आर्टिफिशियल स्केरसिटी पैदा करते हैं उनको सख्त सजा दी जानी चाहिए।

आज इस देश में दोहरी एकोनामी चल रही है। क्यों चल रही है? क्योंकि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उनको कभी कोई सजा नहीं दी जाती है। जिन लोगों का विदेशों में धन जमा है उनको गद्दार करार दिया जाना चाहिए तभी इस देश के फाइनेन्सेज ठीक हो सकते हैं और इस देश की एकोनामी ठीक हो सकती है। किसी भी देश में डालडा नहीं पाया जाता। डाक्टरों ने भी कह दिया है कि उसमें ताकत नहीं है। आज हमारे देश में हर दस आदमियों में एक आदमी मेन्टली रिटार्डेड है। कारण यह है कि उसको ठीक खुराक नहीं मिलती है। खुराक इसलिए नहीं मिलती है कि उसके पास पर्चेजिंग पावर नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ चीजें सड़ रही हैं। इस देश में चीजों की कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन लोगों के पास पर्चेजिंग पावर नहीं है कि उनको खरीद सकें। अभी तक इस तरह की एकोनामी ही नहीं बनाई गई।

इसके साथ ही इस देश मे जो एकोनामिक अपराध करते है उनके लिये मौत से भी बडी सजा होनी चाहिए। लेकिन एकोनामिक अपराध करने वालो को कोई सजा ही नही मिलती है। मैंने आज तक नही सुना कि इस देश मे एकोनामिक अपराध करने वाले को कोई सजा मिली हो जबकि सबसे ज्यादा एकोनामिक अपराध ही इस देश में होते है। ऐसी हालत मे इस देश मे कभी कोई चीज नही मिलेगी। हा, अगर गेहू की फसल आई तो गेहू सस्ता होगा, चावल की फसल आई तो चावल सस्ता होगा, मूगफली आयेगी तो वह भी सस्ती हो जायेगी। मै आप के द्वारा सरकार को बताना चाहती हू कि फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेन्ट की तरफ से छापे मारे जाते है तो दफतर वाले पहले से ही सेठो का बता देते है। जिसकी जेब मे पैसा है वह बडी से बडी फाइल ले जायेगा, आपका बडे मे बडा सीक्रेट ले जायेगा। सबसे बडी बात यह है कि हमने कभी एकोनामिक सिक्योरिटी किसी को दी ही नही। एकोनामिक सेक्युरिटी पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो लोग बिना कमाये धनी बन जाते है, बिना कमाये ऐश-आराम से रहते है, बिना कमाये जिनके पास बगला है, बिना कमाये जिनके पास मोटर है, उनका हिसाब भी देखना चाहिए कि उन की कमाई कितनी है और खर्च कितना है। जब तक इस चीज का हिसाब न लगे, तब तक कुछ नही हो सकता है। आपका एक इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट है। मै हमेशा यह कहती रही हू कि जिन लोगो ने पैसा कमाया है, उन पर आप कोई मुकदमा न चलाए लेकिन जितना उन लोगो ने बेईमानी से पैसा कमाया है, वह सारा पैसा उनका आप ले लीजिये। जब तक इस चीज का इन्तजाब नही किया जायेगा, तब तक हम इस मे कामयाब नही हो सकते और हमारी एकोनामी ठीक नही हो सकती है।

ईमानदारी से सम्बन्धित एक चीज मै यह कहना चाहती हू कि अगर इस देश का पोलीटीशियन ईमानदार है, तो ब्योरोक्रेट गलत काम करने की हिम्मत नही करेगा और जो मोनोपोलिस्ट है, उस की भी हिम्मत गलत काम करने की नही होगी। इस में किसी के बुरा मानने की बात नही है और किसी को मैं डिसरेस्पेक्ट तो नहीं कर रही हूं, हमारे देश में जो पोलिटीशियन हैं, जिस के हाथ में पोलीटीकल पावर है, अगर वह टेम्पटेशन से दूर रहता है, तो कोई ताकत नहीं जो उस को लालच में डाल सके। हम को इस को देखना है कि हम लोगो को रोजगार दे रहे हैं या नही। आज क्यों लालमनेम दिखाई दे रही है। जो पढ़े-लिखे लड़के है, उन को भी रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। अब रोजगार न मिले तो क्या वे कलकत्ता के बाजारो में भीख मांगने जाएं। वे चोरी करेगें और डाके डाले जाएंगे और पकड कर उन को जेल में भेज दिया जाएगा लेकिन जो बड़े चोर हैं उन को कोई कुछ नही कहता है चाहे वह वे स्मगलिंग करें या कोई ऐसा-वैसा काम करें।

एक चीज मै और कहना चाहूंगी। उस का इस से सम्बन्ध नही है लेकिन फाइनेन्स बिल से सम्बन्ध होने के नाते मै उस को कहना चाहती हू। आज हम यह कहते है कि हमारे डाकखाने डाक बाटने के लिए है लेकिन मै आपको बताऊ कि उन्ही डाकखानो से बेनामी पारसलो द्वारा गाजा, अफीम और चरस स्मगिल की जाती है। सरकार की ज्वाइन्ट रेस्पोसीबिलिटी होते हुए मै इस के सम्बन्ध में बताना चाहती हू कि ऐसी बात होती है। मै आपको यह भी बताऊ कि हमारे यहां दादरी मे एक पोस्टमास्टर था। वह लोगो को ब्लैकमेल करता था। उस के खिलाफ कई बार शिकायत की गई। उस ने कहा कि मेरा चाहे ट्रिमोशन कर दे लेकिन मै दादरी में ही रहूगा और रिटायर होने पर भी वह वही बस गया। इस तरह से लोगो के एक जगह पर रहने से वेस्टेड इन्टेस्ट्स हो जाते है और मै तो यह भी कहूगी कि जो लोग दिल्ली मे कई सालो से है उन को भी बाहर भेजा जाय। एक अफसर पांच, छ साल से ज्यादा एक जगह पर नही रहना चाहिए और मै चाहती हू कि जो अफसर दिल्ली मे 5 साल से है, उन को दूसरी जगह भेजा जाये। इतना बडा देश है और यह बाकायदा कानून मे किया जा सकता है कि वे अलग अलग जगहो पर रहे लेकिन मै जानती हू कि यहा पर ऐसे अफसर है जो 10, 15 साल से यही पर हैं और कुछ लोग तो 20, 20 साल से यहा पर बैठे हुए है। इतने सालो तक यहा रहने पर उन के वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हो जाते है, जान-पहचान हो जाती है और थोडा बहुत लिहाज हो जाता है। अगर आप चाहते है कि हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक से चले, तो एक जगह पर इन अफसरो को इतने सालो तक नही रहने देना चाहिए। मै तो यह देखती हू कि आज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक नही है और कभी कभी तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे सरकारी मशीनरी मूव नही कर रही है। चाहे कोयला कम मिले और चाहे पावर हाउस बन्द हो जाए, कोई इलाज नही है। मै आपके द्वारा अपनी सरकार को समय रहते यह चेतावनी देना चाहती हू कि वह अपनी मशीनरी को थोडा गियर अप करे और करप्ट लोगो को सजा दे। जब तक ऐसा नही होगा, एफीशियेन्सी नही आ सकती है और करप्शन घट नही सकता है। इस लिए जरूरी है कि करप्ट लोगो को सजा मिले, तभी कोई बात हो सकती है, नही तो कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

दोबारा मे एक बात दोहराना चाहती हूं और वह यह है कि जिन लोगो ने विदेशो में पैसा जमा करवा रखा है, उनके खिलाफ एक बिल पास होना चाहिए और उनको गद्दार कहना चाहिए। इस मे बड़ा गद्दार मै किसी को नहीं मानती क्योंकि इस देश मे किसी दूसरे देश ने लडाई लड कर हुकूमत नही की बल्कि जब अंग्रेज यहां पर आए तो उन्होंने इस से पैसा लिया और बाद में हुकूमत भी की। इस देश में मल्टीनेशनल्स नही होने चाहिए, विदेशी

[श्रीमती चड्ढावती]

लोगो को देश के अन्दर बहाना बना कर देश के कोने कोने में नहीं बैठना चाहिए। कोई भी दूसरे मुल्क से यहा आकर इनवैस्ट करता है तो ज्यादा मुनाफे के लिए ही करता है। यहा रिस्क भी इनवाल्व्ड होता है। वह हमारी खातिर यहा पैसा इन्वैस्ट नही करता है। ब्याज दर ब्याज, चक्रवर्ती ब्याज मिलने की आशा से ही वह ऐसा करता है। बडा पौलिटिक्ल फायदा उसको दिखाई देता है तभी वह ऐसा करता है। मैं चाहती हू कि जितनी मल्टी नैशनल्ज यहा आने को आतुर है, जो यहां आना चाहते है, हमको उन को नही आने देना चाहिए। नौ हाऊ हम लें। टैक्नीलियज को हम ट्रेन्ड करे। लेकिन उन को यहा हमे नही आने देना चाहिए।

एक घटना मै बताना चाहती हू। मै गोहाटी जाने वाली थी पौने सात बजे हवाई जहाज जाना था। वह नही गया। बताया गया कि आठ बजे जाएगा। हम बैठ गए। फिर कहने लगे कि इस मे बहुत बडा डिफैक्ट है आप नीचे उतर आए यह दम साढे दस बजे जाएगा। फिर बताया गया बीस मिनट बाद बताएगे कि जाएगा या नही जाएगा या क्या होगा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस दिन वह नही गया। कारण यह था कि आपके पास उसका ठीक करने वाली स्किल्ड लेबर नही थी, इजीनियर नही थे। हवाई जहाज तो बाहर से आपने मगा लिया लेकिन ठीक करने वाले लोग नही है तो उसमे काम नही चल सकता। ऐसी चीजें हम क्या मगात है जिनको हम ठीक नही कर सकते है और हमको दूसरो का गुलाम होना पडता है। यह रोजाना की बात है आज की या एक दिन की बात नही है। अब आप देखें कि हवाई जहाज मे कौन लोग बैठते है। एम० पी० बैठते है जिनको साल मे चार फ्री पास मिल जाते है या जब उनको कमेटी के साथ जाना होता है तब वे बैठते है। मैंने गिना है उनमें वे लोग होते है जो या तो बिग बिजिनेसमैन होते है या वे होते है जो गवर्नमेंट के खर्चे पर जाते है। तीन चौथाई सरकारी खर्च पर जाने वाले होते है। जो करोडपति होते है उनको कोई फर्क नही पडता है। मुझे बताया गया है कि एयर इंडिया के एक बहुत बड मुलाजिम ने जिस के बच्चे देहरादून में पढते है वहा के मास्टर और हैड मास्टर की पत्नियो को तीस हजार के मुफ्त कम्प्लीमेंटरी पास दे दिए थे। कितनी ही तरह के पास हैं जो वे दे देते है। क्या इस तरह से हमारी इकोनोमी ठीक हो सकती है। मै यह नही कहती हू कि जितने हमारे पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्ज है उनको प्राइवेट लोगो को दे दिया जाए। मै इसके हक में नही हू। मै चाहती हू कि उनको ठीक किया जाए।

इंडू फोटो फिल्म का कारखाना ऊटी मे लगाया गया है। उसके शेयर कैपिटल को ही वे लोग खा गये है, सत्रह करोड खा गए है। चौदह पन्द्रह परसेंट सिल्वर नाइट्रेट रह करके भेज दिया जाता है जिस को दुबारा चान्दी में कवर्ट किया जा सकता है। क्योंकि वहां अस्किल्ड लेबर नही है इस वास्ते यह सब किया जाता है। यह मजाक नही तो क्या है जनता के पैसे के साथ ऊटी मे यह कारखाना लगाया क्यो गया था? वहा आवागमन के साधन नही है। वह एक हिल स्टेशन है। वहां लोग सेहत बनाने जाते है। वहा अच्छा मौसम है और उसको एनजाय करने के लिए जाते है। वहा यह कारखाना क्यो लगाया गया है? ऐसी बात भी नही है कि कमरा को एयर कडिशड आपको वहा न करना पडा हो। वह भी करना पडा है। दूसरी जगह भी कर सकते थे। यह जो फिजूलखर्ची की जाती है यह समझ मे नही आती है। यह क्रिमिनल वैस्टेज है पब्लिक मनी का। जो अफसर इस तरह से वेस्ट करते है उनकी तरक्कियां कर दी जाती है।

कोचीन मे एक पब्लिक स्कूल चल रहा है फर्टिलाइजर के खर्च पर। वहा साढे तीन मजदूरो पर एक अफसर है। किसी का क्या जाता है। अगर फर्टिलाइजर महगा होगा तो किसान का जाएगा। उनके बच्चे वहा पर मुफ्त पढते है। क्लर्क के लडके का भी एडमिशन वहा नही दिया जाता है। इस तरह की चीजो की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जिन मकानो पर हम लोग रहते है उनकी मरम्मत पर इतना खर्च हो जाता है जितना उनके बनाने पर नही होता है। यह आए साल की बात है। सब सायल पानी ऊचा हो गया है। वहा सीलन रहती है। सब सायल वाटर इसी तरह से अगर ऊपर आता चला जाएगा तो कुछ दिनो मे पार्लिमेंट हाउस मे भी वह पानी आ जाएगा। मैंने सुना है कि एन डी एम सी के चेयरमैन बहुत एफीशेंट आदमी है। मैंने उनका लिखा है। उन्होने बताया कि बहुत साल पहले रिपोर्ट आई थी और उसे में कहा गया था कि पानी निकलता नही है। पानी निकलता नही तो ट्यूब वैल लगा कर आप देखें कि छ महीने में दस फुट नीचे जाता है या नही। चला जाएगा। हमने हरियाणा में आँगमेन्टेशन कैनाल के जरिये 30 फीट पानी नीचे पहुचा दिया। तो आप नही यहा सब सौइल वाटर का लेविल गिरा सकते है? सारी इमारतो मे सीलन है, शहर में मडान होने लगती है। आप सब सौइल वाटर को बगीचो मे लगा सकते है। लेकिन वह नही करेंगे और करोड़ो रुपयो की प्रोपर्टी खराब हो रही है। हर स्फीयर मे आपको काम करना चाहिए। जो लोग करप्ट है उनसे आप काम नही ले सकते है। इसलिए आपको यह ढांचा बदलना पडेगा। आप आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० को ट्रेनिंग देते है लेकिन एक आदमी जो एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० बन कर आ गया और मिनिस्टर हो गये तो उसकी भी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए। अगर ट्रेनिंग नहीं देंगे तो वह ब्यूरोक्रैट्से के सामने इनफीरियरेटी कम्प्लैक्स

महसूस करता है और ब्यूरोक्रैट्स से कोई बात नहीं पूछ सकता और तब तक उसका टर्म खत्म हो जाता है। इसलिए अगर इस देश की इकोनामी ठीक करनी है तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जो पुरानी लाइन बिछी है, जिसमें घुन लगा हुआ है, उसको उसको ठीक करना पड़ेगा। नहीं तो आप जनता को गुड्स डिलीवर नहीं कर पायेंगे। दो साल हो गये, तीन साल और निकल जायेंगे और लोग हमको माफ़ नहीं करेंगे। हां, कुछ लोग सोच सकते हैं कि 5 साल में जिन्दगी भर का कमा सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा वक्त आ चुका है कि इस तरह की हुई कमाई सब निकाल ली जायेगी। अब लोग माफ़ करने वाले नहीं है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the motion for consideration regarding the three Bills which are based on the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission. Certain valid points have been made during the debate. But by and large, Mr. Chairman, you will agree that the Members covered a wide spectrum of subjects which are not at all relevant to the debate. We are considering the three Bills which incorporate a scheme for devalution of funds to the States as recommended by the 7th Finance Commission. Honourable lady Member, Shrimati Chandravati, was speaking and commenting upon the shortages of gunny bags, demotion of a postal employee, scarcity of railway wagons, training of Ministers and what not. Those points may be valid otherwise. But so far as the present debate is concerned, they are absolutely irrelevant. Here we are considering the question whether the recommendations made by the 7th Finance Commission are proper and whether there is some case for either giving additional assistance or we have got some other criteria in our minds to suggest which may be considered for future. That is why, I would not like to indulge or involve myself into replying to the points which have no relevance to the present Bills.

So far as the present Bills are concerned, I am very happy to say that, by and large, all the Members belonging to all sections of the House have welcomed the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission. I am very grateful to them, but they have pleaded for more resources to be made available to the States so as to complete their developmental Plans. So far as that is concerned, there is no dispute about it. But what is the position here? Under our Constitution, the Finance Commission is constituted, it makes recommendations and it is not for the first time but since the very beginning, since the inception, the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government and the Bills are brought before the House for implementation purposes. The 7th Finance Commission have made a record as I stated earlier, while moving the Bills for consideration, for example, as far as the allocation or sharing of the excise duty is concerned, they have doubled it from 20% to 40%. the States will be getting practically double than what they could get otherwise. Not only that, the Finance Commission had a different criterion than the previous Commissions in the matter of allocation of funds to various States.

One hon. Member was making a very strong point that Orissa was getting much less; some other hon. Members asked why only population should be the basis for allocation of funds or sharing of funds. That is not the case. As I stated in my introductory speech, population has been given only 25% weightage, There are other factors also, for example the number of poor people in the State, its per capita income and so on and so forth. All these four factors have been given equal weightage of 25%. The economic backwardness of the State, the per capita income, the population and other factors have been taken into consideration and given equal weightage. On that basis, the Finance Commission came to certain conclusions and has recommended accordingly.

A case has been made out that more and more should be given to the States. After all, the Finance Commission is a constitutional institution created by the Constitution and the Government has accepted its recommendations and they are being implemented now. I would request the hon. Members to appreciate that so far as the Centre is concerned, it has got its own limitations of mobilizing the additional resources through taxation effort. The House is well aware how much criticism we had to face while moving our taxation proposals: nobody pleaded this that these are required for the Centre and the States. But I am sorry that the State Governments instead of mobilising additional resources for the developmental plans, as the House must be aware that in 1977 before the Assembly elections in many of the States in this country, unfortunately there was a race for doing away with the existing tax laws which resulted in erosion of approximately 400 crores of revenues to those States. Why all that? Under the Constitution, there are various provisions under which a tax can be levied by the State Government by way of additional mobilization of resources, for example, the professional tax. There are some States which have

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

levied this tax; others have not. The other is tax on agricultural income; whether it is tax on agricultural income or land holding tax as recommended by the Raj Committee. Many of the States have not done that. I am very happy to say that some of the States are going ahead and some new taxes have been levied, for example by the West Bengal Government. Our Deputy Prime Minister has addressed letters to all the Chief Ministers that they need additional resource mobilization in order to meet the requirements of our Plan expenditure during the next five years. There is a need for it. So, additional resource mobilization by various State Governments is a must. It is inescapable, it is inevitable and that has to be resorted to.

So far as the Centre is concerned, whatever resources are available at our disposal, we are naturally giving them to the States. There was a particular demand voiced by Mr. Humkdeo Narain Yadav and others that there should be a 'Chaukhambha Raj', covering municipalities, zila parishads and panchayats also—and the Centre's allocations should be like that. But now, so far as the Centre is concerned, we have a Finance Commission and we have a definite scheme of allocation, or sharing of the duties that we collect under the Constitution to the various states, as prescribed under the Constitution. But what about the municipalities and the pancyats? Why should there not be an allocation there also on that basis? But there is no allocation. Under the Panchavat Act, I know certain powers have been given to panchayats, whereby they can levy certain taxes; but that system has to be strengthened at the States' level; and the local bodies are to be given certain powers to levy certain more taxes. And there is a system of some rational distribution among the local bodies by the State Governments also. I accept that particular need.

But so far as we are concerned, a point was made that we give only a limited amount. Mr Chatterjee and many other Members including Mr. Kosalram, Dr Ranji Singh, Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav and Mr. Viswanathan—also made very strong pleas with regard to the inclusion of the corporation tax and the surcharge on income-tax in the divisible pool. So far as this is concerned, it is not the position to-day. But the House will be happy to know that the Prime Minister has called a meeting of all the Chief Ministers on the 19th and 20th of this month; and the subjects to be discussed in that particular conference, I am told, include the sharing of corporation tax as well as the surcharge on income-tax. When this is there, where is the need for separate dialogues with the State Governments?

Our relations with the State Governments are very cordial. We are working in a cordial atmosphere. Whatever requirements they have, we view them sympathetically; and I am sure that when we discuss these two subjects which have been included for discussion in the ensuing meeting of the Chief Ministers on 19th and 20th May 1979 here in Delhi the issue will be sorted out.

A case was made that the amount provided was not sufficient. It is made on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission; but it is not all. Whenever the State plans come before the Planning Commission, in addition to the transfer under the Finance Commission's report, the Central Government provides assistance for the State plans and Centrally-Sponsored Plan Schemes—assistance in the form of loans and grants in-aid. And for this year, i.e. 1979-80, the Budget prsovides for Plan assistance to the state plans to the tune of Rs. 2073 crores. This is in addition, and not only this assistance for Central and Centrally-sponsored schemes is Rs. 1,000 crore approximately. This is the position.

It is said that the States are starved and there are regional imbalances within the district, and between district and district. That position is very much there. A complaint was made that institutional finance was not available. Certain figures were quoted, saying that for Maharashtra it was so much amount, which was very high, for Punjab it was so much and it was very high, for Orissa it was so much and it was very much less. Even with regard to West Bengal, it was said that it was much less. I agree; and that is why Government of India has now directed the Reserved bank to see that during the next years, nearabout 5,000 bank-branches are opened through out the country. And that is why we have laid emphasis and said that in this country there shoud be no unbanked block. Every block should be covered. The national average, if I am correct, in one bank-branch for every 20,000 of population. But there are districts where there is one bank-branch for every 60,000 or 70,000 of population. And our effort is going to be to see that in all these unbanked districts or unbanked blocks, or where the average is different from the national average, all of them are brought at par with the national average; and we wish to see that during the next three years, so far as these shortages or the scarcity or this defect that is

existing there is concerned with regard to the availability of the institutional finances, that is very much remedied. So, with regard to the rural credit also, we have given more directions. That bank policy is being reviewed. Previously, under the 'DIR scheme, it was only 1/2 per cent and we have raised it to 1 per cent on their deposits that should be allocated for disbursement under the DIR scheme so as to make credit availalable to marginal farmers, rural artisans, economically backward classes, SC & ST and so on and so forth. This is the position. So far as that position is concerned, we are taking all steps in that particuar direction. So, I agree that the regional imbalances would be there; and the regions for that matter are so many that it is not possible for me to do it. But there is now an urgent need to remove the regional imbalances in between the states as well as within the states, in between the districts also so that the country, as a whole, prospers; and we are able to build up a prosperous rural India that way also.

Here, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was making a point that only 25.4 per cent of central revenue was transferred to the State Governments on the basis of the 6th Finance Commission's Report. There is only a marginal increase and that is nearly 26 per cent as a result of the Finance Commission's recommendations. So far as transfer to the states out of the central tax revenue is concerned it was, no doubt, about 26 per cent, according to the 6th Finance Commission' Report but, as a result of the 7th Finance Commission's recommendations, it would be higher. For instance, in 1979-80, the share would be 32 per cent and not 26 per cent, as was pleaded by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. Now the total tax revenue of the Centre is estimated at about Rs. 11,487 crores approximately and the share of the states would be about Rs. 3688 crores, that is, 32 per cent. In the coming years also, the share of the States is expected to be appreciably higher than the previous figure. So, that is not the correct figure that had been given by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. He had also made a point with regard to the additional excise duty in lieu of the sales tax which was to have been 10.8 per cent of the value of clearance, but so far it is only of the order of 6.8 per cent. He had referred to the NDC's decision of December 1970. There was a decision of the National Development Council in December 1970, and what was their decision, he had referred to this particular figure in the background of that decision. The decision was that the ratio of basic duty and the additional duty should be 2:1 —(the basic excise duty and the additional excise duty which is in lieu of the sales tax on those three commodities;) and the additional duty should be 10.8 per cent of the value of clearance. Previously, the ratio was 3.74:1. He was pleading for 2:1. The NDC in December 1970 decided that if the excise duty is 2, the additional excise duty should be 1. The ratio should be maintained, because the complaint of the States is that you increase the rate of the basic excise duty and never increase the rate of the additional excise duty which goes to the states exclusively 100 per cent. So, they suffer. So, the NDC in December 1970 suggested that the ratio should be maintained 2:1. Previously, the ratio was 3.74:1 in 1971-72. And then in 1979-80, now this ratio has come down to 2.28:1. So, we are very much near 2. But we shall be able to achieve it in due course of time this target: and we shall be able to maintain this level. So, this complaint of the hon. Member is not correct that way. So far as cincrease or attainment of the level of 10.8 per cent is concerned, that is not possible. A point was raised by Mr. Viswanathan I think, that the duty on electricity should be distributed among the states. As I stated in my introductory remarks, we are anxious to bring a Bill in this behalf. So far as I understand, it will be introduced in this session, if not in the next session definitely. That will meet his point. He also referred to the prohibition loss suffered by Tamilnadu and Gujarat and it is a fact that they pleaded their case before the Finance Commission and the Finance Commission have said this. In the case of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu which introduced prohibition several years ago, the Commission have recommended no compensation to be paid to them; they have stated that the losses in these cases have been calculated notionally and they cannot accede to the requests to compensate the notional loss in revenue.

The rationale of this recommendation of the Commission is that for the purposes of determining the needs of the states for grant-in-aid under article 275, the commission assesses the forecasts of revenue receipts and expenditures of the states furnished by the state governments themselves. On the receipt and expenditure of the base year, the Commission applies certain growth rates based on the past trend and other available details. To the extent the receipts are less in the base year, the gap between the receipts and expenditure would be wider requiring to be filled up by assistance from the Centre. Since both Gujarat and Tamilnadu governments have introduced prohibition several years ago, their base year receipts from excise duties would have been far less compared to other states which have not introduced prohibition fully. The effect of introduction of prohibition is thus

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

already reflected in the Commission's assessment of the needs and the resources available with the states in regard to the period covered by their award. Therefore, the question of making any special compensation for the loss suffered does not arise. Further, since these two states have introduced prohibition several years ago, this consequent loss would have been taken into account by the earlier Finance Commissions. The fact that these states did not get any grant-in-aid under the earlier commission's award (in the case of Tamilnadu it was getting grant-in-aid under the award of the third, fourth and fifth commission's would not change the position as this would only mean that the state despite the loss in revenue on account of prohibition had resources enough to meet their non-plan requirement.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Punjab is the most industrialised state; Tamilnadu is not; yet Punjab gets 300 and odd crores and Tamilnadu gets 280 crores.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The total transfer is 419.54 crores to Punjab and to Tamilnadu it is 1503.59 crores. Is it less or more? Similarly, with regard to Orissa, they are getting 984.45 crores.

I may be permitted to read out the statement of transfers and debt relief to the states as estimated by the 7th Finance Commission 1979-84; that gives the total figure with regard to income tax, basic excise duty other than power, excise duty (power), additional duties of excise —statewise distribution of estate duty is not indicated—grant in lieu of railway passenger fares tax, grant in aid under article 275, revenue gap grant, upgradation grant, total transf·

The total transfer, so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned is Rs. 1522.38 crores; Assam—Rs. 518.65 crores, Bihar —2212.76 crores, Gujarat 963.88 crores, Haryana—308.67 crores: Himachal Pradesh—325.07 crores.

	Crores
Jammu & Kashmir	377·00
Karnataka	1005·01
Kerala	770·38
Madhya Pradesh	1597·44
Maharashtra	1714·06
Manipur	194·03
Meghalaya	134·16
Nagaland	240·58
Orissa	984·45
Panjab	419·54
Rajasthan	902·81
Sikkim	36·85
Tamilnadu	1503·59
Tripura	199 96
Uttar Pradesh	3314 62
West Bengal	1597 12
Total Transfers	20842·96

Apart from this there is a scheme for debt relief also which is given to the States by way of relief in repayment of Central loan· The figure is Rs. 2155.80 crores

Total is Rs. 22989 76 crores. You add Rs. 64 crores by way of estate duty which is given exclusively to them. Statewise distribution has not been given. Then the grand total comes to Rs. 23062 76 crores.

So, the complaint is not valid, I respectfully submit.

Shri Gotkhinde raised an issue—why there is no share of Sikkim in the case of fabrics? Under the agreement it has been decided that on these commodities—sugar, tobacco, and textiles i.e fabrics, sales tax will not be levied and the particular criteria is whatever is collected that will be distributed among the States. But in Sikkim there is a Sales Tax on fabrics. Sikkim is not getting any share so far as duty on fabrics is concerned.

PROF SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): What is the total loss on account of prohibition in all the States?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: If my memory does not fail me, it is approximately Rs. 500 crores—the revenue from the excise that way.

About Orissa share of devolution less than even that of Panjab although population of Orissa is 5% of the total, I have already replied this point.

Shri Kosalram made a point with regard to the abolition of excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco and, therefore, Andhra Pradesh is suffering a loss. It is not that. Whatever excise duty is collected in a State, it goes to the State. It

comes to the divisible pool and because the excise duty on the unmanufactured tobacco has been abolished, but more or less it has been rather transferred on the manufactured tobacco, a little more also there is no revenue loss. If I correctly remember it is Rs. 121 crores approximately. It has has been transferred at the manufacturing stage. So, there is no question of any loss so far as Excise Duty is concerned. Even if it is done, so far as particular State is concerned, that is not going to suffer loss, because the whole duty collected comes to the divisible pool and the Finance Commission then allocates out of this. There is no question why this has been done in Andhra Pradesh. So, Andhra Pradesh is going to be a sufferer that way. The Finance Commission recommended that there should be some separate cell to deal with the points that may arise and to make available the data. Some people represented that there should be a permanent Finance Commission. The Finance Commission did not make any recommendation on that score, but it recommended that there should be some well-organised cell in the Finance Ministry or Planning Commission so as to collect data, information and carry on the secretarial work all throughout the years, so that whenever a Finance Commission is set up, the whole data is readily made available to the Finance Commission. The Government has taken the decision that such a cell will be set up in the Finance Ministry, which may collect all the relevant data from various State Governments and keep themselves uptodate so far as that aspect is concerned, so as to make it readily available whenever a Finance Commission is set up.

I think I have by and large covered all the points and I hope that when hon. members go to their respective States, they will try to impress upon the State Governments to mobilise more additional resources regarding which the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has addressed letters to various State Governments stating that there is need for additional mobilisation of resources to the tune of Rs 4000 crores. We have to go a long way in the development of this country and the additional resources are very much needed. Otherwise, no plan can be successful and no development project can be taken up. We are always very helpful that way. Whatever problems they have got in the States, they have to be sorted out at the State levels, but we have got a definite pattern. For example, regarding the problem of drinking water, for the first time probably in 1977 we earmarked a sum of Rs 40 crores in our budget for solving the problem of supplying drinking water in rural areas. In 1978 we increaseed this amount to Rs 60 crores and in 1979 we have increased it to Rs. 80 crores. On this score, which is the basic requirement of every human being, the Central Government would not hesitate to give any sum whatsoever required for solving this problem. Unfortunately today after 30 years of expenditure on development in this country, 1,16,000 villages are short of drinking water supply. On this particular question, we have assured the State Governments. There are various other measures also. We always come to the rescue of the State Governments when there is a natural calamity even without waiting for certain bureaucratic processes. Otherwise, the Brahmanand Reddy Commission had recommended that without the report of the high level committee on how much assistance is needed, you should not give it. But the House is aware of the fact that even without waiting for that, the Central Government has always generously extended financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Haryana, West Bengal, etc. for cyclone relief and meeting other natural calamities. So we do not wait for technicalities. Our relations with the States are very cordial. There is no question of any confrontation and I beg of hon. members not to create a psychology that there is some sort of confrontation between the Centre and the States.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : When you give assistance to States for meeting natural calamities, it is out of the respective State plan allocations. Therefore, although that amount is welcome at that time, the respective state plans may get distortted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is true that this is by way of advance plan assistance. But an assurance was given by the previous Finance Minister that on this score, the States' developmental plans will not suffer. It is for the State Governments to see that they faithfully, sincerely and is a time-bound manner implement all the development projects. Otherwise, there is cost escalation. There is the responsibility of the State Governments. I am sure if the projects are completed within the specified time and stipulated period, the costs will not escalate.
We shall be able to complete much more projects within that amount.

17 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : When the central assistance is given at the time of certain calamity, that assistance is given against plan allocation and to that extent, the plan allocation of the State gets disturbed. If you give an assurance now that the disbursements under the plan allocations will be made by subsequent further additional moneys, that will solve the problem.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In this particular connection, an assurance was given by the former Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, that this will be an advance plan assistance. But on that account, the States developmental plans will not be made to suffer. I cannot improve, neither I am competent to improve on the already given assurance by the former Finance Minister. You will kindly appreciate that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : What about the present Finance Minister?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The question has not come up before the present Finance Minister. But if it comes, we will look into it. After all, it is a national calamity and not confining to a particular State or a particular district. But the Central Government bhandar is not annapurna. There are limitations to that. You know very well how much criticism we have to face when we put up the budget proposals or financial proposals or tax proposals and with great difficulty, with your cooperation, we are able to get through.

With all these words, I am very thankful to the hon. Members once again for whatever constructive suggestions they have made with regard to the Finance Commission, allocation, sharing, State problems and all that. We shall consider them wherever relevancy or validity is there in those suggestions.

I think the hon. Members once again and expect and request the House to unanimously adopt these three Bills and pass them today.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH : The Central Government charges 3 to 4 per cent interest on the loan which is given by the World Bank without interest. And they are retaining 25 per cent of the assistance that is sanctioned to the State Governments. I want an answer for that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So far as I remember if my memory does not fail under the World Bank Projects it is not that every State gets it directly. All projects to be assisted by the World Bank group, have to go through the Central Government and they have to be a part of the Plan. Out of the assistance that the Centre use to give for these projects, the whole money that we receive comes to the Central Pool and then it is given to the States. But you will appreciate that there are many areas in this country where there are no World Bank assisted projects. So, those States will suffer. So, the total money comes to the Central Pool and out of that, assistance is given to those States under the Plan. Previously, the percentage was 25 per cent only. During 1978-79, we have increased it to 75 per cent. They will get it out of the Central Pool by way of additional central assistance.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH : What about interest ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is all pooled. We are not making any profit out of it; you please be rest assured on that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : I am thankful to the Minister that he has replied to my one point. But he has not replied my other two points—the excise rebate can be passed on to the cane-growers and when the divisible share has been raised from 20 per cent to 40 per cent, how the share of Maharashtra has come down?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That way, the total tax revenue comes to the divisible pool. Instead of 20 per cent being allotted to the States, now it will be 40 per cent. But how much will be allotted to each State, there is a different criteria for that. Firstly, you kindly understand that from 20 to 40 per cent means the total tax revenue that will come to the divisible pool and from the divisible pool, how much will go to each State, there is a criteria laid down for that by the Finance Commission. For example, population, economic backwardness, per capita, etc. on that 25 per cent weightage is given. On this basis, sums are allotted to each State. It is not that you are giving an excise revenue of Rs. 200 crores, you will get Rs. 80 crores. That is actually a misnomer.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the rebate on excise duty be passed on to the cane growers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The question does not arise. The excise duty is in lieu of sales tax. How can we pass it on to the cane grower?

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : I am referring to the additional excise duty. Is the Government prepared to accept the suggestion, because the sugar industry is passing through a difficult time ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am prepared to accept every suggestion of this House provided you agree to make up the deficit of Rs. 2,000 crores.

MR CHAIRMAN : We will now take up item Nos. 13, 14 and 15. Though they were considered together, for voting purposes I will take them separately. First we will take up Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent to a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distribution of those sums among those States in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up Item No. 14 Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN : We will now take up item No. 15, Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill.

The question is :

"The Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Before I move the final motion for passing of the Bill, I want to put on record my deep appreciation of the excellent co-operation that I have received from all the members in this House. I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.10 Hrs.

MOTION RE. TWENTY THIRD AND TWENTY FOURTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR CHAIRMAN : We will now take up for consideration the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total time allotted for this business is 12 hours.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : Sir, I move:

"That this House do consider the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 and 1976-77, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st March, 1978 and 9th May, 1978 respectively."

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are only two names with me. Mr. Mandal, you are not speaking? You don't want to speak?

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : Why should he speak, Sir?

(Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : (Gandhinagar): Sir, he is asking the House to consider the two Reports for three years. Let him say a few words by way of introduction.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, nobody can be forced. Now, Mr. K. K. Murthy may speak.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to offer some of my observations on the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Reports belong to the ancient time! Therefore let him refresh our memory. Let him tell this House on what those Reports contained, some of their broad features, the main outlines, and then we can discuss.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, it is not the practice that the hon. Minister speaks while moving such a motion. He only answers the debate and it is not necessary and it was never been the practice in the House.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think Mr. Murthy wants any guidance.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am quite serious about it. I submit for your considration that the motion is :

"That this House do consider the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1974-75, and 1975-76 and 1976-77, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st March, 1978 and 9th May, 1978 respectively."

Therefore, Sir, the Reports cover a period of three years, from 1974 until 1977.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me say something on this I should not observe anything at this stage, but I feel a little sorry that since it was announced two days ago that this subject would be taken up, the hon. Members are expected to study the whole matter. They should not rely only on what the Minister speaks. *(Interruptions)*. The usual convention is not that. He will reply when all the debate is complete.

Now, I do not want to express any remarks, but I have not received any names as yet except two.

That shows the seriousness of the hon. Member regarding this debate.

Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1974-75, and 1975-76 and 1976-77, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st March, 1978 and 9th May, 1978 respectively."

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : I would like to offer some observations on the 23rd and 24th Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The 23rd Report relates to the year 1974-75 and the 24th Report to the years 1975-76 and 1976-77. So far, 22 Reports have been discussed on the floor of this House. The 23rd and 24th Reports were submitted to the Government more than a year ago but this House is very busy with very important business to be transacted, and the discussion of these Reports could not find

a place so ar. Besides, the latest report, *i.e.*, the 24th Report covers up to 1976-77 only, and we are now in 1979-80, and this clearly shows that the Reports for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 are not part of the present discussion. Therefore, we are discussing reports relating to matters almost three years old, and the suggestions and observations mainly deal with omissions and commissions three years old, and some of them are bound to lapse in course of time and I believe this is the best course of action for the Government to solve the present problems of the scheduled cates and scheduled tribes. This is the way the important problems of S.C. and S.T.s have been tackled. This is very unfortunate situation so far as the discussion on these Reports is concerned.

The constitutional responsibility of the Commission centres round the actual working of the safeguards provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.It is reasonable to pressume that Government are fully aware of the total condition of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in India today, after having discussed 22 voluminous Reports on the subject.

To start with, it is supremely significant that we have to deal with the problem of atrocities on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the land of their own birth today. Government is quite well aware of the facts of the number of atrocities, the nature of the atrocities, the places of atrocities and why they are increasing day by day. Day in and day out the atrocities are committed on Harijans on a large scale. Whether they were less under the previous Government or more under the present Government is not the point, but why they should be committed on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes alone from time to time? This is the crux of the problem. Besides, we have clearly seen that Government stood dumb founded and helpless on more than one occasion. Apart from this, even after having prior information about the possible commision of atrocities on Harijans, the concerned authorities behaved most partially, and this fact has been clearly accepted by the superior officers in the police department on more than one occasion.

One glaring feature in regard to the atrocities on Harijans is that the vested interests and the landed class are clearly interested not only in killing Harijans as many but in terrorising them by showing what the consequences would be if the Harijans started asserting themselves. If the Harijans remain as sub-human beings, there is no problem at all, but if they want to claim their minimum civil rights to live like human beings, atrocities are committed on them to show them what the consequences would be.

There are instances where from dawn to dusk villages inhabited by Harijans were burnt down and razed to the ground. There are instances where helpless Harijans women were subjected to all kinds of tortures, including raping them inhumanly. There are instances where innocent children were butchered and burnt alive. There are instances where the young, old, the sick, and even pregnant women were subjected to brutal raping. Most of these places I have personally visited, and discussed the matter with the actual victims of these brutal acts. My experience shows clearly that though the Government are very anxious to deal with these atrocities with an iron hand, those who are entrusted with this responsibility behave most partially and thereby even the protection to life was denied, let alone these people being given minimum justice. In this matter, the police force has to play a vital role and we have seen some of the cases where the police not only utterly neglected their duties but also helped the rich and the landed to terrorise the helpless Harijans. We have seen many instances and Bihar stands as a clear testimony to this fact. My clear and specific question is, what the Government have done so far in dealing with the police officers who have deliberately neglected their duties and responsibilities in this matter ? I am sure that very little has been done whenever there is a clear violation of their responsibilities. Unless there is a clear system of penalising the officials who are entrusted with this responsibilility and who do not fulfil it, I do not think that there will be any solution to this problem. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for the Government to evolve a system wherein such officers would be penalised severely.

Apart from this, there must be a clear provision to encourage and also give proper and adequate representation in the category of police Inspectors and sub-Inspectors to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, at least to the extent of 30%, as suggested by the Kalelkar Commission, so that genuine protection can be expected from the police side. We have seen a number of instances where, whatever may be the nature of the atrocities and wherever they have been committed, the cultprits generally go scot-free. The reason is very simple. In this society based on caste and communal prejudicies, it is impossible to expect minimum justice from high hands. Besides, in the legal system, we must provide an encouragement to a sizable number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to occupy a large number of posts in the judiciary. This is very much necessary.

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

The Government has very keenly introduced a Bill on Special Courts to deal with the offences committed before, during and after the Emergency. But there is a problem which is very grave and the situation is worsening and the moment is explosive and that is with regard to the atrocities on Harijans. Curiously enough, the Government is quite silent over this matter and they are found quite helpless. Therefore, I would like to draw the special attention to the Government to set up Special Courts to deal with the atrocities on Harijans in this country. Unless a kind of system is evolved in which such cases are dealt with quickly and the culprits are brought to book without delay, it will be very difficult to give justice and protection to these communities. This kind of evasiveness on the part of the government in dealing with this matter will definitely boomrang at the Government. In our federal system we have found the dual responsibility. whenever atrocities are committed against Harijans, the Central Government says that the law and order problem is a state subject and it remains a silent spectator in many cases. It is not going to help in solving this problem. Unless the dual responsibility is done away with and unless the Central Government takes care of this problem, it is very difficult to expect the natural justice and the Government would fail to control the menance of atrocities on Harijans.

Out of personal experience, Mr. Karpuri Thakur evolved a system wherein he wanted to give training to the S.Cs and S.Ts and weaker sections to use lethal weapons in order to protect themselves. He was desparate and helpless and finally he has come to the conclusion that in order to enable the S.C. and STs to protect the modesty of their women and also their lives, this approach became imperatively necessary. The Government should take this Karpuri Thakur's approach as an imperative means to solve the threatening problem of atrocities on SCs and STs in this country.

Coming to the economic side of the problem, while allocating money for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Government goes on the basis of the percentage they constitute among the total population.

We know, the Scheduled Caste population forms about 15 per cent of the population in general. But whenever we talk about the removal of poverty, we talk specifically about a class which is below the poverty line. Whenever we are making allocations, we must make allocations specifically for the Scheduled Castes. In a general population, the Scheduled Castes from about 15 per cent. But among the poverty classes, they form more than 60 percent. Therefore, whenever you are making allocations to remove the poverty, the Government should be very clear in making allocations to the extent the percentage is constituted by these Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This is a very important thing. Otherwise, there is no use of talking about the removal of poverty without making these classes free from poverty.

In the Plan also, there are a number of ways and means to bring them up economically free from want. There is a special component plan evolved for these classes. The clear intention of this is, that in the total outlay, they want to allocate sectorwie. What I mean to say is that these classes constitute their percentage in a different way, from sector to sector. For instance, among the small and marginal farmers, the Scheduled Castes form about 20 per cent whereas among the agricultural labours, they constitute about 60 per cent. If you come to the leather industry, they constitute more than 80 per cent. Therefore, when you are making special allocations sectorwise, the allocations also must be earmarked according to the percentages of these classes from sector to sector. Then only we can expect a general growth of these classes from the point of view of economic development.

Apart from this, there should be functional mobility and they should be encouraged to have a mobility in seeking their professions. They should not be confined in making allocations to the classes they are born and the professions to which they are habituated. Unless we bring about functional mobility in professions, we will be further segmenting the society into water-tight compartments. That does not solve the question of social cohesion and national integration. Therefore, the Government must, in making allocations, think in terms of functional mobility in professions among these classes. Otherwise, a class which is meant for scavanging always remains a scavanging class. The Government must also come forward with a legislation to abolish carrying of night-soil on the heads.

In the previous Plan, they made a special Central assistance to the Scheduled Tribes to the tune of about Rs. 190 crores. It has given a very big fillip in their developmental activity. But they have neglected the Scheduled Castes completely. Probably, the Government is thinking that the Scheduled Caste population is living

in a general atmosphere, in the mainstream of life. That may be correct. But so far as the development from the point of view of economic growth and removal of poverty is concerned, it is absolutely wrong to think that these classes have had an opportunity of getting the benefits of economic development.

For instance, we have constructed a number of irrigation projects during all our Plan periods. But the Scheduled Castes have no lands to irrigate. We have constructed a number of bridges and the roads. But they have nothing to transport over the bridges and the roads. We have built so many factories. But they have no money to invest. We have increased the number of railways.

But they have no opportunity to make use of the railways or railway wagons. The general growth of economy has in no way touched these classes, though they are living in the mainstream of life. They are labourers and their contribution to the capital formation is very significant. They always crave for a minimum wage or for a piece of land to construct a hut They never question how much amount of the existing wealth belongs to them. Therefore, then we are creating future wealth, we must be very clear in giving an opportunity for them to own some part of the wealth. So far as the special Central assistance is concerned, the Working Group has already suggested Rs. 500 crores to be earmarked for them and, I believe, this is the minimum possible amount the Government should earmark for the Scheduled Castes during the current plan.

Another important aspect in this regard is that whenever they are making allocations, I request the Government to allocate in terms of quantity, not percentagewise. Whatever allocations have already been made in terms of quantity must be retained even if there are any cuts in the final Plan. We are thinking in term of their economic growth, betterment and other improvements. In the light of this, it is essential and imperative, from the point of view of their economic growth, these allocations must be retained in the final plan.

Apart from this, we find that we give assistance to a number of States for giving assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through cooperatives etc. So, a beginning has been made, but the allocations must be made in a big way in order to encourage these classes because we know that the banks are quite reluctant to offer assistance to them. Therefore, in providing seed money, Government has to increase the percentage and allot money in a big way to bring them into the mainstream of economic life and to develop them economically without further delay.

Coming to the aspect of reservation in employment, we have seen that though a period of 30 years has passed, and there are provisions in the Constitution for safeguarding and protecting the interests of S.Cs and S.Ts and there is also a Commissioner for scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes to look into the working conditions and other safeguards meant for these classes. But still, there is a backlog in filling up reserved posts. We have seen that in thirty years, though the reservation is 15% for scheduled castes, they have so far implemented only 3.46% in the case of Class I employees. In the case of Class IV it is somewhat more, and in categories like sweepers etc. they have given 100% because there is no competition for these services. It clearly shows that the Government is not very keen in implementing what they have assured them in the form of safeguards.

We know that in Art. 335 in our Constitution it is clearly mentioned that 'with due regard to maintenance of efficiency' reservation has to be made. But this Art. 335 is being misused. They have never understood the spirit of this Art. 335. In the light of these words, they try to misuse them while implementing the reservations rules and that is why we find, today, a backlog of un-filled quota meant for these classes. Apart from this, unless in Art. 335 the word "with due regard to maintenance of efficiency" are replaced by the words "with due regard to minimum prescribed qualifications", we will not be able to give proper representation to these classes, for which purpose this Article is meant.

There are other things in our system like "suitability", "confidential reports", etc. These are not at all workable in a society which is based on caste system. Unless these practices are completely abolished, we will not be able to provide natural justice and we will not be able to give a proper fillip to the social advancement to these classes. Therefore, whenever there are safeguards provided, there should be a clear provision to see that they are properly implemented and if the safeguards are not properly implemented, there should be a provision in our system to penalise those who are not properly implementing them. Unless there is such a system for penalising offenders, we will not be able to achieve the desired objectives in our society. Therefore, this is a very important issue in regard to the safeguards provided for these classes but

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

the Government, even after having discussed 22 voluminous reports, have not done much in regard to their services. Still their percentage in services of all higher cadres remains the same.

Apart from the percentages, we have seen that in the private sector there is no such thing as reservation at all. There are four lakh private sector units, in which we can find a lot of employment potential. In the public sector employment opportunities are very limited and the Government is not doing anything in spite of repeated requests. In the private sector, a major part of the investment is from the nationalised banks and therefore Government has a right to insist upon a certain quota for these classes. Otherwise, creating a provision for reservation becomes an absolute mockery. In a sector where there are four lakh private units, we can find a lot of opportunity but, even today, we see that it is difficult to find a single regular employee from S.Cs. or S.Ts. in each of these four lakhs units in the private sector. Therefore, the reservation provision should be extended to the private sector also soon.

With these words I conclude.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के आयुक्त का प्रतिवेदन सदन में आता रहता है और उस पर हम बहस करते रहते है । लेकिन यह प्रतिवेदन, जब घटनाएं घट जाती है और हरिजन और आदिवासियो पर जहां कहीं जुल्म और अत्याचार हो जाते हैं उनका रिकार्ड भर होता है कि यहां यहां अत्याचार हुआ । उसका एक बहीखाता बनाया जाता है । इसमें हम पढ़ लेते हैं कि कहां कहां कैसे कैसे जुल्म हुए ।

हरिजन और आदिवासियो के बारे में मनु के समय से, शास्त्रों और कुरान में हम आ रहे है । उसी तरह से आज कल आयुक्त के प्रतिवेदन में लिखा होता है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी पर ये जुल्म और अत्याचार हुए हैं । सदन में हम उस पर विचार करते हैं । लेकिन हरिजन और आदिवासी पर जुल्म और अत्याचार हो नही, उन्हे समाज में समता का स्थान मिले, उस के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की तरफ आज तक कार्यवाही नही हुई है । इस के लिए जब तक साकार और सगुण दृष्टिकोण नही अपनाया जाएगा तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । अब तक सब कुछ निर्गुण ही होता रहा है । तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है—

सियाराम मय सब जग जानी
करहुं प्रनाम जोरि जुग पानी ।

इसी तरह से शंकराचार्य ने कहा है कि सब ही ब्रह्ममय है । सब निर्गुण है और सब में ब्रह्म है । सब जगह ईश्वर का निवास है । इसी निर्गुण का हमारे बिहार में रूप आता है कि जब किसी पासवान से जिसको दुसाध कहा जाता है अगर कोई छू जाए तो कहा जाता है कि हड्डी छू गयी है । अगर किसी तेली का सामना पड़ गया तो कहा जाता है कि उसके देखने से यात्रा खराब हो गयी ।

अगर इस तरह से काम समाज के अन्दर चलता रहा तो कभी भी समाज का उत्थान नही होने वाला है । समाज के अन्दर, देश में निगुण के बारे मे बहुत बाते कही गयी है लेकिन सगुण में कुछ भी नही हुआ । अगर इस देश के अन्दर किसी ने सगुण के बारे में कुछ कहा या उस पर चलने का प्रयास किया ना उसे कठिनाई मे पडा हमारे बिहार में श्री कर्पूरि ठाकुर को कठिनाई उठानी पडी । बिहार मे कर्पूरी ठाकुर को जाना पडा उस के पीछे एक यह भी कारण था । चीन में माओत्से तुंग ने सास्कृतिक क्रांति के लिये सरकारी सेना का प्रयोग न करके एक अलग से समर्पित नौजवानो की सेना का निर्माण किया था जो किसी सिद्धान्त या कार्यक्रम के प्रति भिड़ने वाली हो । वे सरकारी पलटन के बल पर कुछ नही कर सकते थे । इसी प्रकार से श्री कर्पूरीठाकुर ने भी समाज के सामने एक सगुण रूप रखा । सरकारी नौकरियों मे, पुलिस मे स्वर्ण लोगो का अधिकार होने से वह हरिजनो पर जुल्म और अत्याचार रोकने मे असमर्थ रही । इस लिए उन्होने कहा कि अगर हमें हरिजन और आदिवासियो पर अत्याचार और जुल्म रोकने है तो इन्हें सरकार की बन्दूक देनी होगी, इन्हे सरकार की तरफ से हथियार देने होगे । पुलिस के भरोसे उनकी रक्षा नही हो सकती है । वे इन बन्दूको और हथियारो के बल पर अपनी रक्षा स्वयं करेंगे । यह सगुण रूप है । अगर उन के पास भी वैसे ही साधन हों जैसे कि स्वर्ण लोगों के पास हैं तो उन पर अत्याचार और जुल्म नहीं होंगे ।

श्री कर्पूरि ठाकुर जी ने यही एलान किया और कहा कि हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की पलटन और पुलिस बनायेंगे जिस में केवल हरिजन और आदिवासी ही रहेंगे और '— जो जो सेन्सिटिव एरियाज हैं जहां पर कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार होते हैं वहां वह उनकी रक्षा करेगी । लेकिन समाज के अन्दर जो करोड़ों वर्ष से वर्ण व्यवस्था चली आ रही और समाज उस से ग्रसित है, भारतीय समाज का जो बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग है, जो सिद्धांत और विचार में बड़ी बड़ी बातें करता है लेकिन उस का सगुण कदम उठाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता ।

मैं सभापति जी यहां तक कहूंगा कि हरिजनों का सवाल आया, बेलछी वाला काण्ड आया तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी रोती हुई हाथी पर चढ़कर वहां चली गयीं लेकिन जब कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने यह कहा कि स्वर्ण लोग हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर जुल्म बंद

करे नही तो सरकार के हथियार हम उन को दे देंगे और हथियारो से लैस करेंगे तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा कि हरिजनो को हथियार देना बे-बुनियादी है, फिजूल है । हरिजनो के लिये रोने का काम तो किया जाता है लेकिन जब क्रान्ति का कोई कदम उठता है, तो समाज से जो निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग है, उनका जो छद्म रूप है वह सामने आ जाता है । क्रांति का जिन्होने छद्म रूप धारण किया होता है जब मौका आता है तो उनका असली रूप प्रकट हो जाता है जैसे श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी का प्रकट हो गया है। हथियार इन लोगो को देने के सवाल पर । उनका खुला ब्यान इस सम्बन्ध में आ गया है ।

जो इन पर जुल्म और अत्याचार होते है उसके कई कारण है सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, प्रशासनिक बहुत से कारण है । एक वर्ण व्यवस्था भी इसका कारण है । भारत मे लोगो मे यह भावना पैदा की गयी है, उनके दिमाग मे यह भर दिया गया है कि और बचपन से ही भर दिया जाता है चार वर्ण है, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र । यह भर दिया जाता है बचपन से ही और तब से जब से हिन्दू धर्म के अन्दर उन को दीक्षित किया जाता है कि ब्राह्मण तो मुख से पैदा हुआ है, क्षत्रिय बाजू मे पैदा हुआ है, वैश्य उदर से, और शूद्र पैर से पैदा हुआ है और शूद्र का काम केवल सेवा करना है, सेवक बन कर रहना है और इसीलिए वह पैदा हुआ है। यह जो ब्राह्मणवादी व्यवस्था बचपन मे ही दिमाग मे संस्कार बना कर बिठा दी जाती है इसको आपको बदलना होगा और शुरू से ही शिक्षा मे परिवर्तन करना होगा कि बचपन में ही बच्चो के लिये इस प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करके उन को देने होगे जिस से मनुष्य मे समता की भावना पैदा हो, समता का भाव जगे । बचपन मे ही आपको उन को इस तरह मे शिक्षित करना पडेगा और पाठ्यक्रमों में परिवर्तन करना पडेगा । आज बचपन से ही उन के दिमाग मे घृणा की भावना पैदा की जाती है, कट्टरपन्थी हिन्दूवाद के रहते हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानो, हरिजनो और सवर्णो मे भेद भाव की बातो को ठूस दिया जाता है । यह पढ़ाया जाता है । कि मुसलमान लुटेरे थे । हिन्दू इस देश के मूलवासी है । लेकिन इस चीज को भुला दिया जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहिमा, रहीम, रसखान, शेर शाह, बहादुरशाह मुसलमानो के भी उतने ही थे जितने हिन्दुओ के थे । इस वास्ते बचपन से ही बच्चो के संस्कारो को आपको बदलना पडेगा । जातीय द्वेष की भावना बचपन से ही निकालनी पडेगी । जब बचपन से ही उन के दिमाग मे खराब कर दिए जाते है तो उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं और हो रहे हैं। वर्ण-व्यवस्था और जाति व्यवस्था को अगर आप तोड़ना चाहते है तो केवल भाषणबाजी से आप इसको तोड़ नहीं सकते है। डाक्टर लोहिया हमेशा कहते रहे हैं, गांधी ने हमेशा कहा है, गौतम बुद्ध ने भी यह कहा है कि जाति व्यवस्था को तोडना चाहते हो तो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहन दो । अन्तर्जातीय विवाहो के बारे में वर्तमान सरकार कानून बनाए और इस को सरकारी नौकरी के लिए अनिवार्य कर दे । बेटी के मामले में जातीयता चलती है । जहा तक रोटी का मामला है जातीयता टूट रही है । राजनीति के बारे म जातीयता मिट चुकी है । किसी भी जाति के लोग होटल, गाड़ी बस आदि में एक जगह बैठ कर खापी लेते है लेकिन जब बेटी की शादी करने जाते है तो अपनी बिरादरी में ही जाएगे । यादव अगर जनता पार्टी का है तो अपनी जाति के लोगो मे ही अपनी बेटी की शादी करे फिर वह चाहे किसी भी पार्टी में हो, जनता पार्टी का यादव अपनी पार्टी मे ही किसी दूसरी जाति वाले के साथ बेटी की शादी नही करेगा। कांग्रेसी और सी०पी ०एम० मे जा कर अपनी ही बिरादरी मे अपनी बेटी की शादी करेगा । जब तक बेटी के मामले मे जातीयता नही टूटेगी राजनीति के मामले मे जातीयता तोडना निरर्थक हो जाएगा । और बेटी के मामले मे तब मिटेगी जब कि कानून बना दिया जाएगा कि सरकारी-नौकरी के लिए अन्तर्जातीय विवाह अनिवार्य हो। जब तक ऐसा नही होता है तब तक आगे काम नही चल सकेगा ।

प्रशासन मे हरिजनो और आदिवासियो की आज भी कितनी हिस्सेदारी है इसका आप देखें। जब तक रिजर्वेशन की बात होती रहती है । कहा उन का अपना कोटा मिला है । क्लास 1 की बात तो दूर रही क्लास 3 और 4 की नौकरियो मे जितना उन का कोटा है वह उनको आज तक नही मिला है । एक मनु महाराज थे जिन्होने कहा था कि शूद्र सेवा करने के लिए पैदा हुआ है । उन्होने कहा था कि सेवक का काम करने के लिए ये पैदा हुए हैं। आजाद भारत मे भी हम को तीसरी में नही बल्कि चौथी श्रेणी मे ही रखा गया है । तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी मे भी पूरा अधिकार हम को नही मिला है, उस मे भी नीचे धकेलने का ही काम हुआ है । आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस, कलैक्टर और कमिशनरी वाली जो नौकरिया है उच्च पद वाली जो नौकरियां है उन पर जब हरिजनो और आदिवासियो के बेटे बैठते है तो उनकी छाती चौडी हो जाती है और उस के अत्याचार और जुल्म जो उन पर होते है वे रुकते है । ऊची कुर्सी पर इनके बेटो को बिठाने के लिये राजनीति मे, नौकरी में, व्यापार में, पलटन में, जब तक स्थान आरक्षित नहीं होगे, उनको पूरा कोटा नही दिया जाएगा तब तक वे आगे नही बढ सकते है, तब तक उन पर जो जुल्म होते है वे बन्द नहीं हो सकते है ।

ये जुल्म क्यो हो रहे है इसका कारण यह है कि उन के अन्दर जागृति पैदा हुई है, राजनीतिक चेतना पैदा हुई है । अब हरिजन और आदिवासी में राजनीतिक चेतना जगी है, अधिकार के लिये आगे निकला है, यह भी बराबरी

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

और समानता का हक चाहता है तो संघर्ष होना स्वाभाविक है। हजारों सालों से कट्टर-पन्थी हिन्दूवाद से ग्रसित सम्पन्न ऊंची जाति के लोग आज उनको बराबरी का स्थान नहीं देना चाहते। इसीलिए संघर्ष दिखाई देता है। आज हरिजन और आदिवासी का पढ़ा लिखा बेटा, चाहे वह मिशनरी स्कूल का पढ़ा हो, या साधारण स्कूल का, जो भी शिक्षित है वह समानता का दर्जा चाहता है। और जब वह दर्जा उस को नहीं मिलता है तो संघर्ष करता है जिसकी वजह से जुल्म और अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं। सरकार इस अत्याचार और जुल्म को रोकने के लिये कठोर कदम उठाये। अभी जो जाति की खड़ी रेखा है यानी जो जितनी ऊंची जाति का है वह उस रेखा पर उतना ही ऊंचे है और सम्पन्न हैं और उस जाति की खड़ी रेखा के शिखर पर बैठा है और जो हरिजन और आदिवासी है वह उतना ही उस रेखा के नीचे है, पीड़ित और दुखी है, इस खड़ी जाति रेखा को आपको पड़ी रेखा करना पड़ेगा तब जाकर जुल्म समाप्त होंगे, अन्यथा चाहे जितनी सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट आयें उन से कोई काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मुझे आशा है है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस काम को अवश्य करेगी। हमारे माननीय धनिक लाल मण्डल, जो गृह मंत्रालय में आधे मंत्री हैं और डा० लोहिया के नेतृत्व में रह कर अखिल भारतीय सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के मंत्री की हैसियत से नारा लगाते थे "संसोपा ने बांधा गांठ, पिछड़ा पाये 100 में साठ," जिसकी वजह से वह आज यहीं पर आये हैं, मैं आशा करता हूं कि हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिये जो उनका नारा था कि सरकारी नौकरी, व्यापार और पलटन में कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत उन के लिये स्थान जरूर सुरक्षित किया जाये, इस काम को वह अवश्य पूरा करेंगे तब जाकर काम ठीक बनेगा।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I would like to express my deep appreciation of the observation which was made from the Chair, viz., inspite of the fact that sufficient notice was given—even for what I may call a pre-historic report—the attendance in this House, the enthusiasm of the Members—leave alone the Opposition even among the ruling party—and the total attitude is one of absolute, callous and indifferent to a problem which we all like to proclaim as a burning issue. If a total liquefaction or solidification of the speeches of the Members of Parliament on the Subject of Harijans were made—this air was made liquid and then made into solid—it would have come to tons and tons of sympathy for the Harijans. But the fact remains that the more we talk about the Harijans the more we find the atrocities being committed on them. I think many of the poor people in the rural areas and villages must have been praying in their own humble manner that for God sake do not talk for us more so that we may live in peace without the aggressions by the higher caste.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other day I was going through some of the proceedings in Parliament during the past three to four years and I found that a very interesting psychological change has happened. Whatever may be the other criticism about the government before 1977, the main point and crux of the criticism by Members of Parliament either from the Opposition or the ruling party about the problems of Harijans was that there was no improvement in their lot. They stand where they are. There is *status quo* and there is no marching forward, Sir, it is during the last two years, that is, after 1977 and if you look at the proceedings—I am only requesting for an impartial study—you will find there is this sudden occurrence of the atrocities on the Harijans. Before 1977, whether you call it successful or unsuccessful, some sincere efforts were made to hand over economic power to Harijans, especially to make them land-owners or owners of land, to make their economic position higher and higher. So, it is widely known. Let us forget the politics. The higher communities during the emergency—whatever be the faults of the emergency—were feeling a grouse against the Harijans, because, there was a feeling that the backward communities somehow or other, psychologically or effectively or administratively, were given lot of preferences and more and more lands were given to them. Now, Sir, after 1977 what has happened is this. I am not blaming Mandal ji. I am not blaming even the hon. Prime Minister. I am not blaming any one of the ruling party members, Cabinet Ministers or others in power. I am blaming the psychological atmosphere that has come about. Somehow it came about and I do not want to say how it came. The upper class, people, those who were handling power before, some few years back, got the feeling: 'Now it is our Government'. So, that was the psychological change. After the 1977 elections, somehow a feeling has gone round that it is no more the period of the Harijans, it is no more the period of the backward communities, we have come back to power. Sir, it is this psychological feeling which came about which I may call a backlash. This is causing us concern. I am not blaming Mandal ji; I am not blaming the Home Minister. I am not blaming any member of the ruling party. It is just a psychological change. In the rural areas, in the villages, the upper-caste people, the dominant community, the economic warlords, had a feeling that the era of the Harijans and the

backward classes has gone; now it is our Government. That is how these atrocities have come about. It is this psychological atmosphere which I may request my very very good friend Mandal ji to tackle. We have to create a feeling that after all this is not a Government of the higher castes; this is a continuing government which is continuing the work of giving back economic power and social justice to the lower caste people.

I would request the hon Home Minister to have a very efficient administrative set up for this. Finance has the Enforcement Directorate in the Department of Finance. You have got what is called the Enforcement Directorate to see that the economic measures or the financial measures are strictly enforced. There is the enforcement Directorate to collect money or to safeguard government's money. There is the Department of Revenue Intelligence to report whatever is happening about economic offences. Money is more superior than human beings ! So, what I am submitting is this Just like the Enforcement Directorate in the Finance Ministry, to collect money and to safeguard money, just like the Revenue Intelligence, to collect information about what is happening on the economic front, so also, let there be an Enforcement Directorate or Intelligence Directorate, to act as watch-dog about what is happening among the Harijans. We have got the Coast Guard organisation. We think that our Coasts are to be specially protected. Why cannot we have a Guard for safeguarding the interests of the Harijans ? This is my demand. Let there be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Guard, so that their interests are protected. Let there be an Enforcement Directorate and let there be an Intelligence Service. Let there be a comprehensive and concerted effort made to see that the harijans—if not uplifted—are not disturbed from the present position where they are. At least let them make a living. What is happening is, the more we talk about harijans, the more we see atrocities on the harijans in the villages. That is why I am suggesting this. Let there be a special police force to look after the interests of the Scheduled Caste people. There must be a special Enforcement Directorate to see that the Scheduled Castes are protected. There are various laws and regulations, well-intentioned laws and regulations, enacted by the Government. But, is there any such Enforcement Directorate here ? Is there any such intelligence Wing to it to see what is happening to the Harijans ?

That is why I am now drawing three parallels. Just like the Coast Guards Organisation, here also, let there be a special wing to look after their interests in the villages. Don't entrust it to the ordinary police people. I am not blaming anybody. But it so happens that the Police people come from the upper strata of society or upper community. Naturally their bias will be there. I say this: From now on, in the recruitment to the Police Force, you reserve at least 50% for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That will bring about a drastic change in the present situation. I am not talking about the IAS and IFS. I am not asking this for the administrative posts—for IAS, IFS and so on. I am asking this only for the Indian Police Service. Let the higher caste people of those higher intelligentsia take to IFS and IAS. But in the Indian Police Force, let there be a 50% reservation for the scheduled caste people from the top down the line, even upto the level of the constables. That would make a change. Otherwise I am making a humble suggestion, that is, just like the coast-guards who defend our coasts, we should also defend our humble people. That is why I suggest that three wings should start functioning. Now, we have got reservation for SC and ST. I remember Mr. John F. Kennedy launched a programme called "operation head start". Even in the United States, there are Harijans and there Harijans are Negroes and there the slogan of Martin Luther King was "we shall overcome". Unfortunately, Dr. Ambedkar is no more with us. Dr. Jagjivan Ram is not sufficiently interested.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I do not know. If the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe leaders are given the position for a long time, then they also become the part of the establishments. So, what I am suggesting is: let there be a concerted effort to see that the SC and ST are able to avail of the opportunities given to them. In the United States, the Negroes had also had a lot of facilities offered to them. But Mr. Kennedy found that all the so-called facilities offered were not availed of by them. Take my own State, that is, Kerala, which is far ahead in the matter of giving facilities to the SC and STs. Even in the enlightened State of Kerala, the fate of SC and ST. is not something which, I may say, is ideal. There, the children are offered educational facilities. But there social and economic set up is such that they drop out from 7th or 8th standard. How can they avail of all the stipends and other facilities that are offered to them when they do not go beyond 7th Standard or 8th Standard. I am requesting you to have a sample survey of whether the facilities including the stipend facility are availed of by these people. Because of the economic condition, they drop out at the stage of 7th

[Shri A. C. George]

standard or 8th Standard. Then what is the use of giving such facilities. I am only drawing the parallel of John F. Kennedy's programme of "operation headstart". He knew the Negroes were much backward and their starting point is one kilo metre behind if you think that this life is a race. The Negroes have to start one kilometre behind and they have to run in the race with the Americans whose starting point is one kilometre ahead of the Negroes from the starting point. Indian Harijans, especially in North India, are more than a hundred kilometres behind the normal starting point. That is why I am asking you give them a special boost. You may say "I give them stipend of Rs. 100/- for college course, Rs. 150/- per month for Engineering course and Rs. 200/- per month for Medicine" But who is going to avail of these facilites. The poor boy is dropping out of school because he cannot survive because of the economic conditions. If eight annas are paid to work in the field, his immediate temptation is to drop out of school and work for Re. 0·5 or Re. 1·00 and go to the films with that money: All this remains a hypothetical and academic set up. I do not blame any political parties. But we are now in the same place where we were in this respect. That is why I suggest that there must be a concerted effort to see that Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are emboldened to see to it that they really avail themselves of all the facilities offered to them. There must be a definite Department as a watch dog for this purpose. I am sure Mandalji will take note of my points: Sir, the basic principle behind all the help that is offered has not helped them to raise themselves to the required status. But, Sir, the anomalous situation is there in this country that has been prevailing for the past 30 years. If a scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is converted into another religion, that moment all these disabilities disappear. From then on he does not have any social disability.

18 hrs.

All the reservations, stipends and facilities offered to the students are stopped forthwith. I can understand that, but there is another aspect also. If you go back to the old religion, you get all the old disabilities. This is very much prevalent in this country. I think, this Government is applying the biggest force of inducement for conversion. If somebody converts himself from scheduled casts to some other religion out of conviction—I agree there may be some misuse—but if it is out of conviction, why should he lose the facilities which he can avail of from his social background or from his economic background. If somebody is converted to Islam or Christianity, he will not have the facilities, but he converts back to the Hinduism he is supposed to have got back all his disabilities. This has got to be stopped. Particularly, in northern India this problem is viewed from the religious point of view. Let us view this as a social problem and let us be sensible. This anamoly and contradiction has to be stopped.

I would now like to speak about a particular community in my State, called Kudumbis. For the past eight or nine years, I have been trying my level best to have them included in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the State of Kerala, they are one of the most backward people; their population is more than six lakhs. On account of some funny rules and funny calculations, they are kept out of the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I request that when the situation is reviewed, Mandalji will be realistic enough to look into their case and have them included in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : You can send it to the Committee concerned.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I have already done that and I would be writing to Mandalji also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Sir, I took the liberty of speaking on this, because when I looked around, even the scheduled caste Members whichever be the side, their number is less than 2% here now. We are discussing what happened in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. What happened after 1977 has yet to come. We will be discussing the acts of omission and commission after 1977 later, but we know that the acts of ommission and commission after 1977 are colossal and it will be staggering. I would like to impress on this House that when we discuss the problems relating to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and want to tackle this problem, let there be a sense of urgency let there be a sense of sincerity and let there be a sense of purpose behind it. Let us try to view the whole thing as one which is a national problem. If you are thinking of protecting the money of the people and of the Government, let us think of protecting the people of this country also.

SHRI JADUNATH KISKU (Jhargram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to speak in Bengali.

**Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret to say that even after 32 years of independence, there has not been any change in the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Over 70% of the people of our country live below the poverty line. Majority of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the economic, social, educational, political, practically in every field they are backward, neglected, oppressed and exploited. Needless to say, our present bourgeois structure of society is mainly responsible for this sorry state of affairs. These scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are the most exploited in the present social system. If we are to bring about any improvement in their lot then the present bourgeois system of society shall have to be completely demolished and replaced by a socialistic pattern of society. All the instruments of exploitation should be nationalised forthwith. Present land system should be completely over-hauled and drastic land reforms should be effected. The benami land holdings in excess of the prescribed ceiling should be recovered from the zamindars and jotedars and distributed amongst these people free of any cost. All the private and fallow land in the hands of the Government should be distributed among the landless agricultural labour and the adivasis and harijans free of cost. These are the people who mostly inhabit the hilly and forest areas and earn their livelihood from the forest products. They are being deprived from the forest wealth as a result of various forest laws introduced recently. They used to earn their livelihood from the wood, honey, leaves, fruit, etc. collected from the forests.

The Government should look into this and ensure that they can go about collecting these things from the forests without any handicap or hindrance. Under the present system these forest products are purchased from these people by the traders and middlemen at a negligible price and they earn huge profits by selling them in the markets. As a result of this, these poor people are being deprived and exploited. The Government should establish large size multi-purpose cooperative societies in these areas so that their exploitation by the clever traders and middle men may be stopped and the poor people may get a just and proper price for thir forest wealth. This will enable them to live a happy and contended life. In the forest areas the adivasis have converted large areas of fallow land into cultivable land with their own efforts. The Government should hand over the ownership of such land to these people. Many Harijan adivasis cultivate the land of jotedars in the capacity of share croppers. At present many of them are being uprooted from such leasehold land (barga). The Government should take special steps to ensure that they are not uprooted from such lands.

In the forest areas rearing of animals is the chief means of livelihood of the harijan adivasis. The forest department is preventing the cows, buffalos, goats, sheep etc. from entering the forests. As a result of this these people are facing great hardships, Except the forets where else can they find ground for grazing their animals? Therefore, the forst laws shall have to be relaxed to look after the interests of the harijan adivasis. To save these oppressed and exploited people, the Government must notionalise all the mills and the factories, all the banks and all the schools and colleges. Only then they will find opportunities of employment in the factories, they will be able to get loans at low rates of interest and they will get extensive opportunities of education in the educational institutions. From the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is seen that as compared to our total population the adivasis and harijans have made no progress at all in 32 years of independence. Even now the problem of drinking water in the rural areas has not been solved. Proper and adequate roads have not yet been provided for travelling from one village to another. Primary schools have not yet been set up in every village. Opportunities of education in the schools and colleges is very much limited for these people. Facility of medical treatment in hospitals are practically absent. Even now the adivasis harijans live in dirty and shabby huts and on the footpaths. In the field of employment/services the reservations that has been provided for is seldom implemented. This can very well be noticed from the number of unemployed people in the country. In every Ministry and department either of the State Government or the Central Government or the public sector undertakings rosters are not being properly maintained in respect of recruitment,

** The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Jadunath Kisku]

promotions etc. This has been stated in the Commissioner's report itself. Although some adivasis, harijans have been recruited in class III and class IV posts their number in class I and II posts are absolutely negligible. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his report has stated that the reservation quota is not being implemented according to law in the following establishments at Delhi:—

1. Planning Commission, New Delhi.
2. Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi.
3. Department of Industrial Development, New Delhi.
4. Department of Health.
5. Directorate General of Employment & Training.
6. National Institute of Family Planning. Ministry of Health & Family Planning.
7. Delhi Milk Scheme, Ministry of Agriculture.
8. Joint Cipher Bureau, Ministry of Defence.
9. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.,
10. Khadi Gram Udyog Bhavan.
11. Engineers India Ltd.
12. Education Department, Delhi Administration.
13. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.
14. Delhi Transport Corporation.

Sir, the Adult Education Programme has not yet been introduced in the adivasis and harijans areas. It appears that the adult education programme is heading for failure. I will draw the attention of the Government to this request that this programme may soon be introduced in the adivasi areas. Removal of untouchability Act has not yet been fully implemented. At many places in the country it is seen that atrocities, murders, rape etc. of the harijan and adivasis are taking place every now and then. Those who are responsible for committing such atrocities are often let free even after they are apprehended. The Government should put down such incidents with iron hand.

श्री ज्वाला प्रसाद कुरील (घाटमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही है, उस पर मुझे कुछ अर्ज करना है ।

"1974 की रिपोर्ट जब सदन में पेश हुई थी, तब मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि मालूम होता है कि जितनी ज्यादतियां हुई थी, वे कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में हैं और जो 1974 की रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है वह इतनी देर से इसलिए पेश हुई है क्योंकि जो ज्यादतियां इन्दिरा जी के शासन में हुई थी, वे जाहिर न हो पाएं। बेलची का जब किस्सा हुआ, तो इंदिरा जी वहां पर भागी भागी गई, पैदल गई या हाथी से गई या किसी और सवारी से गई । यह मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन महरमा के गांव में जब बिहार में 14 सन्थालों को गोली से मार दिया गया, तब वे वहां क्यों नहीं गई ? इसी तरह से गुजरात में एक छोटा सा गांव है, जिस में ब्राह्मणों की संख्या ज्यादा है, वह उन की बस्ती है । वहां पर हरिजनों को कुएं में पानी नहीं पीने दिया गया । उस के पास से एक गन्दी नाली निकाल दी गई और उस में पानी बहा दिया गया । यह कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में है । वहां पर ब्राह्मणों ने हरिजनों को यह गन्दा पानी पीने के लिए मजबूर किया क्योंकि वहां पर दूसरा पीने का पानी नहीं मिल सकता था। जबर्दस्ती 12 हरिजनों को उस का पानी पिलाया गया । और 12 स्वर्गधाम पहुंच गये अर्थात् 12 हरिजनों की मुक्ति हो गयी । उस समय इंदिरा जी थी और उन के गृह मंत्री भी थे लेकिन किसी ने भी चर्चा नहीं की । एक जगह पर चार औरतें प्यासी होने पर पानी मांगने गयीं । इस पर ही बड़े लोगों ने कहा कि तुम अछूत होकर हमारी तरफ मुंह कर के बात करती हो, और उनके चूतड़ों में गर्म शलाकें कर के दाग दी।

बेलची की बात बहुत की जाती है लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वहां क्या ऐसी बात हो गयी । वहां पर हरिजनों के साथ ज्यादती कहना एक सचाई पर पर्दा डालना है, झूठ को सच बताना है । क्योंकि वहां पर जो आदमी मारे गये, वे गोलियों से मारे गये । उन में हरिजन और बैकवर्ड भी शामिल थे जो गोलियों से मारे गये । जिन्होंने मारा, जो बाद में मुलजिम बने उन में भी हरिजन और बैकवर्ड लोग शामिल थे । यह सब काण्ड हुआ । लेकिन उस के बारे में कैसी आफत मचाई गयी। जो यहां से रिपोर्ट लेने गये उन्होंने भी झूठ-मूठ की रिपोर्ट बना कर यहां दे दी ।

इस सब के पीछे अगर कोई सवाल है तो वह यह है कि जब तक हरिजनों का आर्थिक आधार मजबूत नहीं होगा तब तक सब कुछ ठीक नहीं हो सकता है । इस सम्बन्ध में यही एक बात आती है कि वैधानिक संरक्षण जो

उन को प्राप्त है जब तक उसे पूरा न किया जायेगा तब तक उनका आर्थिक आधार मजबूत नही होगा । उनका जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है उस को पूरा किया जाए । वह आज क पूरा नही हुआ है और न पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है । जब तक यह पूरा नहीं होता तब तक कहा जाता रहेगा कि बड़ी भारी ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं । मैं प्रथम श्रेणी या द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदो की बात नही करता, लेकिन जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पद हैं जिन में कि मेहतर आदि वर्ग के लोग शामिल हैं उस श्रेणी मे भी 12 प्रतिशत से अधिक उनका कोटा पूरा नही हो पाया है ।

मैने कानपुर शहर मे देखा है । जहा कि सफाई नायब बनाये जाते हैं । उन पदो को किसी मेहतर या जमादार से नही भरा जाता । उन पदो पर भी पंडित और ठाकुर लोग रखे जाते है । मै एक नाले के भीतर गाव की बात जानता हू जहा सफाई के लिये भी एक पण्डित जी ने अपना नाम लिखा दिया । वहा पर जब कभी जरूरत पड़ती तो पण्डित जी किसी मेहतर को बुलाकर सफाई करा देते और उसे दो रुपये दे देते । यह बात जिलाधीश तक गयी । इस प्रकार से दुनिया भर के बहाने बना कर हरिजनो के जो अधिकार हैं वे भी उन को नही मिल पाते है ।

मै दावे के साथ कह सकता हू कि अस्पृश्यता घटी है, छुआछूत घटी है । लेकिन उस का स्थान घृणा और द्वेष ने ले लिया है । छात्रावास में जहा पढ़े लिखे लड़के होते हैं, अगर कोई सावला लड़का देख लिया तो कहते हैं कि यह जगजीवनराम है या यह अम्बेदकर का बाप है । ऐसी बाते साम्प्रदायिक और रुढिवादी घरो के बच्चों से सुनने को मिलती है और इनका असर हरिजन बच्चो पर पड़ता है और सरकार पर भी असर पड़ता है ।

मुझे 40 साल कांग्रेस म बिताने का अवसर मिला है । जब भूमिहीनो को जमीने देने की बात आयी तो मैंने अपने जिले के कांग्रेस वालो से कहा, कांग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी मे भी कहा कि ए कांग्रेसियो घर छोड़ कर, बाहर निकलो । श्रीमन् एक भी कांग्रेसी घर से बाहर नही निकला । दावा बहुत किया जाता है लेकिन हुआ कुछ नही । जब बहुगुणा जी मुख्य मत्री थे तो उन्होने बहुत प्रयास किया था लेकिन उनका प्रयास भी सफल नहीं हो सका । कैसे सफल होता जब कि मन ही नहीं मिलते थे । जब मन में बात आवे तब योजना सफल होवे । वह भूमि आवंटन की बात सब तमाशा बन कर रह गयी । कुछ उससे फायदा हुआ लेकिन बाद मे बडे लोगों ने सोचा कि खलिहान की जमीन, सार्वजनिक हित की जमीन भी ली जा रही है । फिर उन्होंने एक ऐसा कानून बनवाया कि जो सार्वजनिक हित की जमीन दी गयी है उसे वापस लिया जाना चाहिए । इस कानून के नाम पर जो अच्छी अच्छी जमीनें उन बिचारो को मिली थीं, वे वापिस लेनी शुरु हो गयी । इस तरह से सार्वजनिक उपयोग के नाम पर आवंटित की गयी बहुत कुछ जमीनें वापिस हो गयी हैं । उस कानून को कांग्रेसी बना कर चले गये लेकिन उसका फल अब हमारी सरकार को भुगतना पड़ रहा है । हिन्दुओ में जो अस्पृश्य लोग है वे मेहतर है, ढोर उठाने वाले है, सफाई का काम करने वाले है, जितने घृणा के काम है उनको जो करने वाले है वे हिन्दुओ मे अस्पृश्य हैं । धर्म परिवर्तन के नाम पर जो एक बिल पेश हुआ है उसको आप देखे । हिन्दू धर्म कब बच सकता है ? अगर हम यह कहते है कि धर्म परिवर्तन न किया जाए तो हम को ऐसी बात भी करनी चाहिये जिससे धर्म परिवर्तन का मोका ही न आए । धर्म परिवर्तन लोग जो कर रहे है ? कौन है जो कर रहे है ? क्या धर्म परिवर्तन करके वे सुखी होगे ? जो भूखे है, जो नगे है वही कर रहे हैं । पांडिचेरी में मैं अभी हाल मे गया था । वहा मैंने आदिवासियो को देखा है । मूज की रस्सी कमर पर बाध कर और आगे पीछे पुराना कपडा लटका कर वे अपने तन को ढकते हैं । इतनी घोर गरीबी उन में व्याप्त है । जो सुधारवादी है ले जा कर उनकी स्थिति को देखें तो सही । फिर कहते हैं कि धर्म परिवतन को रोका जाए । मिशनरी ईसाई के पल्ले वे पड़ेंगे तो वे उन्हे खिलाएंगे, पिलाएंगे, अच्छा कपड़ा पहनाएगे, उनकी सेवा करेंगे । अब उस तरह के लोग धर्म परिवर्तन करते है तो कैसे आप रोकेंगे ? अगर रोकना चाहते है तो जा कर देखो कि किस घोर गरीबी के मुँह मे वे पड़े हुए हैं और उससे उनको निकालो ।

आरक्षण की बात भी की जाती है । वैधानिकता की बात को आप छोड़ दे । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि आरक्षण से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ है, खास तौर से इसलिए कि वे समझते हैं कि अक्ल का ठेका, बुद्धिमानी का ठेका केवल कुछ खास कोमो के पास ही है । जब यह बात उनके वश से बाहर हो जाती है तो वे कहने लग जाते हैं कि प्रोमोशन में कैसे यह चीज हो सकती है ? उन मे तो योग्यता ही नही है । हरिजनों में योग्यता नही है तो क्यो आपने एक हरिजन डा० अम्बेदकर को ला मिनिस्टर बनाया था जिन्होने इस देश का सविधान बना करके आपको दिया । अपने से ही आप बना लेते । क्यो नहीं बनाया । इन में सब तरह की हिम्मत है । पाखाना उठाने की, ढोर उठाने की, सफाई का काम करने की हिम्मत है क्योकि ये हिन्दू है । दूसरे भी तो हिन्दू हैं और हिन्दू होने के नाते अगर आपके ही जिम्मे यह सब बाते डाल दी जाए तो आप भी बड़े सुधारवादी बनते है, देखे यह सब काम आप कर सकते हैं जो मेहतर चमार करता है । अगर हमारे पेशे हिन्दू होने के नाते बड़ो पर डाले जायें तो कह देंगे हम हिन्दू नही है । गांधी जी ने बहुत कुछ किया है । उन्होंने अपने आश्रम में यह परम्परा डाली थी लेकिन वह परम्परा बहुत अधिक आगे

[श्री ज्वाला प्रसाद कुरील]

नहीं चली। गांधी जी की बहुत दुहाई दी जाती है। लेकिन हम नहीं सोचते हैं कि उनकी हत्या क्यों की गई और किस ने की। प्रताप नारायण ने कहा है।

हाय र म कैसे हम भूलें अपनी लज्जा उनका शोक
गया हमारे ही हाथों से हमारा राष्ट्रपिता परलोक

बापू ने हमें आजादी दिलाई। हिन्दू जाति वाले क हाथों ही उनकी हत्या हुई। गांधी जी के सीने से निकली खून की बुंदों की कीमत, एक एक बुंद की कीमत हजार लाख भारतवासी भी अपना खून बहा कर अदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। अदा इस तरह से ही कर सकते हैं कि वह जो चाहते थे समाज को जो उठाना चाहते थे, उसका आर्थिक पुनरुद्धार करना चाहते थे उसके लिए उन्होंने जो सिद्धान्त दिए थे उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाए। उनका केवल नाम ले कर कब तक हम उनको धोखा देते रहेंगे। रोटी बेटी का जो सवाल उठाते हैं उससे बहुत बड़ा भारी काम हो जाएगा इस विचार का मैं नहीं हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि एक ही कौम ब्राह्मण आपस में लड़ते हैं और मारे जाते हैं। इस वास्ते अगर बदलाव चाहते हो तो पेशा बदल कर दिखाओ। कोई हरिजन अगर संस्कृत पढ़ लेता है तो वह वेद पढ़े, सत्य नारायण की कथा करे। पेशा अगर बदला जाता है तब तो यह कहा जाएगा कि हिन्दुत्व की भावना आपके अन्दर है अन्यथा नहीं। जो समाज की सेवा आज कर रहे हैं हिन्दुत्व के नाते तो आओ आप भी वैसा करके दिखा दो। भेष बदलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जितना भी सुधार हो रहा है वह स्पर्द्धा के कारण नहीं हो रहा है। आप कह दें कि अब आरक्षण नहीं होगा। खास कौम के लिए इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए। इस आरक्षण का आप विरोध करते हैं तो एक बात मैं कहुंगा सरकार से कि जो लोग खास कौम के लिए चाहते हैं कि आरक्षण न हो उनके लिए आरक्षण आप कर दो, जितनी उनकी संख्या हो 15–16 प्रतिशत उससे दो चार प्रतिशत उनको अधिक दे दो, बाकी सब को फ्री कर दो। जो विरोध करते हैं उनके लिए आरक्षण कर दिया जाए और बाकी कौम को फ्री कर दिया जाए। तो यह जो रिपोर्टें आती है कमिश्नर की और सब की, इस से हमारा भला नहीं हो सकता है। भला दिल मिलाने से हो सकता है। कबीर ने कहा था :

"कबिरा घाव न निंदिये जो पांय तरहोय,
कबहुंक उड़ि आंखिन परे, पीर घनेरी होय।"

इसलिये हमको और अधिक न सताया जाय। वरना हो सकता है कि हमारा रोष फूट पड़े। बहुत दिन हमें परेशान किया है। समाजवाद की हवा डा० लोहिया और गांधी जी ने चला दी और वह तिनके जो रास्ते में रोंदे गये हैं वह उड़ेंगे और हो सकता है कि समाज के किसी वर्ग को नुकसान हो। हम नहीं चाहते कि समाज के किसी हिस्से को हमसे नुकसान हो। गांधी जी, कबीर ने अहिंसा का पाठ पढ़ाया, बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर ने बौध धर्म का रास्ता दिखाया है जो अहिंसा से ओतप्रोत है। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे हाथों की कारीगरी जहां लगी हो वह नष्ट हो, चाहे मकान हो, खेत्ती हो। बल्कि हम तो चाहते हैं कि मानवता के नाते सब को बराबरी, समता और समानता का अवसर दिया जाय। युगों से जिनके बल पर मौज उड़ायी है उनको भी साझीदार बनाइये। जनता पार्टी की सरकार आयी है, जो आप हमारे कंधे पर आड़ागोड़ी लगाये बैठे थे वहां से आप हट जाइये वरना हमें भी अंगराई आने वाली है आप गिर जाओगे और आप की गांटें टूट जायेगी। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है।

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deograrh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is so constituted with so many races that one cannot imagine how to solve the probolem. There are so many castes and communities, so many races and religions. So, it is a very complicated matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 10.30 A.M. tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till half past Ten of the Clock on Thursday, May 10, 1979/ Vaisakha 20, 1901 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—1073 L. S.—880